"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; cooler; winds westerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull, but strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Irish Local Government bill passed a third reading in the House of Lords with some amendments. Prince Bismarck had supper with his family Thursday evening. A great storm has swept over the northeast coast of England. The fishing fleets have had a narrow escape; the railroad trains were delayed, and there were some minor fatal wrecks in the North Sea. The Chancellor of London diocese has ordered that application be made to Sir Francis Henry Jeune of the High Court of Justice to say whether an order should be issued to open the grave of T. C. Druce, who, it is claimed, was the fifth Duke of Portland.—Page 7.

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The Red Cross steamer State of Texas returned from Santiago with a party of surgeons and nurses, one of the latter being Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's Secretary.

Louis Carlisle of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Peter O'Connor of the Eighth United States Infantry, and George Glanz of the Second Infantry, three of the men who were wounded in Cuba and were brought here, died from their wounds and typhoid fever.

It was expected that the hospital steamer Solace would leave for the South to-day, and the battleship Texas is expected to arrive. The work of fitting out the Missouri as an ambulance vessel was progressing, but there is much more work to be done on her than was expected at first.

Surgeon General Sternberg has informed Mrs. Whitelaw Reid that it will be unnecessary to establish a Red Cross hospital at Miami, Fla., as the troops will be ordered from that point. The sanitary conditions at Miami are reported to be very bad. More than 10 per cent. of the men in camp are on the official sick list, Field Agent Kent says.

The transport Leona, with forty-five convalescing sick and five wounded soldiers, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, where she will be held for twenty-four hours for observation. The patients were sent to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, although Dr. Doty has discovered no evidences of yellow fever aboard. The trip was made without either doctor or nurse to look after the patients.

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An article on "Recent Experiences in Military Surgery After the Battle of Santiago," by Lieut. Col. N. Senn, Chief of the operating surgical staff with the army in the field, will appear in to-day's issue of The Medical Record. Lieut. Col. Senn commends his fellow-surgeons, and discusses the lessons to the medical fraternity from the cases observed in Cuba.

Page 7.

Lieut. Hobson, on permission being granted by the Secretary of the Navy, accepted an invitation to preside at a public gathering to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

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The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes yesterday apportioned the State, school, and county dues among the various municipalities.

Page 12.

Harry McCutcheon of New York was drowned while bathing in the Wallkill, at Springtown, Ulster County.

An appeal for the establishment of a home for the aged was issued by George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor.

Judge Johnson, in the Circuit Court, in Milwaukee, decided that the new general bankruptcy law deprives the State Courts of jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

The funeral of Patrolman Gebhardt, who was murdered in Hoboken on Tuesday by John Jackson, whom he was trying to arrest, took place yesterday. It was attended by Mayor Fagan and all the city officials.

George Allen, an ex-convict, killed Mrs. Ida Lunger and then committed suicide in Brooklyn. The murderer had been paying attention to the woman without the knowledge of her husband, and a quarrel preceded the tragedy.

The body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish was buried with military honors at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson yesterday, after impressive funeral services at St. Mark's Church, this city, which were attended by a number of wounded soldiers.

In the suit of the Manhattan Railway Company to set aside the assessment of 1894 Hamilton Odell, as referee, has made a report which, if sustained, will reduce the taxes of the company for the last five years about $1,500,000.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court upholds Corporation Counsel Whalen in settling an action brought by the New York and Westchester Water Company, and issues a mandamus directing Controller Coler to pay the amount agreed upon, overruling the Controller's contention that the question was one for him to decide.

Dr. Skinner, who was shot by some person unknown, at Mineola, L. I., on Wednesday night, was resting comfortably with but little fever last evening. After talking with the doctor yesterday afternoon, the detectives engaged on the case left Mineola, and it is thought that he may have been able to furnish them with a possible clue.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The depression has moved eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and now covers New England and the lower lake region. The temperature has been high in the Atlantic States and generally lower in the lake regions and in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. Showers and thunder storms have occurred in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and the East Gulf States. The temperature will be somewhat lower to-day in New England and the North Atlantic States, and conditions are favorable for showers and thunder storms in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf, and Atlantic States; also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The following maximum temperatures are reported for yesterday: Phoenix, 110; El Paso, 100; Winnemucca and Dodge City, 98; Abilene, 96; Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Amarillo, Oklahoma, Washington City, and Albany, 94. The temperature will continue high in the West Gulf States to-day. The barometer has risen slightly in the lake regions and the central valleys. An area of high pressure covers the East Gulf States, but the pressure is generally low throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	62	73	76
6 A. M.	61	74	76
9 A. M.	62	74	80
12 M.	68	80	84
4 P. M.	74	86	86
6 P. M.	71	83	85
9 P. M.	70	82	83
12 P. M.	67	80	81

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were, as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1897	66¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees at 2:30 P. M., the minimum 73 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .95, and at 8 P. M. .82.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. Adv., amusement column.—Adv.

PLAIN TERMS ARE READY FOR SPAIN

She Must Leave This Hemisphere Before Negotiations Begin.

PHILIPPINES QUESTION OPEN

Fate of Aguinaldo's Country to be Settled by Diplomats.

American Cabinet Not in Harmony Concerning the Disposition of the Enemy's Eastern Possessions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Peace may be near at hand, but it will be necessary to wait until to-morrow to learn by authorized announcement upon what terms Spain must treat with the United States to secure it. Two meetings of the Cabinet were held to-day to consider the request of Spain, each meeting lasting about two hours, and after the second, which was expected to complete the answer to be given to Ambassador Cambon, each member of the Cabinet was pledged to say nothing.

Members of the Cabinet have gone so far as to intimate, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy, that there was a "substantial" agreement upon the form of answer to Spain. What was really decided, and what will be put in the formal reply to Spain, to be communicated by her representative—the French Ambassador—is this:

1. Spain is to agree, as a condition for the further consideration of peace, to abandon the Western Hemisphere.

2. All other questions growing out of the war, including the disposition of the Philippines, are to be matters for negotiation.

All the Cabinet was one with the President on the vital propositions affecting the future of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Reluctant as they may be to afford Spain excessive time and excuse for quibbling about the future of the Philippines, the information in the possession of the Administration about the material and political conditions in the Philippines is such as to make it almost necessary that the President should have time to learn what may be reasonably and properly demanded with regard to those islands.

Philippines Opinions Vary.

From such fragmentary and inadequate suggestions as can be obtained concerning the discussion of the Cabinet, the question giving the most trouble, indeed the only question that caused any trouble whatever—the disposition of the Philippines—was not easily determined. The longer that question was looked at, the more difficult to deal with it appeared to the President and his Cabinet.

It has been said to-day that there were nine opinions touching the Philippines in the Cabinet—one for the President and one for each of his official family. The President has been a listener about this matter, and while he has questioned every visitor to the White House about it, he has given so little opinion of his own that, to use the expression of a member of Congress who called upon him and supposed he had received a reply, he had "fed him soup with a fork."

A President may do this, but a member of the Cabinet is expected to be helpful and to have opinions, even if they are not acceptable. When it came to the turn of members of the Cabinet to help the President out of the Philippine difficulty, Secretary Day was in favor of retaining only a coaling station. Secretary Gage opposed holding anything whatever. Secretary Wilson would hold everything and defy the allied powers to object. Secretary Smith preferred to hold Luzon and assert a protectorate over the other islands to secure fair Government to them from Spain. Secretary Bliss thought that a coaling station and a zone of commercial operations at Subic Bay or some other spot would answer, and there were other modifications of these views, all given to the President for what they were worth.

Nearing a Conclusion.

Before the Cabinet meeting of the morning was over, it became evident that the Philippine question was one that had been forced for termination long before the Cabinet was ready for it. The offer for peace was unexpected, and there had not been that preliminary thought about the future of the islands that ought to have been given to it. At the afternoon meeting, it is said, it soon became evident that there would be an agreement either to hold the islands as a group or to be satisfied with a coaling station and guarantees to the Filippinos that in revenge for their rebellion and objection to oppression there should not be a series of afternoon murders on the Parade of Manila after the war is over.

The Administration has not changed its mind about its answer to Spain about Cuba and Puerto Rico. Both must be given up, without reserve and without condition. Just what stipulation is to be made about the payment of the debt of the islands has not been divulged, but as the payment of a money indemnity is not to be expected, it is assumed that the debts of the islands are not to be taken over. Persistence in war might add to the debt of the two islands in the form of indemnity to be paid in the future, but this is not expected.

Not a syllable about a coaling station at the Canaries or in the Mediterranean will be suggested. That may come later, should the first attempt to secure peace be unsuccessful and the United States be compelled to indulge further expense at Spain's action. count.

There is no doubt a strong inclination to take an island of the Philippine group, try American ways with it, and see what its influence upon neighboring islands will be. But there is no seeing what would happen the others if Luzon were taken by the United States. All the powers that are watching and worrying lest the group be taken by the United states and made free to the world, might fall upon the others and divide them up in order to balance things.

The taking of a coaling station in the islands, either on Luzon, Mindanao, or Panay, and the abandonment of the people again to Spanish oppression and misgovernment, would not be satisfactory to the people of the country, nor to the Senate. The President knows that it is not only desirable, but in a large measure essential, to make a treaty that will receive two-thirds of the votes in the Senate. And before that treaty gets so far as that, perhaps to be rejected, Spain will have patched up some sort of arrangement to complicate matters to her advantage.

To Maintain a Status Quo.

One suggestion made to a member of the Cabinet to-day, and perhaps by him mentioned in the meeting this afternoon, was that the Philippines question could be postponed by stipulating in the agreement for peace that until the question of indemnity is decided, the United States will retain its control of the islands. This might be exacted as an assurance of good faith by Spain in its promises to pay soon and to provide good government for the Philippines later. It is said that there was no favor shown for any form of joint occupation and control.

There remains to be arranged some particulars about the cessation of hostilities pending the negotiations. The Administration knows that it must make the conditions of negotiation very strong and protect itself by maintaining a status quo until the definitive treaty is completed. This will keep the blockade of Cuba intact, continue in their positions the troops in Eastern Cuba and Puerto Rico, and leave Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt undisturbed in their possession of Manila.

Under these circumstances it is believed, by members of the Administration, that Spain will deal with fairness if she is met by diplomatic agents not utterly unsophisticated.

HOW FAR SPAIN WILL YIELD.

Belief in Washington that She Will Fight Rather Than Surrender Control of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was stated to-night in a high diplomatic quarter, in such a manner as to give semi-official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations, it was practically certain the Spanish Government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war.

As to the other peace conditions understood to have been decided by the Cabinet to-day, those who are best able to judge the disposition of the Spanish Government say they feel that, while these terms are hard, yet that they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and that while there is no authority for saying Spain would accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Puerto Rico, there is every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war.

But, Washington diplomats say, the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish Government as it is to the American Cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistence on the continuance of Spanish sovereignty over this group than there is over the more valuable islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It is also said that the failure to demand a money indemnity will be appreciated by the Spanish authorities as an act of noble generosity by the victors, and that this will in part reconcile the Government to a compliance with the other terms laid down.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE CASE.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that, according to a newspaper statement, Señor Gamazo, Spanish Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, said, in the course of an interview in Madrid yesterday:

"Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities. That would be tantamount to beseeching the enemy not to strike us. We shall never come to that.

"The message to the United States, while recognizing the superiority of the Yankee forces and their military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published, no one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks whether the United States are disposed to make peace, but requests neither truces nor armistices."

It is feared, The Times's correspondent reports, that the peace negotiations will not be very smooth or expeditious. Already, he says, there are premonitory symptoms of agitation against the evitable concessions, and it seems "very doubtful whether all the Ministers have the moral courage to accept the responsibility and to face boldly a certain amount of unpopularity."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Spanish Government will combat to the last against a cession of Puerto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine Islands, contending that Puerto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of the war."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Though it is not likely that the Government will decide to prolong the war because of Puerto Rico, considerable feeling is manifested, and every possible diplomatic effort will be made to retain it.

"Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines, provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the islands, which, in the opinion of the Government and official circles generally, will afford compensation in commerce for the loss of the Antilles, besides procuring occupation for the West Indian Army in reestablishing Spanish rule.

"The American reply is still anxiously awaited. Judging from press opinions, anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust. This is the unanimous feeling among even the strongest advocates of peace. The people are beginning to realize that peace will mean almost a total loss of colonies, and, looking to the delicate and difficult position of the Queen Regent, great care is still necessary to induce the nation to accept the terms.

"The Carlist and Republican papers are making the most of the situation, while many of the Catholic prelates decline to comply with orders from the Vatican to censure the Carlist agitation. El Imparcial's Rome correspondent says the Pope is so displeased with this attitude of the priests that he has washed his hands of the whole affair.

"According to El Liberal, the Government would not allow even the loss of some of the Philippines to hinder the conclusion of peace, because it is very doubtful whether the country would indorse sending an army of 40,000 men to crush the rebellion. One of the leading Carlists here denies the reports of dissension. El Heraldo publishes a warning as to the necessity for closely watching the Carlists as peace approaches. It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons out of employment in Catalonia."

MADRID, July 29.—Referring to the prospect of peace, the Correspondencia, an independent semi-official newspaper, says to-day:

"While the Government has asked for peace without stipulating a preliminary suspension of hostilities, it is supposed that an armistice will be declared as soon as the basis is agreed upon, and, pending a definite settlement. None of these bases have been submitted; but among the conditions mentioned is one relative to an international conference in London to arrange the future of the Philippine Islands. We do not believe the Americans will propose such a conference, because they have no interest in doing so and could not derive any benefit therefrom.

"Neither is the Spanish Government favorable to such a conference, considering that the negotiations which it has opened directly with the United States are more likely to secure a good understanding between the two countries."

COMMENT OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says:

"We are convinced that America will not play the part of Shylock, but now that she has learned to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the worthlessness of the Cuban rebels, she will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war by dealing generously with her opponents."

The Spectator takes a line quite unusual in the English press, strongly urging the United States to assume direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines. It implores the Washington Government "rather to break an injudicious pledge to Congress than to allow Cuba and the Philippines to be independent or to return to the cruel Spanish dominion."

"Since it is equally inadmissible," says The Spectator, "to grant independence or to transfer the Philippines to any other power, it is best that the United States should assume the heavy responsibility involved, which will serve to bring out the best qualities of the American Nation. England does not desire the Philippines, and if she did, she would not take them, because she wishes to prove that her sympathy for the United States is quite disinterested."

The Spectator devotes another article to a eulogy of the "splendid and unexpected manner in which Mr. McKinley has risen to the requirements of a high and difficult position."

"The President," it says, "has developed latent talents showing him the possessor of many of Lincoln's great qualities. It would be remarkable if for the second time in a generation the American system, really an elective monarchy, proves itself a strong system for dealing with a dangerous crisis. Europe may have been hasty in rejecting the very idea of an elective monarchy as fatal alike to stability and strength."

Except upon the unsettled point of the Philippines, the main lines of the peace terms were already discounted here. The editorials in the morning papers to-day generally regard them as evidence of a desire on the part of the United States to meet Spain generously and to limit, so far as possible, the extension of America's administrative responsibilities beyond seas.

The papers agree that there is no limited liability in warfare. Spain is naturally sore; but, they point out, she must put up with the loss of Puerto Rico, and, if she is well advised, she will close with the American terms.

The Morning Post, however, says:

"Since the United States has decided to take Puerto Rico, there is no need to be fastidious about Cuba. It must be seen now that the resolution of Congress was an unnecessary tying of hands. If it is consistent with justice and morality to annex Puerto Rico, it cannot be wicked or unjust to annex Cuba. The spectacle of a Government, after a succession of victories, spending days in discussing a reply to a request for terms of peace, is a novelty by no means agreeable. The art of seeing how the wind blows is of very little use for directing a ship in a storm."

The Daily Chronicle is for the annexation of the Philippines, and thinks it will "not be an easy task to bring Gen. Merritt and his army back with nothing to show but a coaling station."

"We are impatient," The Chronicle says, "with American modesty in believing the task of governing the Philippines too much for the United States. It must be admitted that a grave danger looms in German ambitions, but no other power will object to annexation. England has already informed Washington to that effect, and Europe, with the exception of Spain and Germany, would be relieved if the United States decided on direct control of the Philippines."

The Standard advises Spain to accept the terms, and is not surprised that America does not intend to annex the Philippines. It says: "If German temper had been officially manifested, the Philippines would have been annexed just to show that America was not to be bullied. We would be glad if she did annex them; and, in any case, we do not believe that she will like the idea of Spain sending the Cuban army to the Philippines."

The Daily Mail says: "We cannot believe that President McKinley will abandon Aguinaldo and the insurgents. It would be the deepest dishonor, besides sowing the seeds of universal war. A joint commission could not arrive at an enduring compromise." In The Daily Mail's opinion an indemnity of from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 will be demanded for the loss of the Maine.

The Times, in an editorial article on the terms of peace, confines itself to a discussion of the questions raised in the Philippines. It says:

"It seems equally difficult for America to take or to leave them. Spain had trouble enough to hold them before the war. She will be still more embarrassed now, and probably would not remain long without tempting offers from some of the powers, which her poverty might impel her to accept.

"Had America demanded a cession of the Philippines outright, Spain could hardly have avoided yielding. Now she may find in her very weakness the means of softening the other conditions of peace. For, since the United States have decided that the islands are not worth annexing, some arrangement must be made with Spain to insure the reversion of the islands to the United States in the event of Spain failing to maintain a tolerable government.

"Here are all the elements of a bargain, which skillful diplomacy might turn to Spain's advantage, but the thing must be done quickly and the advantage not pressed too far."

FILIPPINOS ALARMED.

Natives and Englishmen Interested in the Islands Send Messages of Protest to America.

LONDON, July 29.—Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here, and, after consultation with the Filippinos in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Filipinos resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble Nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade, and order—all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says:

"A cast-iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression, and bigotism. We placed our rights in your hands, and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

BERNABE'S MISSING CIPHER.

Cambon's Mission Said to Have Been Delayed Because of His Inability to Comprehend the Dispatch.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Thursday and delayed in transmission, explains that the function of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in Spain's approach to the United States was "merely that of a transmitting agency." The correspondent proceeds:

"The message was dispatched from Madrid Thursday night. The delay in its delivery at Washington arose from the fact that when Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister to the United States, retired on the breaking off of diplomatic relations, and confided the interests of Spain to France and Austria, he left only a single copy of the diplomatic cipher.

"When M. Cambon received the peace message the cipher happened to be in the possession of his Austrian colleague, who was out of town. The idea is current here that but for this delay the Puerto Rico expedition might have been indefinitely deferred. This will not, however, stand the test of careful examination."

MR. HOAR ON IMPERIALISM.

Massachusetts Senator's Voice Raised Against the Acquisition of Colonies Subject to the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Senator Hoar was the guest of honor at the annual outing of the Massachusetts' Club at Marblehead Neck to-day, and made a long and carefully prepared speech, in the course of which he discussed the question of our foreign relations growing out of the war. Upon this question he said:

"It is impossible with our eyes on this constantly changing kaleidoscope to predict with certainty how we are to solve the difficult problems that are coming upon us at the end of this war with Spain. But of this you may be sure, that the vote of every person who now has legislative responsibility in either house of Congress, by the choice of the Republicans of Massachusetts, or is likely to have such responsibility hereafter, will be cast in accordance with the opinion of Massachusetts.

"Her opinions on such questions are the fruit of nearly 300 years of a great and honorable history. She will not depart from the Declaration of Independence. She will not depart from the doctrines of liberty laid down in her own Constitution. She will not consent to be the ruler over vassal States nor subject peoples. She will enter upon no mad career of empire in distant seas. She will not seek to force her trade upon unwilling peoples at the cannon's mouth. She will not exact tribute or revenues from men who have no voice in regard to them. She will not consent to enter with the powers of Europe into any partnership, alliance, or contest for the plunder of China or the division of Africa, or for the subjugation of Eastern archipelagoes, or for compelling unwilling peoples to trade with her.

"If the American flag appears in the East, it will be as the emblem of their liberty and not of our dominion. She will desire to meet the great responsibilities which the end of this war seems likely to bring to the American people solely in the interest of the provinces we may deliver from Spain, and not for our own. The power of the United States is to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force.

"It will be a sad thing for the country, it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. If we attempt to govern great masses of people, aliens in birth, of strange language, of different religions, our spirit will not, I am afraid—God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into and possess us. The best thing we could hope in such case is that we should succeed as England has succeeded with those of her colonies whom she admits to no considerable self-government. It is much more likely that we may fail, as Spain has failed.

"Let us wait until the negro throughout the South can cast his vote, and have it counted in freedom and in honor. Let us wait until the poor immigrant can come into the Northern port and be received as a brother and as an equal without being used as an instrument to debase the elections in New York or Baltimore or Chicago.

"Mr. Gladstone, in his famous comparison of England and the United States in which he expresses his admiration for our Constitution, says also: 'In England inequality lies at the very base of the social structure. Equality combined with liberty was the groundwork of the social creed of the American colonies.'

"An aristocracy or a monarchy may govern subject States. It never was done and never will be done successfully by a democracy or a republic."

PLANS OF THE CARLISTS.

Their New York Representative Says a Rising Will Occur When Peace Is Declared.

Señor Cortina, who represents Don Carlos in the United States, was seen yesterday at his academy in this city. He denied that there was any foundation for reports to the effect that the chances of a Carlist outbreak are diminishing because of a disagreement in the party.

"The impression that there is any break in the Carlist party," he said, "arises from the position taken by Marquis de Cerralbo. He is the political adviser of Don Carlos, and is a conservative. He has always been opposed to any great demonstration by the party. He believed the greatest good lay in lettting matters run their course. He would depend more on the will of the public, rather than force of arms, to put Don Carlos in power. The spirit of the Carlists is

Continued on Page 2.

PONCE YIELDS WITHOUT A SHOT

Port Surrenders to the Navy, the City to the Army.

INVADERS ARE WELCOMED

Population Takes a Holiday in Honor of the Americans.

SKIRMISH AT YAUCO

Three Men of the Sixth Massachusetts Slightly Wounded.

Gen. Miles Issues a Proclamation Assuring the People of Puerto Rico His Mission Is in the Cause of Liberty and Humanity.

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PORT OF PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 28.—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, formerly the Morgan Line steamer El Rio, yesterday.

There was no resistance. On the contrary, the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division, on board transports. Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join Gen. Henry, with his brigade, at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Thursday last was won by the American Volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men was killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The wounded are:

Capt. Gihon Barrett.
Private James Drummond.
Private H. C. Gary.

The Puerto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed. They say they are all Americans, and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes, the troops are healthy, and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Gen. Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Puerto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of your's and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed; but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property; to promote your prosperity, and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and Government. It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order, and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

SPANISH LEFT IN A HURRY.

Gen. Miles Says Retreat from Ponce Was So Precipitous Rifles Were Left in Barracks.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

PORT PONCE, Puerto Rico—(Via St. Thomas)—July 29.—On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded; all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernst brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Puerto Rico. Ponce and Port have a population of 50,000; now under the American flag. The populace received the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes; also seventy lighters. The railway stock, which was partly destroyed, is now restored. Telegraph communication is also being restored. Cable instruments were destroyed, but I have sent to Jamaica for others.

This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in the mountain region; the weather is delightful; the troops are in the best of health and spirits; I anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in the future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

In the affair of the 26th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in the left hip. Capt. J. H. Prior, Company L, was slightly wounded in the hand. Private James Drummond, Company K, received two wounds in the neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, Company L, was slightly wounded in the right arm. All of the Sixth Massachusetts. All are doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. MILES.

DAVIS MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Commander of the Dixie Captured Sixty Lighters and Twenty Sailing Vessels at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has posted the following bulletin:

U. S. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp, and Gloucester, left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the army. The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 A. M., July 28. The American flag was hoisted at 6 A. M. on the 29th. The Spanish garrison evacuated the place. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by the army; stipulated that the garrison is to be allowed to retire, that the civil Government remain in force, that the police and fire brigades be maintained without arms, that the Captain of the port was not to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with the Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson, and transport at 6:40 A. M., 28th. Commenced landing the army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance was offered. The troops were welcomed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels, and 120 tons of coal. HIGGINSON.

The Dixie was manned principally by the Maryland Naval Reserves.

READY TO RENOUNCE SPAIN.

Puerto Rican Revolutionary Society Has Made Preparations to Assist the American Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter from Gen. Antonio Mattei Lluveras, chief of the Puerto Rican commission which joined Gen. Miles at the port of Guanica, written on board of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, was received in Washington to-day. Before the depature of the St. Louis from Newport News Gen. Lluveras received a number of letters from friends of the annexation party in Puerto Rico, describing the situation in the island before the landing of Gen. Miles.

"Gen. Miles will not have a difficult task in subduing the island," he says, "even if Capt. Gen. Macias had determined to make a strong stand against him, which is not the case. He has received orders to shed as little unnecessary blood as possible, and the fact that he has ordered the soldiery from all over the island to the capital, San Juan, indicates that he does not contemplate serious resistance.

"The Puerto Rican annexationists have formed a secret organization similar to the celebrated 'Carboneri,' and in nearly every city and village in the island they have established a branch. Every member of the society has been pledged to use his utmost endeavors to bring one or more friends or acquaintances into the society, which has annexation or independence for its object, and in this way a thorough canvass of the island has been made, resulting in the mustering of a great many volunteers who will fight for the cause of freedom.

"A circular issued by the society, which has adopted for its name 'Justicia,' (Justice,) explains to the ignorant native population of the island the injustice and tyranny of the Spanish Government, and calls attention to the treatment which has been accorded a number of Puerto Ricans who have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards after openly favoring annexation. These prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot without ceremony. At their trials they were tortured to make them reveal the names of their fellow-conspirators, but the organization of 'La Justicia' is so excellent that no one man knows another member by name, but only by signs.

"All of the members of the society are not in favor of annexation to the United States. Their main object is to drive the Spaniards from the island. After that has been accomplished they are willing to take the best they can get from the United States Government, knowing that it will be fair and equitable. What they want is a radical change, which will enable them to forget the present situation.

"Puerto Ricans opposed to Spanish misrule are firmly convinced that the United States, once the island has been rescued from Spanish control, will give them independence to some extent. Even if the island is annexed they believe that the United States will allow them the same home rule which is now accorded every State in the Union, and will not by military or moral force place Americans only at the head of affairs in the island.

"Over 2,000 native Puerto Ricans, from different cities and villages in the interior, have assembled among the mountains on the southern coast to await the landing of the American army of invasion. They will immediately offer themselves, and thousands more will flock to the American standard. These people are a motley crew, armed with pistols, Remingtons, and old-fashioned guns, but they depend upon the American army to supply them with the necessary weapons. They are enthusiastic and will make excellent fighters."

GRATIFIED BY MILES'S WORK.

Official Washington Delighted with the Results So Quickly Gained in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The capture of the town of Yauco, the occupation of the city and port of Ponce, and the raising of the American flag over 50,000 former subjects of Spain are the results of the first three days of the Puerto Rico campaign, as reported to the Secretary of War to-day by Major Gen. Miles. But for the fact that the peace deliberations of the Cabinet were for the time absorbing the attention of official Washington, the announcement of so important a victory, won at such little cost, would have aroused something like the enthusiasm created by the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and at Santiago, and of the surrender of Santiago. As it was, the tidings of Gen. Miles's fine stroke and of the enthusiastic reception accorded the American troops by the people of the island, was most welcome to those who were beginning to fear that the Puerto Rico campaign might be cut short by these very peace negotiations before Gen. Miles had an opportunity to achieve any decided success.

The fact that the inhabitants of Ponce had received the invaders as friends and deliverers rather than as conquerors was accepted as another demonstration of the commanding General's wisdom in landing in the vicinity of Ponce rather than at Fajardo, where there is no revolutionary sentiment, and where the landing would almost certainly have been opposed.

Gen. Miles's reference to "Henry's division" being at Yauco is supposed to be the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Regiments of Volunteers. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry was sent to Santiago shortly before the surrender to take command of a division to be composed of Duffield's brigade and Garretson's brigade, in which are the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts, and Sixth Illinois. Gen. Henry went down to Santiago on the Yale with the Eighth Ohio, and it was not known here until the receipt of Gen. Miles's dispatch that he was with the Puerto Rico expedition. The press dispatches make references to Gen. Garretson as leading the Illinois and Massachusetts men, from which it is inferred that Gen. Garretson is still in immediate command of his brigade, minus the Eighth Ohio, which is still at Santiago.

Troops Can Now Land at Ponce.

The statement in Gen. Miles's dispatch that the railroad and telegraphic communication is being restored is taken to refer to the communication between Ponce and Yauco. The occupation of Ponce by the American forces will make that the landing place of the succeeding expeditions, it is supposed, but Guanica will still be the naval base and the safe retreat for the warships and the transports. It can receive ships of deeper draught, too, than the Harbor of Ponce, which is really only an open roadstead. With the railroad and telegraph line between Yauco and Ponce in working order and in American hands, it will be possible for Guanica and Ponce to be used interchangeably as landing points.

When Gen. Miles left here he said he expected to be able to reopen cable communication with Washington inside of thirty-six hours after he landed. He will not be able to do it so quickly as that, but it is evident from his dispatch that he expects to have no trouble in doing so as soon as he can get the instruments from Jamaica.

Cable Line to Ponce.

The cable at Ponce is one of the lines of the West India and Panama Company. It runs from Ponce to Kingston, from which point connection is made with this country by way of the Bermuda and Halifax line. The West India and Panama Company receives a subsidy from the Spanish Government, in consequence of which fact it could not be expected to render active assistance to this Government in the direction of reopening the line interrupted by the Spaniards. As the cable company must see that this Government will soon be in control of the island, however, it will probably see that it will be to its interest not to interfere with our operations. The fact that Gen. Miles is expecting to get new cable instruments from Kingston is taken to indicate that he has probably received assurances that he will be allowed to operate the line through Kingston, after having seized the Ponce office.

Gen. Miles's announcement that the troops will soon be "in the mountain region" is indicative of his intention to push forward from Ponce toward San Juan without delay. The retreat of the Spanish garrison of that town and the general withdrawal of all the enemy's regulars into San Juan is regarded here as insuring the American forces a comparatively uninterrupted progress to within the neighborhood of the capital itself. The Puerto Rican delegation which accompanies Gen. Miles and the insurgent representatives who are expected to join him as soon as he starts on his march to the capital are expected to conduct an active propaganda in advance of the army, informing the people of the pacific intentions of the Americans and rallying them to the new standard.

This condition of affairs will, it is pointed out, make it easy to protect the long line from the advancing army to the base at Ponce and Guanica. For this march the American army will be able to use its wagon trains for the first time in this war. All the regiments that have been sent and are being sent to Puerto Rico are taking their wagon trains with them, and Gen. Miles had with him when he landed several pack trains in addition to the regulation transportation allotment. With a fine macadamized road and plenty of wagons, mules, and horses, no difficulty is apprehended in keeping the army supplied, no matter how far it gets away from Ponce.

SPANIARDS BADLY EQUIPPED.

PARIS, July 29.—A correspondent of the Temps at San Juan de Puerto Rico to-day criticises the insufficiency and condition of the equipment of the Spanish troops in Puerto Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it will amount to little, as the Spaniards are in no condition to resist the Americans.

CAN CABLE TO PONCE SOON.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Greely has received information from Col. Allen of his corps that arrangements have been made to reopen the telegraph office at Ponce, which was closed on Monday by the Spaniards. Col. Allen leaves St. Thomas to-night with operators and instruments, and it is expected that by Saturday night Gen. Miles will be in telegraphic communication with the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fourth Ohio Sails for Puerto Rico—Grant's Command Expected at Newport News To-day.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 29.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the last of the transports of the Puerto Rican expedition from this point, did not get away until daybreak this morning, having been detained over night in order to receive her full supply of stores. The Fourth Ohio is aboard the St. Paul, which will easily overtake the other ships by to-morrow.

All of the troops for the second expedition in command of Gen. Fred Grant have arrived in the city, except the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, which is due here tomorrow. To-day the First, Second, and Third Kentucky, Col. Smith, came in from Chickamauga. These troops, together with Batteries A and C and two troops of cavalry, will sail for Puerto Rico Tuesday. The transports in these waters are the Manitoba, Concho, Hudson, and Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Shafter was heard from this afternoon in a message relating to the transports at Santiago wanted to carry additional forces to Puerto Rico. He reported that they were being unloaded as fast as possible, and that the Yucatan, Allegheny, Comal, and San Marcos sailed for Tampa yesterday, while the Seguranca, Miama, and Matteawan were to sail to-day. The department wants at least three of these vessels at once at Tampa to load on the artillery and cavalry of Coppinger's division.

Gen. Coppinger telegraphed to-day that so far these troops have left Camp Tampa: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, under Gen. Schwan; Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery; Troop B, Second Cavalry, and A, Fifth Cavalry.

The following troops are waiting transportation: Batteries K and M, Fifth Artillery; E of the Sixth, H of the Seventh, and O of the Fourth; the Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, Gen. Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland, and First Florida, and Gen. Snyder's headquarters as well as the division headquarters.

Orders have been given for the troops now at Miami to proceed to Jacksonville. These orders affect six regiments, as follows: The First and Second Louisiana, the First and Second Texas, and the First and Second Alabama Volunteers.

The Second Regiment of New York Volunteers has arrived at Fernandina.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 29.—The only regiment that left Camp Thomas today was the First South Carolina, under command of Col. Alston. The regiment broke camp at 5 o'clock this morning, marched to Rossville, a distance of eight miles, where at 7 A. M. it boarded trains for Jacksonville.

THE ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Arrangements Are Made for Transporting It to Puerto Rico.

The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will leave Peekskill camp for Puerto Rico next Saturday. The arrangements were made on Thursday in Washington by Col. Frank Hecker of the Transportation Department and Col. Eugene Griffen of the regiment, who made the trip to the capital for that purpose.

Col. Griffen visited the Army Building yesterday, and, after a consultation with Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball and Major Summerhayes of the Transportation Department, the Minnewaska was placed at the disposal of the regiment. The Minnewaska will go direct to Peekskill and take the regiment on there.

The First Volunteer Regiment consists of 58 officers and 1,166 men, a train of 50 wagons—25 regular infantry wagons and 25 for engineers' tools—3 ambulances, and 262 mules.

CAMP TOWNSEND, N. Y., July 29.—Major E. S. Fowler of the staff of the Paymaster General arrived in camp to-day, and he was the man who was sure of a welcome. He at once began to go over the muster roll of the volunteers, and on Monday the men will receive their pay.

PONCE AN IMPORTANT CITY.

It Is Second in Size and Has Advantages Not Possessed by Any Other Place on the Island.

Ponce is the second city of the island. It has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction numbering 47,000. It is situated on the south coast of the island, on a broad plain two miles from the seaboard. Ponce has advantages not possessed by any other city in Puerto Rico. It is seventy miles from San Juan, with which it is connected by the best highway on the island. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick houses, and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander of the District of Ponce and the seat of an official Chamber of Commerce. There is an Appellate Criminal Court, besides other courts; two churches, one of a Protestant denomination, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies; two hospitals, besides the military hospital; three theatres, a municipal public library; three first-class hotels, gas works, and a perfectly equipped fire department.

A fine road connects Ponce with Playa, which is the port of Ponce. There all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has a population of about 5,000, and there are situated the Custom House, the office of the Captain of the port, and all the Consular offices. The port is spacious, and vessels of twenty-five feet draught can enter it. The City of Ponce is pronounced by the military authorities to be the healthiest place on the island. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and the land breezes at night, is not oppressive, but is hot and dry.

Ponce was founded in 1600. It has thirty-four streets, the best of which are Mayor, Salud, Villa, Vives, Marina, and Comercio. The most notable squares are Principal and Las Delicias, which are separated by the Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, a handsome and spacious structure with rich altars and fine ornaments. The Protestant church is of Gothic architecture, constructed of galvanized iron and brick, with handsome interior finishing of wood. The principal theatre is called The Pearl, and it is quite deserving of the name. It is the finest place of amusement on the island. It is constructed of iron and marble, and cost 70,000 pesos. The interior is beautifully finished and decorated. By a unique mechanical arrangement it may be converted into a dancing hall.

Ponce proper has no military defenses, but in the hills to the north of the town a series of intrenchments recently was constructed. West of Ponce, where the railroad and the military road touch the shore, earthworks were constructed to guard that strategic point. The city is connected with San Juan, the capital, by a railroad, but as yet, the line amounts to little. Less than twenty years ago the whistle of a locomotive was unknown in Puerto Rico, but the Spanish Government, realizing that means of transporting troops to various points on the island were necessary, planned a railroad which should extend from San Juan entirely around the island. A branch of this line extends from Ponce to Yauco, mentioned in Gen. Miles's dispatch as having been occupied by the American forces.

Yauco is only fifteen miles from Ponce, and was seized by Gen. Miles because it is the seat of an important jurisdiction of 24,500 inhabitants. It has both telegraphic and telephonic communication with Ponce, as well as railroad and highway communication. The war authorities say Gen. Miles took possession of Yauco early, because at that point it was known that a large supply of pack mules and carts could be had. These, it is pointed out, will be of immense value to the American expedition in its march upon the capital, San Juan.

A BROOKLYN BRIDGE RUMOR.

Report that the Structure Had Sunk Several Feet Causes Investigation.

Because a horse, suddenly stricken with sickness, blocked traffic on Brooklyn Bridge last night, a rumor was spread abroad to the effect that the bridge had sunk fifteen feet.

A pedestrian noticed the congested condition of the way, and jumped to the conclusion that the trouble could be nothing less than the fact that the middle span of the bridge had sunk. He accordingly rushed into the bridge office in Brooklyn and declared that such was the case. The Master Mechanic was there and hurried out to investigate. He found the trouble to be as before stated.

The bridge policemen declared that while the cars were blocked a support of the structure running under it snapped and that this was the subject of an investigation on the part of some of the officials who were summoned.

THE PROPOSED NEW BREWERY.

Movement of Retail Liquor Dealers Taking Definite Shape.

The movement among the retail liquor dealers of the city either to purchase a brewery or to build a new one and operate it in opposition to the established ones, received additional impetus last night when the Committee on Brewers of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association met in Excelsior Club, 149 East Fourteenth Street, and organized.

E. T. Kearns of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street and James Holmes were elected Chairman and Secretary of the committee, respectively. A sub-committee was appointed to inspect the numerous brewery properties offered for sale, and also to secure information as to the cost of constructing an entirely new plant.

The new concern is to be known as The Consumers' Brewing Company of New York. It will be capitalized at $500,000, and $103,000 of the stock has already been subscribed for. The New Jersey retail dealers are expected to join in the movement. Another meeting will be held next Friday.

One of the principal inducements offered to prospective customers, aside from beer at almost cost, is the full legal barrel of 31½ gallons. It is alleged that the "barrel" furnished by the various breweries of this city at the present time contains not more than 25½ gallons, and in some instances even less.

Prisoners Die at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.—Three of the Spanish prisoners died at Cape Long this afternoon, two deaths being due to pneumonia and one to a complication of diseases. There are at least ten dangerously ill at the present time, and more deaths are expected from pneumonia, the disease being caused by the change of the weather.

SANTIAGO SANITARY WORK

A Large Force Is Busy Removing and Burning Rubbish from the Cuban City.

PRISONERS TO GO BY AUG. 15

Trouble Between Gen. Shafter and Señor Ros, the Civil Governor, a Trivial Matter—Description of the Country Occupied.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—The work of cleaning the city is being pushed with great activity. More than 200 carts are employed in transporting to the outskirts of Santiago the dirt and refuse removed from the houses. This work, however, will take some time, as before every house door lies a great pile of rubbish which has been dumped into the street by Gen. Wood's orders. Outside the houses other rubbish is being collected and burned.

SANTIAGO WAS STARVING.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Not with fire and sword did the victorious soldiers of the United States enter the ancient capital of Cuba, but bearing meat and bread for her starving inhabitants and disarmed defenders; and they were received, not in fear and trembling, as conquerors are by a fallen city, but with outstretched hands, as deliverers from famine. For the people of Santiago were starving, rich and poor, merchant, soldier, and vagabond. The soldier, whose heart had never been in this war, rejoiced openly that he would soon be returned to Spain; the civilian gave thanks that no more bombs would come screaming over the hill from the ocean, no more dead and wounded men be brought in from the forts and trenches outside the city. Everywhere was seen rejoicing, rather than mourning or sullen hostility; not a woman wore the red and yellow colors of Spain or refused to answer the courteous salutations of the American newspaper correspondents. The merchants were affability itself, shaking hands cordially with every departing patron, and responding to "Viva America!" with a hearty "Viva!" and a wave of the hand.

It mattered not to the people of Santiago that Spain's honor has been tarnished; that old Cortez, who sailed from Santiago four centuries ago to ravage Mexico, would have died with his last man rather than surrender; Santiago had been saved from starvation and further bloodshed.

The curious people who went down to the wharves after the surrender had been completed, expecting to see the terrible American warships sail up to the city, beheld instead the approach of a big black merchant ship with a red cross painted on each side, a Red Cross flag at her peak. It was the relief ship State of Texas, loaded with food enough to give every one in Santiago something to eat. The relief ship, moored at the principal wharf, opened her ports and began to issue food to the crazed people who thronged to her side. Questions to the applicants were unnecessary; their emaciated faces and eager eyes told that they were desperately hungry. The children were pitiful objects. They were not naked, as in the newspaper pictures, but their arms and hands seemed fleshless, the skin was drawn tight over their pinched faces, and their eyes had an unnatural lustre. In asking alms they stretched forth their skinny hands timidly, and the beseeching, frightened look in their eyes went to the heart of every American. The Spanish soldiers did not openly beg for food, but when questioned they said, earnestly, that they were very hungry, and food given to them they devoured ravenously.

Before the war broke out United States Consul Hyatt, at Santiago, was feeding 50,000 persons in and near this city. The relief work ended at once when Mr. Hyatt was ordered to leave the island. In the latter part of May the United States ships began to blockade Santiago. The city has always imported the greater part of its food supply, the surrounding country being undeveloped, and the blockade had immediate effect. It is reasonable to suppose that nearly all of Consul Hyatt's people are dead, for when Santiago surrendered last Sunday even the rich were starving.

Santiago's Meagre Supplies.

In the business section of the city the food stores were found closed, having no stock. The tobacco stores had not much stock left. In the market place few of the stalls were occupied. A little rice was being sold at an exorbitant price; coffee; a few small fishes, caught in the bay; mangoes, cocoanuts, and the anoncejo fruit grown near by. In a large warehouse near the landing place were a few sacks of flour, dozens of sacks of raw coffee, and a large quantity of American beer and Spanish liquors. There was no scarcity of liquor in town, but it was not sold openly. A few American soldiers got drunk and were locked up.

There was no offensive display of military force by our soldiers, and the Spanish sentry boxes at the street corners were unoccupied. The City Hall, the theatre where Adelina Patti made her first appearance on this continent, and other buildings, were occupied by American soldiers, who also kept the crowds off the wharves, that the transports might have an opportunity to land supplies. The local police were on duty, the cathedral was open as usual, and matters were resuming their normal condition.

The little Bay of Juragua has been the army's base of supplies for several weeks. Most of the transports which have been waiting off Juragua to discharge their cargoes are at anchor in this harbor. They will go up to the wharves and unload, and as much stuff will be got ashore in one hour here as could be landed in twenty-four hours at Jaragua. The cove at Juragua does not afford even an anchorage. It is a mere indentation in the rugged coast, caused by the debouching of the Juragua River. There is a quarter-mile of beach, on which the surf beats thunderously. The Valley of the Juragua winds back through the hills. To the westward of the river is a stretch of land about fifty feet above the sea, which tries to toss spray up the cliff on to it. On this land was situated the town of Siboney, consisting of a few dozen one-story houses well stocked with disease germs. Happily, the town is no more, having been burned after it had caused dozens of cases of yellow fever.

A little to the east of the mouth of the river is a wharf made of heavy timbers bolted together, and the outer end of which, being in deep water, floats, rising and falling with the surf. One steam lighter discharged supplies from the transports at this rude wharf night and day, which supplies were pushed to the commissary building on a car. Many thousands of men were landed from small boats in the surf or at this wharf, and here was landed most of Gen. Shafter's artillery. The process was tedious, and while men at the front were nursing sores caused by lack of vegetable food, the crews of transports were heaving overboard hundreds of barrels of potatoes and onions which spoiled on board.

On the sandy flat about the mouth of the river were camped the men who looked after the supplies of the various regiments. The beach to the westward contained the hospital tents, the doctors' tents, and the abodes of the newspaper correspondents, and is now occupied by the yellow fever detention camp, guarded and policed by the Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry. The railroad of the Juragua Iron Company crosses the Juragua River on an iron bridge, passes in front of the detention camp, continues westward along the cliff top to Aguadores, then finds its way inland among the hills to Santiago Harbor. The railroad has been repaired, the Spaniards having been unable to destroy the bridges or the locomotives. West of where the town of Siboney stood is a roundhouse of the railroad, and still further west is the camp of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

Back of the site of the town of Siboney rise the heights of Altares, reached by a mule trail that climbs some 300 feet. Once at the summit, a path is reached on which an expert bicyclist could ride all the way to Santiago. It was on this road, a few miles from Siboney, that the Rough Riders were ambushed. If a zigzag road had been built up the hillside at Siboney and the trail widened in a few places, it might have been used by the army wagons and thus the quagmires of the main wagon road, that follows the valley of the Juragua, avoided. The Rough Riders' road joins the main road at a point a little beyond the battleground. Six Rough Riders are buried near where the roads meet, and close by, under a spreading tree, is the grave of an artilleryman named Ruhel of Elizabethport, N. J., who died of fever while being taken from the front to a hospital, and was buried at once.

Beside the main road, a little to the east of the junction of the roads just mentioned, half a score of men are buried, the mounds being marked by numbered pine boards. A mile above the railroad bridge is a reconcentrado camp. Children and women are still living in thatched huts, as nearly naked as before, but now well fed.

The country between Siboney and Santiago has been described as rugged and mountainous, but a man from the Far West would say it was hilly. The "country rock" is a coral limestone, which presents a steep front to the sea, its shades of red giving it a burned and bleak appearance. Between the seaside heights and the lofty hills far inland is a depression, the valleys of the Guama and Juragua Rivers and their tributaries. The hills are well rounded, and a Cuban pony could go up or down any of them. The marshy places contain a dense growth of shrubs, but the hillsides, being not too thickly covered with soil, are somewhat bare. There are, however, no trees so lofty as those of the Eastern United States. The aspect of the whole country is parklike. Where there is a stretch of level ground, grass grows tall and rank.

Gen. Shafter's Headquarters.

Gen. Shafter's headquarters were pitched on a level, grassy area through which a crystal branch of the Rio Guama pursued its rippling way. Trees and bushes gave a grateful shade. Here Gen. Shafter was accustomed to sit outdoors, bareheaded, stripped to his shirt and trousers, occupying a strong camp chair, under the spreading branches of a tree behind his tent. Here dispatches from the front describing the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were handed to him from time to time, and Gen. Shafter dictated messages to Gen. Miles at Siboney, which were telephoned from a tent near by.

Aside from the wagon road, the only evidences of settlement between the Rio Guama and Siboney were the Spanish blockhouses on every commanding point and the barbed wire fence along the roadside. This fence was part of Gen. Weyler's scheme for the subjugation of Cuba. Cubans were forbidden to travel except on the road, and were forbidden to leave it at all. The wire was an obstacle to crossing the road or leaving it. The Spanish blockhouses may be seen from one end of Cuba to the other. They are small, square wooden structures, situated on heights, and surrounded by trenches, so as to be easily defended. The houses are all of the same size. They command the trails, and are useful as signal stations.

CUBAN CONTROL IS DREADED.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainties of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. Even European merchandise, on through bills of lading via New York, has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York, even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves, who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The insurgents demand independence, but the better classes, the merchants and land owners, dread such a possibility and fervently hope that the United States will retain the reins of government in the island as the only guarantee of stability and prosperity.

Señor Julian Cendoja, agent of the Ward Line of steamers here, says that a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American Government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spaniards, foreigners, and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba; and until that expression is made no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago.

GEN. WOOD'S PATROL.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, this afternoon issued an order establishing an officers' patrol for the city. The first detail will make the rounds at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the next at 10. Any officer found in the city without a written permit from Gen. Wood will be requested to report to headquarters. If he refuses the patrol is to take him there forcibly.

Gen. Wood, it is understood, has taken this precautionary measure owing to the fact that night before last a Spanish cavalry officer made himself very objectionable at a club here, insulting, while in liquor, several American officers. None of the Americans paid any attention to him, but later the Spaniard got into trouble with some American soldiers on duty, and was locked up in the guardhouse for forty-eight hours.

Gen. Wood will report the case to Gen. Toral, saying that he does so because he would wish a report made to him by Gen. Toral if any American officer were guilty of a similar offense. As a preliminary to strengthen the case, Gen. Wood has instituted the officers' patrol.

ROS IS MERELY RUFFLED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Major Gen. Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by Gen. Garcia. He explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Señor Ros, the Civil Governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Señor Ros is ruffled at Gen. Shafter not allowing him complete control of the civil administration of the entire section of the Province of Santiago de Cuba which has been surrendered to the American forces. Señor Ros considers himself the supreme civil authority, basing his claims upon President McKinley's proclamation of July 18, and providing in general terms for the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which contains the following clause:

"The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander in Chief."

Señor Ros, it is understood, resents Gen. Shafter's so-called interference with his duties. A little cloud arose over the fact that Señor Ros discharged three employes and substituted for them three of his own friends. The discharged employes complained to Gen. Shafter, who ordered their reinstatement. Since then Señor Ros has been slightly ruffled, but he is continuing to discharge his duties as Gen. Shafter's subordinate.

PRISONERS TO LEAVE BY AUG. 15.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Gen. Shafter has received advices that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the Island of Martinique. They are expected here to-morrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday, and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30.

These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 troops, and the embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by Aug. 15.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish officers who commanded the troops that came to Santiago during the siege from Manzanillo to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain at the Government's expense. In all there are about seventy-five women and children.

The telegraph operator at Manzanillo notified the authorities here that Capt. Gen. Blanco at first refused to permit the delivery of messages sent by these officers to their families. But later, under a protest from Gen. Shafter, the Captain General allowed the messages to be delivered.

The American General has also authorized the Spanish officers to charter a schooner at Manzanillo for the purpose of bringing their families from there to this port, but no vessel was available, and other plans are now under way. Probably a schooner will be sent from here to Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to fetch the wives and children of the Spanish officers.

SHAFTER WASN'T HAMPERED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Major Gen. Shafter is desirous that it should be known that the United States War Department has in no way interfered with the conduct of the campaign. The General adds that he was never hampered by the War Department, and that if the campaign in this vicinity had failed, the fault would have been all his own. The department's only participation in the operations was in ratifying the terms of the surrender of the Spanish forces.

Gen. Shafter has requested that these statements be published, in view of the fact that the War Department has been criticised for faulty management.

Philadelphia Reaches Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here. She is the first regular mail, passenger, and freight steamer to reach here since the city surrendered.

PLAIN TERMS ARE READY FOR SPAIN

Continued from Page 1.

not along those lines. Don Carlos wants action, and he has the people to stand behind him when the time comes.

"The Carlist movement will begin when peace is arranged, but not before. The party has worked years for the support of public opinion, which is now in our favor. To rise against the Government now, Don Carlos thinks, would look like taking undue advantage, and though our end would be gained much quicker, outside public opinion would turn against us and injure our cause. Public opinion is of much moment to us. Austria's Court, because of blood relationship, will use its influence to oppose us. France will do likewise. England will be neutral, while Russia will be strong in our favor. The good will of the world is an important consideration, and we are striving to gain it.

"The odds against us, numerically, are about two to one. Don Carlos can muster a hundred thousand men, and the Crown can press double as many into the service. But we have the skill and the generalship. The followers of Don Carlos are veterans. The dynasty has mere children. We are fighting for a cause and know what we are doing. The Government will put into the field a lot of paid, know-nothing soldiers, fighting blindly under orders, and practically without a reason. We can annihilate six to one of such. Some of the flower of Spain's army will espouse our cause, and many of the Republicans will join us.

"The present exodus of the Carlists presages nothing in particular. It only goes to show how general and widespread is the Carlist spirit. When the time comes the world will be surprised to see the effect of our organization.

"I heard from Don Carlos only a short time ago. Here is his letter, written by his secretary, with no news of his plans. As regards these, all he says is: 'I do not care to speak of politics. I am watched very closely. My mail may be opened, and the safest way is to say nothing. Anyway, you know about all there is to say through the papers.'

"I am just as sanguine as ever of the result of Don Carlos's efforts. The people are beginning to realize the inefficiency of the present rule. They know Don Carlos to be the coming man. The best people of Spain are included in his following, which is rapidly increasing. This is a forecast of what he can depend upon when the time comes."

Señor Cortina believes that Don Carlos will remain in Switzerland until he leaves to command his troops against the Crown. "The time is not far distant, either," he concluded.

ADVANCE IN SPANISH FOURS.

Higher Prices Noted in London, Paris, and Other Markets.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Italians were heavier. Spanish fours started with an advance, were afterward agitated, fluctuated, and closed quite steady.

Spanish fours opened at 39.65. Yesterday's closing price was 39.42½. They closed at 39.40.

LONDON, July 29.—Spanish fours opened at 39¾, an advance of 5-16ths. They closed at 39½.

MADRID, July 29.—Spanish fours, 63.50.

BARCELONA, July 29.—Spanish fours, 62.50.

Switzerland Warns Don Carlos.

BERNE, July 29.—The Federal Council of Switzerland, according to the assertion of several newspapers, has intimated to Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, now at Lucerne, that he must leave the country in case he starts an agitation in Spain.

Camara Gets Another Ship.

GIBRALTAR, July 29.—The Spanish cruiser Lepanto, now at Cartagena, has been ordered to join Admiral Camara's squadron, which has been at Cadiz since Wednesday. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is quite unfit for sea. She requires extensive alterations.

LAUNCH SUNK, TWO LIVES LOST

Little Craft Was Run Down in Newark Bay by the Steamboat J. S. Warden.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—The steamboat J. S. Warden, which runs between Newark and Bay Ridge, reported to-night upon returning to Newark after the last trip at midnight that while on the way to Bay Ridge, on that trip, she ran down and sank a steam launch in Newark Bay between the Lehigh Valley Bridge and Staten Island Sound. There were three persons in the launch. All were thrown into the water.

Two lifeboats were lowered, and one of them picked up Albert C. Brandt of 171 Summit Street, this city. He was taken on board the Warden very much exhausted. He said he was in charge of the launch. He was employed by the Standard Watch Case Company. His companions were a man thirty-five years old and a boy sixteen years old. Brandt did not tell their names to any one on the boat so far as can be learned. The Captain of the Warden did not question Brandt, as he expected that Brandt would return to Newark on the Warden. Instead of doing so he left the steamer at Bay Ridge. He has not returned to his home in this city as yet.

Brandt told one of the deckhands that both of his companions were employed in the same factory as himself. They took a day off to go for a trip in the launch. Brandt intended to take his two little girls with him, but this morning his wife said she felt sure something was going to happen if they went, and would not let them go.

BROOKFIELD REPUBLICANS MEET

The Organization Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, known as the Brookfield-Swayne Republicans, held a meeting last night in the St. James Building, to arrange the details for the meeting of the General Committee, which is to be held at 64 Madison Avenue, on Aug. 9. Nine of the thirteen members were present and James Yereance presided. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of three to canvass the various districts and report upon their condition at the proposed meeting. The committee was also instructed to put forth its best efforts toward securing as large a representation as possible on Aug. 9.

While nothing of a formal character regarding indorsements was discussed at last night's meeting, the members signified their intention of adhering strictly to the Republican Party, at the same time maintaining their organization in its present form. Gen. Wager Swayne, who was present, vigorously denied the report that he was about to retire from active participation in the affairs of the organization. He said on the contrary that he would remain with it if he were the only man left.

It was learned that the intention on the part of the Organization Committee is to have the resolutions presented at the last general meeting indorsing Gov. Black as a candidate for renomination and affiliating with the Citizens' Union, tabled. The name of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor was not mentioned, although it is understood that most of the members are strongly in favor of proposing him.

Mr. Brookfield was not present, and it was said that he was at Wilkesbarre, attending a meeting of the Axlemen's Association, an organization of which he is President and in which he takes great pride. The members present disclaimed any knowledge of Mr. Brookfield's alleged intentions to retire from their councils and declared they did not believe he would sever his connection with the organization, which they said owes its existence principally to his efforts.

TWO COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State here to-day by the American Street-Cleaning Company of New York. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are J. F. O. Meyer of 27 West Street, R. H. Beach of 44 Broad Street, W. J. Clark of 44 Broad Street, W. C. Gotschall of 5 University Place, Frank Klein of 237 Broadway, W. R. Bergholz of 15 Cortlandt Street, J. L. Bell of 214 Broadway, A. M. Dederer of 486 Broadway, all of New York, and James N. Walter of Jersey City.

The Union Selling Company, with a capital of $500,000, was also incorporated. The company will sell and exchange merchandise, particularly rope, twine, cordage, flax, hemp, and jute. The incorporators are Henry D. Cooper, New York, and Malcolm Gordon, J. Edward Barbour, Albert A. Cox, and Hobart Tuttle, all of Paterson.

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN

The Tammany Leader Arrives on the Lucania and Is Greeted by Many Political Friends.

DECLINES TO TALK POLITICS

He Said It Was Too Hot, and His Followers Took the Hint—Informal Gathering at the Democratic Club.

On the Cunard Liner Lucania, which arrived at her pier in this city from Liverpool at 7 o'clock last evening, was Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, who, on the strength of reports reaching him from his political friends here, had abandoned his horse racing and hurried back from England to take an active hand in the management of party affairs. The ship reached Sandy Hook at 2:55 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour and a half later a party of the leader's friends boarded the revenue cutter that started out to meet her. On board the cutter were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law; Maurice Untermyer, Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Senator John Fox, and Thomas F. Smith, the leader's private secretary.

When they reached the ship, Mr. Croker and his young son, Herbert, who accompanied him on the trip, were on deck, standing by the starboard rail. As the cutter came alongside Senator Grady discovered the leader, and shouted "Three cheers for Richard Croker!" Everybody in the party cheered and waved his hat. An answering cheer came from the great crowd of passengers gathered on the ship's deck, and Mr. Croker took from his mouth a cigar he was smoking, and smiled and bowed. Then the cutter was made fast to the ship, and the party clambered up on the big vessel and hurried to shake the leader's hand.

There was a chorus of greetings, and Mr. Croker, with a constant good-humored smile upon his stern features, stood bowing and grasping the extended hands and speaking a few words to each one in the party. He was looking unusually well. His face was sunburned, and his eyes were bright and clear. He had apparently gained at least fifteen pounds in weight. He was in the best of humor, and there was a merry twinkle in his eyes that seemed to show that he had done very little worrying over private or political affairs.

A little later a tug came alongside, having on board ex-Police Judge William H. Burke, Dock Commissioner Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's business partner, and Andrew J. Freedman.

Mr. Croker and his guests were invited by the Captain to the latter's table in the main dining saloon, where a love feast was held while the ship was slowly making her way up the harbor. Everybody was in high spirits at this affair, and even Mr. Croker joined in cracking jokes. Not a word was said, however, about politics. "It's too hot to talk politics," said the leader, and everybody took the hint. Then he turned to Mr. Creamer and asked, "How's Nolan getting along with municipal law?"

"First-class," said Mr. Creamer. "First-rate."

Over fifty of the most prominent men in Tammany Hall gathered on the Cunard Line pier between 6 and 7 o'clock to await the ship's arrival. One of the first to arrive was John F. Carroll, who has been the acting leader of the organization in Mr. Croker's absence. Among the others were Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Lawrence Delmour, Assemblyman James Oliver, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and a host of minor office holders. The Mayor was not there.

It was just 7 o'clock when the Lucania appeared off the end of the pier. Many of the passengers were waving hats and handkerchiefs to their waiting friends on shore, but Mr. Croker was not to be seen. While the big steamer was slowly making its landing the crowd of Tammany men stood gazing up at the decks, trying their best to catch sight of him, but without success. Mr. Croker did not appear until the ship was in at the pier, the gangplank down, and half the saloon passengers off. Then somebody caught sight of him, and the Tammany men sent up a cheer. Mr. Croker made no reply, but hurried down the plank with Mr. Smith on one side and Senator Grady right behind him.

Greetings on the Pier.

On the pier those who had come to greet him crowded about him, and there was another chorus of greetings and a round of handshaking. Mr. Croker spent a few moments in bidding good-bye to some of the passengers he had met on the way over. He asked some of them to call upon him at the Democratic Club.

People crowded about him so fast that he had time to say hardly more than a word to most of them, but finally William Sulzer, who is out as a Gubernatorial candidate, got the chief's ear, and talked with him for about ten minutes. Mr. Sulzer spoke with a good deal of earnestness, and he seemed to have something of importance to say. Finally Mr. Croker shook hands with him and walked away, followed by his son and his nephew, Deputy Assistant District Attorney McCann.

He entered a carriage with Senator Grady, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Freedman. Outside in the road a policeman was having hard work keeping back the crowd of men and boys who had gathered to get a look at the Democratic leader. When the carriage rolled out of the shed a cheer went up, and a group of small boys on a pile of lumber cried out "Hooray for de boss! Dat's Croker, his nibs! T'ree cheers fer Croker!" They jumped up and down and yelled at the top of their voices.

Mr. Croker was too busy talking to Senator Grady to notice this small ovation. The carriage rattled away, the cheering subsided, and the Tammany men scattered in small groups on their way to the most convenient car lines up town.

At the Democratic Club.

Mr. Croker was driven to the Democratic Club, where an hour later almost everybody who had been at the pier to welcome him put in an appearance. The clubhouse was crowded as it had not been before in months, and the waiters were kept running to and fro all the evening. The chief kept out of the way. He was closeted with John F. Carroll for nearly two hours, while the latter was telling him how things had been going during his absence.

Mr. Croker had very little to say to the reporters. He looked very much amused when he was told that Col. Roosevelt was being boomed for Governor. "That's interesting," he said, with a twinkle in his eye. "Has he been wounded? No? Well, military heroes don't amount to much now unless they've been wounded or killed."

He was asked what he had to say about the situation. "Oh," he said, "Summer politics don't amount to much. I don't know anything about politics. I haven't had a chance to learn what's going on."

He denied the report that he was going to ship his horses to this country.

Mr. Croker is expected to go to Long Branch to-day, and next week he may go to Mr. Untermyer's cottage in the Adirondacks.

SUPREME COURT CANDIDATES.

If Justice Daly Is Not Favored by Mr. Croker, He May Run Independently.

Now that Richard Croker has returned to take part in the management of the Fall campaign the question of selecting candidates for the Supreme Court bench is expected to be one of the first things toward which he will turn his attention. On Jan. 1 the terms of Justices Joseph F. Daly, and William N. Cohen expire and Justice Roger A. Pryor is to be retired because he has reached the age limit. Upon good authority it was learned that if Mr. Croker has his way Justice Daly will not be renominated by Tammany Hall, and this fact is expected to create no little trouble among the followers of that organization.

The strained relations between Mr. Croker and Justice Daly are no secret to the initiated, and the causes are said to be twofold. First, during Mayor Strong's administration it is said the Tammany Hall leader requested Justice Daly to appoint Michael T. Daly, at one time Commissioner of Public Works and now Deputy Controller, a Clerk in the Supreme Court. Justice Daly is reported to have flatly refused, adding at the same time that he would not allow Mr. Croker or any other Tammany Hall leader to dictate to him in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Croker is said to be much put out about the matter, and to have vowed that Justice Daly should never serve another term on the bench if it lay in his power to prevent it. The second reason is that several Tammany leaders have professed to have discovered that in the last municipal election Justice Daly worked for the election of Seth Low.

Justice Daly is expected to be able to give Mr. Croker all the fight he wants. He is accounted one of the most influential Catholic laymen in the city, and is President of the Catholic Club. The intimation that Tammany Hall might refuse to renominate him has therefore caused quite a stir, and the Justice's friends declare that if Mr. Croker does not recede from his position Justice Daly will go before the people as an independent candidate, and will state his reasons in the plainest terms, namely, that he was cast aside by the Tammany organization because he refused to take orders from Mr. Croker.

Although only fifty-eight years old, Justice Daly has been on the bench twenty-eight years. He was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1870, and when the court was abolished in 1894 he was elected as senior Justice of the newly formed Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Meriden Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
208 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE.

SPANISH TROOPS ARE BRAVE.

Americans Who Faced Death at El Caney and El Pozo Pay High Tribute to the Foe.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15.—By no one has the praise of Spanish valor been more eloquently and feelingly uttered than by the brave American soldiers who faced it in the storm of death at El Caney and at El Pozo. Up to that day of two desperate battles our soldiers had but an indifferent opinion of the Spanish troops. We thought them brave enough as a race—that is, not cowards; but we did not think they had the "staying quality," the pluck of the Saxon. But now we have very greatly modified our estimate of the Spaniard.

At El Caney and at El Pozo I heard, and every day since those stubborn and bloody fights I have heard, our soldiers give unstinted praise to the men who faced them in those tangled jungles and fought them to the death. I have heard officers frankly confess that their former opinions of the Spanish soldier were unjust, and that El Caney especially had been a revelation to them. The Spanish fighter had been transfigured and had become a new embodiment of manly qualities.

Even at Sevilla—the field the Cubans call La Guasima and a dozen different names—our soldiers did not have sufficient cause to change their first view. The ambuscade appeared to those who fought against it too strong not to have been held by a far inferior force, and they dubbed the Spaniards cowards for running away.

Not Ready to Fight.

But the Spanish troops did not wish battle at that point. It was not their hour nor their place for fighting. They held the entire island and should choose their own place for giving battle. They only wanted to give us a taste of their quality before meeting us in a real engagement. They thought, doubtless, a little surprise and a little sharp bloodletting would make us go slow and be a little wary of them thereafter. They did not know us any more than we knew them, or else they would have known that the loss of blood only makes the Saxon eager and fierce. But even at La Guasima they killed and wounded more men than they lost.

It should be remembered, too, that Spanish courage becomes twice or thrice as ferocious when it is sheltered by fortifications. It is the Spanish method of fighting, ever since Saguntum held in check the armies, first of Hamilcar, and later of Scipio. They will fight bravely, fiercely, in their trenches when they would run from any other position. It was for this reason that they fled helter-skelter from Daiquiri and Siboney and halted not, save to fire a few rounds from ambush, (another Spanish institution,) until they had got safely within their powerful lines around Santiago. There they were at home, and there they would fight.

It was exactly at this point that we made our mistake. We entirely underestimated the Spanish power of endurance and the strength of their fortified courage. We thought, when they took shelter in the lines at El Caney and El Payo, that we could roust them out of their holes and ditches as rabbits out of their warrens.

Fought to the Death.

But the Spaniards staid and fought. We thought we should swing our right flank around until it rested upon the base of the long curve of the hills, and then march forward, sweeping the Spaniards before us like chaff before a broom. But they clung to the bosom of the earth so tightly that an earthquake could not have removed them. And there they clung and fought and fought on, until we shot them to pieces, and swept them, finally, by virtue of a loftier heroism, on toward the avenging American rifles on their rear. Their blood had baptized the soil they had defended so long and so heroically, and El Caney, I fancy, will be a name of blessed memory in the history of Spain.

The Spanish defense of the little blockhouse on the right of our line and of the old brick fort, long after the former had been surrounded by Cubans and deluged every minute by a storm of bullets, and the latter had been torn open and shattered by our shrapnel, was especially brilliant. I saw Spaniards leap from the rifle pit over and over again, dash into the fort to carry ammunition to the riflemen, when their appearance was a signal for a shower of lead from our lines. I saw the devoted band of fighters in the blockhouse stand to their guns and pour out a steady volley into our troops and the Cubans, who were closing in on every side. Nothing could have been finer. I saw their fellows in the rifle pits and in the fort stay on and fight on, the line or the knot of fighters getting thinner and thinner before each withering burst of flame from our guns. How they lived through it was a marvel; how they fought through it was a miracle. Had we faltered once, they would have won, and we should have suffered another and a far worse Manassas. But nothing but Saxon flesh and blood could have withstood the splendid though deliberate fury of our men. Yet when the losses at El Caney are accurately summed up, it will be found, I think, that we suffered more injury than we inflicted. It was inevitable. We used flesh instead of iron against the deadly intrenchments. It was a fearful price for such a victory.

STANHOPE SAMS.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. H. Bocquet, London; Capt. Larsen, Copenhagen.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman E. F. Loud, California; W. J. Glenn, Cuba, N. Y.; H. F. Brown, London.

HOLLAND—Robert H. Sayre, South Bethlehem, Penn.; George F. Eustis, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—Count de Pourtales, Foreign Office, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. C. P. Andrews, Connecticut.

WALDORF—J. G. Ogden, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alschuler & Loldin, Racine, Wis., D. D. Alschuler, clothing; Stuart House.
Alesker & Jaubin, Dawson, Ga., S. Aleser, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, notions and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Comstock-Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. E. Avery, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss M. A. Creeden, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hecht, J., St. Louis, Mo., furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hislop, J., & Co.; New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions; 388 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Harbour & Dittman, Wheeling, West Va.; C. W. Dittman, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Kittner, D., & Sons, Peru, Ind.; H. Kittner, Jr., clothing and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.
McCann, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. McDermott, linens and white goods; 52 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
Olds & King, Portland, Ore.; G. M. Kuhn, stationery and jewelry; 544 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Rieke, C. H. & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; L. M. Rieke, notions; Miss Rieke, millinery; Gilsey House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, books; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, and cuffs; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Young, Smith, Field & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Moore, Jr., gloves; New Amsterdam Hotel.

MORE SICK SOLDIERS HERE

The Transport Leona Arrives at This Port with Fifty Convalescents from Siboney.

NO DOCTOR OR NURSE ABOARD

Dr. Doty Sees No Evidences of Yellow Fever, but Detains the Vessel and Passengers Until To-day as a Precaution.

The United States transport Leona, having on board fifty convalescing soldiers, of whom five are recovering from wounds received at the front and the balance from fever, cast anchor off Quarantine yesterday morning after an uneventful trip of nearly seven days from Siboney.

On her arrival here she was boarded by Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, who, although of the opinion that none of the convalescents had had yellow fever and that there were no cases of the dread disease on board, nevertheless decided to hold the vessel and her passengers in quarantine until to-day, when those well enough will be released and the others kept at either Hoffman or Swinburne Island until they are in condition to go home. Dr. Doty is of the opinion that the fever patients are recovering from malaria or typhoid fevers, but enforced the quarantine regulations as an added precaution.

A remarkable fact was rather reluctantly made known in connection with the Leona's trip. It was that not a physician or a nurse was on board her to look after the convalescents or to be on hand in case of an emergency. By good luck, the services of a physician were not needed, the patients standing the trip well and no sickness developed on board, yet it is said that this could not have been foreseen when the ship left Siboney, and that it was rather risky to send such a number of sick people on a seven days' ocean voyage from an infected port without a Surgeon or a nurse.

No Haste in Their Case.

Contrary to the Seneca case, there was no hurrying the Leona away, as she lay for some weeks at Siboney before her departure, after having disembarked the First and Tenth Cavalry, and the fact that she was without medical attendance must have been well known. The Leona put in at Hampton Roads on Thursday, but, owing to the fever cases on board, the health authorities there refused to receive the patients and ordered the vessel to this port.

All the patients, with two exceptions, were able to walk down the gangplank of the vessel to the Quarantine transfer boat Wadsworth, which at once conveyed them to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. Two men were so weak that they had to be carried on board, and were unable to sit up. All spoke in warmest terms of their treatment by Capt. Wilder and the crew of the transport, and shouted their good-byes as they went over the side. One of the wounded soldiers was A. J. Stockbridge of the Rough Riders, who was at the side of Sergt. Hamilton Fish when he fell. As the quarantine boat came alongside of the transport, Stockbridge yelled:

"Say, ain't this Teddy Roosevelt's home?" On being told that it was, he replied: "That's what I heard, and I want to go on record as saying that he's all right, and no mistake. He was first in every fight, and the bullets couldn't touch him."

The most contented person on board was "Apples" Finley, a little negro boy of twelve years, who was the mascot of the Ninth Cavalry, which he followed from Chattanooga to Tampa, where he was smuggled on board a transport and taken to Cuba. "Apples" endeared himself to every person on board by his sunny disposition. At Santiago he carried water to the wounded, and did all he could to relieve the suffering he saw about him. Finally he contracted the fever, and was sent north to recuperate.

The Leona also carried twelve sacks of mail from the camp at Siboney. These were disinfected and sent up to the city last night. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and released to-day. The crew went to Hoffman Island for observation.

Swinburne Island Patients.

Following is the list of patients who went to Swinburne Island:

MILLER, H. W., Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.

YOUNG, JOHN, Sergeant, Signal Corps.

ALBRIGHT, F. F., private, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.

ANTRIM, EARL, private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

BURNS, JOHN W., private, Battery K, First Artillery.

CLARK, CLYDE E., private, Company C, Engineer Corps.

CORBIN, R. H., correspondent.

DESS, FRANK L., private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.

DAVIDSON, J. S., private, Company H, Twelfth Infantry.

DOOLEY, WILLIAM J., private, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

EBO, W. D., private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

FISHER, VAL, private, Company G, Third Infantry.

FOWLER, FREDERICK, private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

GASTRON, L., private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

HALLE, WILLIAM, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.

JEFFREY, FRANK, private, Company K, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.

LAKE, SIDNEY F., private, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

McINTOSH, BURR, correspondent.

MULER, CARL, private, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

MAURER, C. C., musician, Seventeenth Infantry.

NELSON, DANIEL, teamster, Tenth Infantry.

PHILPOT, L. T., Troop L, Rough Riders.

PENCE, CHARLES, private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

PROCTOR, J., private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)

RUSSELL, THOMAS, private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

ROSENMOND, LOUIS, chief cook.

SLEETH, ALBERT, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.

STOCKBRIDGE, A. J., private, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)

WELLS, DAVID M., musician, Company F, Fourth Infantry.

Men at Hoffman Island.

The following, composing the lighter cases of fever and the wounded, went to Hoffman Island:

BECKLEY, COLONEL, Hospital Corps.

COLE, EDWIN T., First Lieutenant, Company A, Sixth Cavalry.

DAN, GEORGE, Sergeant, Company D, Sixth Infantry.

HYDE, ALEXANDER, Corporal, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

BENNETT, T., private, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry.

BECKHAUSEN, HENRY, private, Battery K, First Artillery.

CROSS, CLIFFORD E., private, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers.

CRABB, J. E., private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

DOOLEY, WILLIAM, private, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry.

ESTES, LEE, private, Company G, Seventh Infantry.

FARLEY, "APPLES," camp follower, Chattanooga.

FRENCH, J. T., teamster, Sixteenth Infantry.

LOWENTHAL, B., private, Battery K, First Artillery.

MILLER, WILLIAM, private, Company B, First District of Columbia Volunteers.

McMILLAN, J., private, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

PERRY, WILLIAM, private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

RINN, LOUIS, private, Company H, Third Cavalry.

SMITH, N. J., private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.

SKEES, ALBERT, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.

WALLACE, G. E., private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

WALKER, WILLIAM, private, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

WILSON, E., private, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.

THREE WOUNDED MEN DIE.

Louis Carlisle of the Seventy-first One of the Victims—Doings at Various Hospitals.

Louis Carlisle, private in the Seventy-first Regiment, who was brought here on the hospital ship Relief, died at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday night of a wound received at San Juan Hill. His wound, which was an injury to the spine, was not thought to be fatal, but typhoid fever set in, and with a weakened constitution he succumbed.

Carlisle received his wound on the second day of the battle, July 2. The Seventy-first had assisted in taking a blockhouse on San Juan Hill, and the firing had ceased. Orders had been given to march toward some trenches, over the brow of the hill, toward Santiago, and to occupy them. The men had no sooner gone over the hill than Carlisle was shot by a Spanish sharpshooter. He was picked up by his comrades and placed in an army blanket and carried three miles to the rear. On July 10 he was placed on the Relief and brought to this city. During the time on ship board he displayed unusual fortitude, and treated his wound with seeming levity. He wrote a number of letters, and often said that he would soon be with his comrades on the field again.

Louis Carlisle was born in Watertown, N. Y., on March 12, 1878. In 1890 he moved with his father to Dayton, Ohio, and entered the Dayton High School. He graduated with honors and returned to Watertown to study law in the office of his brother, that of Brown, Carlisle & Hugo. Following his return to Watertown he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Separate Company, but, on the outbreak of the war, fearing that the company would be excluded from active participation, he, with sixteen others, came to New York and enlisted in the Seventy-first. The men were assigned to Company M. During the time that he was in the South he sent several letters home, and they appeared in up-State papers. Carlisle's father, W. S. Carlisle, lives at Dayton, Ohio, and is a veteran of the civil war, having served with the Tenth New York Artillery.

The body was taken to Watertown yesterday afternoon, and the interment will be on Sunday with military honors.

The first death at the post hospital at Fort Hamilton occurred yesterday. Private George Glanz of the Second United States Infantry died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Until Wednesday it was thought that he would recover. Glanz was wounded at Siboney, and was brought here on the Seneca. His wound was only trivial, being in the right leg, but on the trip north on the Seneca he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died. A military funeral will be held this morning. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Private Peter O'Connor of Company B, Eighth United States Infantry, died at the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. He was injured in the left foot in the battle before Santiago and contracted typhoid fever. At the hospital he appeared to be doing well, and no danger was thought to exist until yesterday morning, when he had a hemorrhage. He was too weak to recover from this. He was twenty-five years old, and a native of Ireland. He has a brother Patrick living at 507 West Forty-ninth Street, and a sister, Mrs. A. Burns, living on Oakwood Avenue, Orange, N. J.

All of the other ninety-eight patients at the Marine Hospital are doing well. "Eddie" Culver, who was beside Hamilton Fish when he was killed, and has the fatal bullet in his body, was allowed to go to Fish's funeral yesterday.

Lieut. Fiscus, who is dangerously ill at Fort Wadsworth from typhoid contracted in the trenches before Santiago, is resting easily, and may recover.

Lieut. Dade, who was wounded at Santiago, and also contracted typhoid, is in about the same condition at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Sprague, at Clifton.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad tendered to the wounded soldiers who are now convalescent at the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals a special illuminated trolley excursion car last evening. The car took the soldiers to the electric fountain at Prospect Park, and from there they went to Bergen Beach, where all the amusement privileges of that resort were extended.

Major August W. Corliss of the Seventh Infantry left Bellevue Hospital yesterday for his home, in Colorado. His wound, a gunshot in the shoulder, is rapidly getting well.

OFFERS YACHT FOR RELIEF WORK.

Dr. French Volunteers to Carry Supplies Wherever Requested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 29.—Dr. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Commission, to-day received a communication from Alexander Van Rensselaer stating that he placed his yacht May at the disposal of the National Relief Commission as a supply vessel at his own expense, with the assurance that any orders the commission might impose upon him would be faithfully executed. The vessel is now in New York, but will be brought to the city at once and loaded with supplies for Santiago and Puerto Rico.

It will also carry William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Dr. George G. Groff, President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, as special Commissioners representing the National Relief Commission at Puerto Rico. These Commissioners will establish a depot for the reception of supplies at Puerto Rico, and Dr. Groff will remain while the troops are there.

The commission has now a large quantity of supplies on hand which will be immediately made ready for shipment and placed upon the yacht May, which will sail from Philadelphia Aug. 4.

The May will also carry a complete apparatus for manufacturing ice, which is to be used at the Relief Commission's storehouse in Puerto Rico. This ice plant is capable of making sufficient ice for the daily demand of the division hospitals and is the gift of Messrs. Potter, Vanuxem, and Van Rensselaer.

An ice plant will also be delivered to the Relief Commissioners' storehouse at Santiago, which will be capable of manufacturing all the ice that is needed by the division hospitals at that port. This ice plant has been presented to the Relief Commission by a citizen of New York.

Reports were received at the office of the commission to-day from Joshua L. Baily, who is visiting the hospital at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, stating that certain supplies, consisting of food and clothing, were needed. Those supplies were at once sent by the Commissioners. Supplies were also sent to Camp Alger and to Tampa.

FURLOUGHS MADE AVAILABLE.

Troops Relieved from Inconveniences When Sick and Without Funds.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Two orders have been issued by the War Department which are of importance to the sick and wounded troops and their friends. One authorizes men who have been furloughed from hospitals to report to the nearest Government post instead of being compelled to report to the hospital from which they were furloughed.

This will allow the soldiers to be transported from the nearest post to their regiments at the expense of the Government. Before this order was issued, a soldier on furlough from a hospital could not go home without being compelled to pay his fare back to the hospital point. This will apply to men from the regular army, as well as to volunteers.

Another order allows a man furloughed, who has not been paid on account of his regiment being away in Cuba, to go to the nearest Quartermaster and obtain from him transportation to his home. The cost will be charged against him through the Pay Department of the army. Many wounded soldiers from Cuba have been unable to get pay on account of the absence of their regiments, and when their furloughs were obtained could not go home because they had no money.

TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Fifteen New Cases and Two Deaths Reported at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There were two deaths from typhoid at Camp Alger last night—Corp. Brayton Flint, Company C, Twenty-second Kansas, and Private Stanley R. Swartz, Company E, Eighth Pennsylvania. Fifteen new cases were reported to-day, of which some are well defined and others suspects. The patients at the Fort Myer Hospital are said to be doing well.

Private Gay, charged with rifling the mails, will be tried by court-martial on Monday.

The new fever patients are Privates P. P. Meredith and C. W. Hester, Company G, and T. A. Burke, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania; G. C. Lacey, Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania; H. N. Nicholas and T. McMahon, Company F, Third Missouri; J. R. Ross, Company F, and J. W. Lawleis and N. Vigue, Company B, First Rhode Island; A. Northcross, Company E, Second Tennessee; G. Oponauberger, Company —, Twenty-second Kansas; E. Denton, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; E. J. Baney, Company H, Twelfth Pennsylvania, and Corp. Charles Alger, Company F, Fourth Missouri.

WOMEN NURSES IN HOSPITALS.

Surgeon General May Modify His Objections to the Sex.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It has been determined to send a commission to visit the hospitals of the various army camps, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the sick. A surgeon of the army and Major Hopkins of the Adjutant General's office will compose this commission, with perhaps some other officer of the army. Major Hopkins is Secretary Alger's military aide. The Surgeon General's office also is considering the advisability of allowing a number of women as nurses in the hospitals at the large camps. The Surgeon General has been averse to having women nurses in the field, but it is said that the large rendezvous camps cannot be considered as field service, and the objection to women does not apply as it would in active service.

HOSPITAL FOR MONTAUK POINT.

Surgeon Sent to Prepare to Receive Shafter's Sick Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has ordered an officer of the Medical Corps to go to Montauk Point, Long Island, to establish a hospital there for the troops which will be sent from Santiago to the new camp in accordance with the order of Secretary Alger.

Fever Fatal at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Leopold Roy, Company M, Fifth Missouri, and Edward J. Winkle, Company F, Fifty-second Iowa, died in the General Hospital at Fort McPherson to-day of typhoid fever.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

The Solace to Leave and the Texas to Arrive To-day—Fitting Out the Missouri.

The hospital steamer Solace, which has been at the navy yard for two weeks, will leave to-day for Santiago and Puerto Rico. Several improvements have been made in her. The ice-making plant has been enlarged to double its capacity. In addition to the blowers, which keep fresh air in the wards, electric fans have been installed to create a continuous cooling current.

The steam yacht Enquirer is to have her boilers replaced by new ones, and some repairs which have been ordered will be completed before the vessel goes out again.

The battleship Texas, which is on its way from Cuba, is expected to reach the yard to-day. Everything is in readiness for the docking of the war vessel in Dry Dock No. 2.

Major William Arthur, Chief Surgeon of the steamer Missouri, which is being fitted out for an ambulance vessel, yesterday confirmed a report that the Missouri has neither been purchased nor chartered by the Government, but that the Atlantic Transport Line tendered its use to the Government free of charge. The Government is to have her as long as occasion requires, the company supplying the crew and starting her off with a full supply of coal. The Red Cross is fitting out the medical department. The Missouri has heretofore been used as a cattle ship, and the Government is completely overhauling her. The work is taking more time than was anticipated, and it will be two weeks before the Missouri will be ready to sail.

Major Arthur, who is recruiting men for the hospital corps of the Missouri, has enlisted 25 of the 45 men required. The National Society of Colonial Dames of America has given $350 for the purchase of an X ray outfit for the Missouri.

The Breakwater will leave this port on Tuesday or Wednesday for Newport News, where she will pick up baggage and take on board five doctors and three Paymasters. She will go from Newport News to Santiago.

WAR MAKES COAL CHEAPER.

Navy Department Finds It Out in Making Purchases for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The effort the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is making to keep Admiral Dewey well supplied with coal on his Asiatic station has brought to light the interesting fact that the war, instead of increasing, has actually reduced the price of that fuel.

As the cost of most commodities has been increased since the war began, it might have been expected that the same would be true of coal, especially in view of the enormously increased Government demand. It appears, however, that the stopping of the coastwise trade and the shutting off of the shipment of coal has not been equalized by the navy's increased consumption. The supply has exceeded the demand, and the Government is buying its fuel for less than it did before the war.

When Admiral Dewey started to Manila from Hongkong he filled the bunkers of his ships with coal for which he paid $18 and $19 a ton in gold, and it was inferior coal at that. A little later the Bureau of Equipment purchased some coal for him in Australia, for which it paid $12 a ton. Now it is contracting at Atlantic coast ports for coal to be delivered at Manila for $9 a ton by sailing ships and $10 a ton by steamer. This is the best Pocahontas coal.

For the fuel purchased in this country, which is all of the best quality, the bureau pays $1.75 a ton, with 7 cents for "trimming," making the cost delivered on board the Government's colliers exactly $1.82. This is considered by experts in the coal trade as remarkably low.

A number of cargoes of coal are now on their way by sailing ships and steamers to Manila. The sailing vessels will take four or five months for the trip. The steamers expect to make it in fifty days.

MORE MINES EXPLODED.

Two of the Contact Pattern in the Sound Fired.

Two more contact mines were exploded in the channel between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler yesterday afternoon. The mines were fired by the same means as the three contact mines set off on Wednesday afternoon. Another raft, with a 500-pound anchor attached, was towed out by the tugboat Dync, and then Sergt. Carroll, who is known as Sergt. "Torpedo," arranged the firing apparatus. The course was cleared of vessels, and then the explosive on the raft was set off, allowing the anchor to drop. As the anchor went down two steel cables connecting it with the mines were drawn taut, and this upset the mines, and they went off.

One thing has been demonstrated by the explosion of the mines, and that is that the firing of a mine, or even a group of mines, in a mine field does not disturb the remaining mines. It is said that there were mines very close to those set off, and that after the explosion those remaining were found to be in position and unharmed.

Moors Guard Our Tangier Consulate.

LONDON, July 29.—Mail advices received here to-day from Tangier, Morocco, say that the threats of the Spanish residents there caused the house of F. C. Partridge, the retiring United States Consul, to be guarded before he left, and in addition, his successor, Samuel Gummere, was escorted to the Consulate, which is still guarded by Moorish troops. One American family which had been residing at Tangier went to Europe, fearing violence.

Cable Restrictions Abolished.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued a notice saying that the restrictions heretofore imposed on news messages from the United States were abolished, excepting only messages to Spain and her colonies.

COLONEL OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Dunwoody Promoted to the Newly Created Position.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Lieut. Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody has resigned his commission as Colonel, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, in order to accept a commission as Colonel, Signal Corps, in the regular establishment.

The latter office was created at the last session of Congress, before which time there was no Colonel in the Signal Corps. Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has the rank of Brigadier General, and the officer next in rank was Lieut. Col. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer. He still retains the duties of that office under his new designation, but with the increased rank and emolument of a Colonel.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Dunwoody has been filled by the promotion of Capt. James Allen to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

French Massacred in Africa.

PARIS, July 30.—Figaro announces that the Government has received an official dispatch reporting the assassination of the French Captain, Cassemajou, and the massacre of the Senegalese escort, midway between the Niger and Lake Tchad.

NO HOSPITAL FOR MIAMI

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg Informs the Red Cross that the Troops Will Leave That Point.

SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE BAD

Field Agent Kent Reports that More Than Ten Per Cent. of the Men in Camp Are on the Official Sick List.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid received a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday in which he stated that the troops would be ordered away from Miami, Fla., and therefore it would be unnecessary to establish a Red Cross hospital at that point.

The decision to remove the troops meets with the approval of the Red Cross, because of the condition of the camps as described in a letter from Field Agent Kent at Jacksonville, dated July 27, and received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Mr. Kent says:

> I returned from Miami last night. I found the condition of the troops even worse than I had been led to believe. More than 10 per cent. were on the official sick list when I left. There is an intense desire on the part of officers and men, almost without exception, to be moved. Various theories prevail as to causes of sickness, but it is conceded on all hands now that the water at the camp is unfit to drink. An order has been issued by Gen. Keifer that all drinking water must be boiled, but the men have so great a dislike for boiled water that many of them violate orders and drink the water from the well, which is meant to be used only for washing, but which, though believed to be polluted by the seepage of the camp, is cooler and more agreeable to the taste than that from the Everglades.
>
> I am satisfied that if the men are kept at this point the death rate will rapidly increase, and while our Red Cross hospital, if started there, may do much to lessen the suffering and even to save life, there must necessarily be an increasing amount of sickness. Many contend that the water at its source is good, but no one believes that it is fit to drink as delivered at the camp. It flows through pipes some three inches in diameter, which lie above ground, exposed to the sun, and which become so warm under its rays that the vegetable matter carried by the water gives an offensive odor when it is drawn. Undoubtedly Mr. Flagler believed that the camp would not only be healthful, but that the water would be wholesome. The universal conviction now is that both of these assumptions are wrong.
>
> Strong effort is being made to secure the removal of the camp, and my own judgment is that this is the best solution of the problem.

Mr. Flagler's offer of $5,000 to establish a hospital is still open, and will probably be used in equipping one at Jacksonville, where some of the troops have been ordered from Miami, or at some other point. This matter is now under consideration by the Red Cross Committee, and will take definite shape in a few days.

Red Cross Agent D. L. Cobb, who is now at Tampa Fla., will stop at Fort McPherson in a day or two on his way to this city and will confer with Chaplain Nave about sending an agent there.

MIAMI CAMP ABANDONED.

Six Regiments of Gen. Lee's Command Going to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has finally decided to abandon the small camp at Miami, on the east coast of Florida, and orders have been issued transferring the six regiments encamped there to Jacksonville. These regiments are all from Southern States—the First and Second Alabama, First and Second Louisiana, and First and Second Texas. They are attached already to Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps at Jacksonville. The Miami camp is abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness and the great heat of that section of Florida.

The removal of these troops to Jacksonville would seem to indicate that the camp at the latter place is to be retained. There is a strong belief that it is unwise to keep the troops as far south as Jacksonville for the rest of the Summer, and strong pressure has been brought to bear on the department to bring all those now in Florida to some Northern point. It is urged that the only reason for ever encamping them in Florida was that they might be as near as possible to Cuba, and that that reason is now nonexistent.

An army board is now investigating camp sites in the neighborhood of Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., and it is possible the recommendation that has been frequently made that the men now in Florida camps be removed to the North Carolina mountains may be adopted. It is undoubtedly receiving consideration.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Miss Jennings Denies that It Began in Red Cross Hospitals.

In a dispatch from Washington yesterday, Dr. William Gray, recently transferred from the Army Medical Museum to service on the hospital ship Relief, and who is in Washington after a trip to Siboney, in speaking of the experiences of surgeons in dealing with yellow fever, was quoted as saying that in his opinion the pestilence was traceable to the Red Cross officials, and that yellow fever made its appearance among the troops following the exposure in the Red Cross hospitals.

This dispatch was shown last night to Miss Janet Jennings, the Red Cross nurse who was with Miss Clara Barton in Cuba and who recently arrived with the wounded men on the transport Seneca. She said she had never heard of Dr. Gray, and that his statement was most surprising to her. She repeated what she had said in previous interviews with respect to the alleged failure of the Army Medical Department to provide facilities for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba, and added:

"Until the yellow fever broke out the army never took a step toward sanitary precautions at Siboney. If they had burned the old buildings and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the few good houses, I have no doubt the fever would never have appeared. The building we used for a hospital had never sheltered a fever case, so far as I ever heard. The yellow fever certainly did not start from there."

Red Cross Fund Subscriptions.

The following subscriptions to the Red Cross fund were announced yesterday: Red Cross Society, Seattle, Washington, $500; Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer Auxiliary No. 5, $3,000; Clarence S. Day, $100; Anson G. McCook, $50; Miss Annie G. Wyckoff, from Opportunity Circle of the King's Daughters, Gravesend, $50; George Hoadley, $100; First Congregational Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Norwalk, $85; Master Howard French, proceeds of a play of seven children at Pittsfield, Mass., $5.05; "Cash," $25; "A Friend," $5; Chautauqua Assembly Herald, $100; United Young People's Societies of Lewisburg, Penn., $89.26; MacAndrew & Forbes, $100; Lawrence E. Sexton, $100; Mrs. A. G. Haywardt, proceeds of lemonade sale by four small girls, Hudson, N. Y., $5.75. Total, $4,233.06. Previously acknowledged, $156,305.14. Total, $160,540.20.

The Port Victor at Santiago.

A cablegram was received from Miss Barton yesterday by Stephen Barton of the Red Cross Society, in which she announced the arrival at Santiago of the Port Victor with 800 tons of Cuban relief supplies, mules, ambulances, and food. Miss Barton has endeavored to reach by cable the nurses who went with Gen. Miles, but states that Gen. Shafter is unable to communicate with Gen. Miles. She says: "Do not want ice, but greatly want schooners and tugs to distribute supplies coming to Santiago. That place is becoming overstocked."

Lebanon Hospital's Offer.

The Directors of Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, have offered the Government the use of twenty-five beds for the wounded soldiers. If the offer is accepted, Drs. Waldo, Sims, and Roth will be put in charge of the sick. Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who fell at Siboney, was a member of the Lebanon Hospital staff, and a tablet to his memory has been placed in the reception hall of the hospital.

Half Rates for Red Cross Workers.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has approved of a recommendation of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee that half-fare rates be allowed to those properly authenticated by Red Cross Society officials. The privilege extends to doctors and nurses.

CHICKAMAUGA WAGON TRAIN.

Interesting and Practical Procession of Vehicles at the Big Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 29.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the wagon train of the Third Division of the First Army Corps was out on review on the Smith-White field. The scene was a very picturesque one. The wagon train was three lines deep, as follows: First South Carolina, Eighth Massachusetts, First New Hampshire, Twelfth Minnesota, Twelfth New York, Second Missouri, Fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania. This was in brigade formation, the First South Carolina being on the left and the Fifth Pennsylvania on the right. Each regiment had 27 wagons, making 481 in all. To each wagon were attached four mules, this bringing the number up to above a thousand. Each wagon was packed with camp equipage, and, had a call come for a movement to the front, could have started on half a second's notice.

The ambulance corps had the right of line. Gen. Sanger reviewed the train. The procession was interesting and well executed.

TO GET TRANSPORTS READY.

Major Summerhayes Receives Orders from Washington Regarding Them.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday received orders from Washington that he should get ready the transports Leona, Concho, Rio Grande, Alamo, Hudson, and Harvard, to take on Gen. Grant's brigade at Newport News. The Harvard and Leona are the only ones in the list now at this port, but the others are expected here.

Major Summerhayes notified the War Department that he could not have the fleet ready to leave here at the time which had been specified—Wednesday next—as much overhauling and in some cases disinfection will be necessary. The department proposed also to ship on these vessels, besides the men, 2,000 horses, but as they cannot carry that number, Major Summerhayes has suggested that the Minnewaska be added to the fleet. The Minnewaska had been selected to carry the First New York Volunteer Engineers from Peekskill to Puerto Rico. She has a large capacity, and may carry both the engineers and a large number of horses.

Camp Black Soldiers Disorderly.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 29.—A lot of soldiers out on leave from Camp Black were in the village last night. All might have gone well but for the presence of John Fink of Troy. He came down to enlist, but failed to pass. He went to Hempstead and met the soldiers. He had plenty of money and the soldiers had little. Fink, failing to become a soldier himself, determined to give the boys a good time, and did so. The men became intoxicated and began to raise a disturbance. They were rounded up by a posse of citizens, who kept them together until a provost guard arrived and the men were taken back to camp. Fink was turned over to the civil authorities, and this morning was fined $5. He paid it and started for Troy. To-day a provost guard was stationed in Hempstead.

Col. McCrea at Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea took command at Fort Hamilton yesterday morning, replacing Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, who assumes command at Fort Schuyler. Col. McCrea brought with him First Lieut. Thomas Ridgeway, Seventh Artillery, the Regimental Adjutant and his Sergeant Major. As Col. McCrea is the commanding officer of the Fifth Artillery, the headquarters of that regiment will be at Fort Hamilton as long as he remains.

Second Army Corps Review.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The entire Second Army Corps will be reviewed by the Secretary of War on Saturday. It is expected that the Camp Alger troops will show a great improvement in appearance over the last inspection.

SEA-SALT GOLD A FAILURE.

The Rev. Mr. Jernegan's Company Suspends the Construction of Its Works and Discharges Its Employes.

LUBEC, Me., July 29.—The Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, organized for the purpose of extracting gold from sea water, which has been brought into great prominence during the past few days on account of the alleged course of its Vice President and General Manager, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, in buying thousands of dollars' worth of Government securities just previous to his departure for Europe last week, suspended operations at the plant to-day.

The company's force of 600 men has been discharged, and no one connected with the place can tell anything as to the future. The company was organized last year, and it is claimed that 2,400,000 shares of the stock had been issued.

The discharge of the men came as a surprise, as the work of construction, as planned, called for expenditures aggregating half a million. The men were notified that they would receive all wages due them. Those employed by the company get their money to-night, while those employed by Contractor Shanahan will be paid Monday. The work is looked upon as likely to prove a dead loss, owing to the fact that the plant is of such a nature that adaptability to other purposes is out of the question.

Superintendent Pierson made an examination of the accumulators to-day, and, it is said, found only traces of gold, as if adhering from previous experiments.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—President W. B. Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, whose promoter, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, has gone on a trip to Europe under an assumed name, said to-day that little had been learned about Mr. Jernegan's journey besides what was already known. The discovery was made to-day, however, that Mr. Jernegan had left a letter for Mr. Ryan at the company's gold producing works at Lubec, Me.

"Of course," said Mr. Ryan, "we do not know what the letter contains. It is, however, from Mr. Jernegan to me. I have telegraphed instructions to send it to me at once."

"Do you think the letter will throw some light on Mr. Jernegan's trip abroad?" asked the reporter.

"I think, very likely, it will," replied Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan said that he had also wired the Superintendent of the works at Lubec to stop the construction of the big plant which has been progressing, if he thinks it advisable.

"The company is solvent," said Mr. Ryan, "and the only reason for doing this is on account of the present excitement. Mr. Jernegan did not take a cent of the company's money with him. His going away will have nothing to do with the company's ability to produce gold. The secret is known to the company, and can be employed as well in Mr. Jernegan's absence. As I have said, the company is solvent, and, indeed, 'has money to burn.' It has a very large sum of money in bank now. Nothing need be feared on that score."

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 29.—President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, who had an appointment at the home of Director A. P. Sawyer to-night, failed to appear. Mr. Sawyer, in the course of an interview, said:

"I am now prepared for the worst, but I am loath to believe that the plant is not all right. In case everything does not turn out as represented, I shall place whatever money has come to me through the medium of the company at the disposal of the stockholders. I have never directly advised any one to invest in the stock, leaving it entirely to the judgment of the purchaser; yet I propose to do what is possible to protect the interests of those who have placed money in the enterprise.

"The Directors have been active in the matter since suspicion appeared that something was wrong. Steps have been taken to apprehend T. J. Jernegan, the inventor of the secret process and general manager, when he arrives at Havre. We expect that whatever money or bonds he has with him will be secured. In addition, there is quite a sum on deposit in a Boston bank. Should events prove that fraud has been perpetrated, restitution will be made as far as possible."

What Will Become of China?

No one can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver, and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor, and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

THE STATE OF TEXAS HERE

Red Cross Steamer Back from Cuba with a Party of Surgeons and Nurses.

MRS. J. A. PORTER ON BOARD

The Wife of President McKinley's Secretary Relates Some of Her Experiences at Santiago—Work in the Field Hospitals.

The steamer State of Texas of the Mallory Line, which has been under charter by the American National Red Cross since April 20, arrived here yesterday from Santiago. On board was Mrs. J. Addison Porter, the wife of President McKinley's Secretary, who had volunteered as a Red Cross nurse. She was met at Quarantine by her husband. Before Mrs. Porter left the steamer she said:

"I aided in the landing and the distribution of the Red Cross stores at Santiago. I went ashore and visited the hospitals and the battlefields where our heroic soldiers fought and died, and I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent work done by the Red Cross Society at the front. I feel that without its aid numbers of our brave men would have died from lack of medicines and other necessaries."

Mrs. Porter looked tired and was hurried away by her husband. Both boarded the revenue cutter Manhattan and were landed at Tompkinsville. Mr. Porter took his wife to the house of her mother and sister on Staten Island, in order, he said, to give her perfect rest, and to save her from annoyance. He returned later to the Windsor Hotel, where he related some of the experiences of Mrs. Porter in Cuba.

"My wife," said Mr. Porter, "from the time she reached Santiago worked almost incessantly in relieving the distress of the sufferers, and was Miss Clara Barton's most active aide. Mrs. Porter went the nearest of any of the women to the firing line, accompanying some army officers who were personal friends of hers. She was told that she was within half a mile of the firing line.

"Her most exciting experience, however, was in the hospital of the First Division, where they worked to the accompaniment of Mauser bullets that were singing over their heads. Another thrilling experience was when the State of Texas was entering Santiago Harbor, and she saw the wreck of the Merrimac. Morro Castle she described as picturesque, while Santiago struck her as a wretched looking sort of place, with poor sanitary provisions and very little to boast of in any respect.

"Of the commanders of the fleet Mrs. Porter spoke in the highest terms. She was told that Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley both lived on the same scant fare as their men. She was also greatly impressed with the bravery of the officers and men, even those that were wounded being eager to fight again.

Proud of the Red Cross Work.

"Mrs. Porter is very proud of the work that has been accomplished by the Red Cross, and says the public has yet a great deal to learn about what it has done. One Red Cross surgeon performed nearly fifty operations in succession, without pausing for either rest or food, and another worked so far in the front that he dared not have a light to work by at night, and had to depend upon the light of the moon. Artificial light had to be dispensed with, as when one candle was lit a shower of bullets came whizzing along."

The State of Texas was detained at Quarantine only long enough to be inspected by Health Officer Doty, who allowed her to proceed forthwith. The only patient on board was the stewardess—Johanna Nord—who was suffering from seasickness and fever. She was sent to Hoffman Island, and will be discharged this afternoon.

Others of the Red Cross staff besides Mrs. Porter who arrived by the State of Texas, are Sister Blanche, one of the trained nurses, and four Red Cross surgeons, G. R. Ball, C. B. Long, Charles Doharty, and H. Lightstone. They came up with the steamer to Pier No. 19 East River, where she put up, and the surgeons at once came ashore.

Sister Blanche declined to give her full name, and at first refused to say anything, but after some questioning she related her experiences with the sick and wounded. First she denied reports which she said had been published that she had had the yellow fever. "I did have a malarial fever," Sister Blanche went on to say. "It is called by the natives 'calentura,' and Dr. Lesser and all the other nurses had it, but it is by no means a dangerous malady."

The most exciting experience that Sister Blanche had, she said, was when the fighting was going on before Santiago. "I shall never forget that terrible Friday, July 1," she said, "when we worked in the operating room while the wounded from the front were being brought in. The operating room was made up of several tents put up together, so that they formed one, and there were six operating tables, but no cots to lay the wounded soldiers on, so they had to lie on the ground, where they were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The Government had put up the operating room and tables and we had simply come to offer our services, and they were accepted.

475 Operations in One Day.

"There were ten surgeons and four nurses, and during the first twenty-four hours as many as 475 wounded soldiers were brought in to be operated upon. There were all kinds of wounds, terrible to the spectators to see. In spite of the excruciating pain the wounded men endured, they bore all their tortures with a patience and fortitude that was really wonderful. Did I say spectators? That was a mistake. There were no spectators—only men and women who were working incessantly to try and alleviate the sufferings of as many of the boys as possible.

"The work of attending to the wounded soldiers was carried on for the next three days, although the number of men brought in diminished after the first day. The means of conveyance were so limited that some of the wounded soldiers lay three days in the field without even any food. When Miss Barton heard of that she got a stove and provisions and loaded them on a cart, and with Mrs. Gardner and others went to the field where the wounded lay, cooked them some gruel and fed them."

Sister Blanche said that when the State of Texas entered Santiago Harbor she was moored alongside the dock, and large quantities of provisions were sent to a near-by warehouse, where they were distributed with entire impartiality among the needy persons who applied. "They all looked hungry," she said, "and crowds came to the dock, Cubans, Spaniards, and also Americans. Our boys who were outside in the trenches were starving, having been without food for days. Prices were fearfully high. A can of corned beef was sold for $4, and condensed milk was sold at $2 and $3 per can. Imagine the joy of the suffering poor when they received canned milk, malted milk, rice, beans, canned meats, corn flour, and other provisions free."

The term for which the State of Texas was chartered by the Red Cross has expired and she will be turned over to her owners. She may be rechartered, however, if it shall appear that there is further necessity of her services.

Secretary Alger's Property Burned.

QUEBEC, July 29.—Fire last night destroyed ten four-storied frame dwellings at Grand Mere, Quebec. Twenty-eight families are rendered homeless. The houses belonged to the Laurentian Pulp Mills Company, in which Secretary Alger is the principal stockholder.

Mergenthaler Factory Burned.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 29.—The factory of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company was badly damaged by fire to-night. The loss is placed at $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:50 P. M.—8 Ludlow Street; Harris & Co.; damage slight.

1:55 P. M.—16 Broad Street; New York Stock Exchange; damage, $10.

3:35 P. M.—181 Stanton Street; A. Burningstein; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—5 Clinton Place; M. Stein; damage slight.

5:55 P. M.—46 Essex Street; Harris Lilether; damage slight.

7 P. M.—35 East Broadway; Lewis Lonberg; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—The Broadhead Worsted Mills were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $60,000; covered by insurance. The plant will continue in operation.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

VISIT TO THE SPANISH WRECKS.

Description of What He Saw by a Member of the Crew of the Battleship Texas.

J. F. Wilson, navigator's writer on the battleship Texas, has been writing some interesting letters to friends in this city about what he has seen and heard in Cuba. The latest tells of his visit to the wrecked battleships of Admiral Cervera's fleet. It is dated "United States steamship Texas, Same Old Place, July 10, 1898," and is as follows:

"It was my privilege to visit the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa on Friday, the 8th, and it was a visit I shall never forget. Even now the terrible scenes of death and destruction are before my eyes. I will tell you about it as best I can, but my poor descriptive talent is, totally inadequate for such a gigantic task. It would take a Blackmore or a Longfellow to describe such scenes as those two ships presented, but I'll do the best I can.

"A party of us shoved off in the first cutter, and as we drew near the Maria Teresa we could see the results of the wonderful aim of the American gunners. There were many holes, ranging in size from 1½ to 13 inches, and in some places they were large enough to drive a horse and wagon through. I climbed the iron steps on her side, and as my head rose above the rail I involuntarily shuddered at the awful scene my eyes rested upon. Could this be the same ship of which we had heard so much?

"The wooden upper deck had been entirely consumed by fire, only the steel crossbeams and the iron platforms around the guns remaining, and even these were bent and twisted and torn asunder as if by the hand of some mighty giant. Utter ruin and destruction in every direction. It was awful. We all stood awe-struck for a moment and then each went his way. I crawled over the beams until I came to the place where they were so bent that I could drop in safety to the steel deck below. Even that was terribly torn and bent both by our shot and the fire which broke out in the ship after she ran ashore.

"As I became more accustomed to the place I could see what a frightful time the crew must have had. The place where I dropped had evidently been the officers' quarters, as I found several of their buttons by searching in the ashes. When I came across the half-burned arm and hand of a man I left the place, as it was too much like robbing the dead to suit me. I gradually worked my way forward until I reached the torpedo room, and with some trouble and the aid of a monkey wrench I had picked up on my way I got the pressure gauge off the firing tube.

"The half-charred remains of several men made the place too unpleasant to stay long in. Then I went over to the Oquendo. My God, what a sight that ship was! Bodies, blackened and burned, lay all over, just where they had fallen. Around each gun were from three to five, while down below—it's no use, my stomach, though not at all sensitive, won't let me relate all I saw, and besides, if you are not sick already, you soon would be if I kept on at this rate. * * *"

SEAMEN FOR SAMPSON.

Men Sent from the Coast Patrol to the Cuban Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Being able to diminish measurably the force of naval auxiliary vessels employed in patrolling the Atlantic Coast, Capt. Bartlett, commanding this service, has begun to assign some of the best sailors heretofore employed on those vessels to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Yesterday he gave orders for the detachment of 100 of these sailors to the North Atlantic fleet. Some have been sent to Norfolk already, and thirty were sent yesterday from Pensacola to Santiago on the steamer Tacoma, for distribution among the vessels of the fleet. Most of these sailors were from Rhode Island, New York, and Maryland, but the thirty who sailed from Pensacola were recruited in the Southern States. There are still 300 of these auxiliary sailors available, and they will be drawn upon as needed by Sampson.

Commander Hawley and Chief Engineer Webster have made formal returns to the Navy Department of the number of sailors they enlisted during their special tour in the West and South, just closed. This statement shows that 56 men were enlisted at New Orleans, 67 at Galveston, 67 at Cleveland, 192 at Chicago on the first trip and 471 on the second, 71 at Detroit, 7 at Saginaw, 51 at Toledo, 23 at Cincinnati, 33 at Milwaukee, 12 at Port Huron, 146 at Moline, 58 at Quincy, 63 at Alton, and 10 at St. Paul.

SAILORS' PRIZE MONEY DELAYED.

Navy Department Requires Further Information from Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The sailors of Sampson's fleet who participated in the destruction of the vessels of Cervera's squadron probably will have to wait some time yet for their prize money.

The Navy Department had prepared lists of all the crews of the Spanish vessels and of the vessels of our own fleet that participated in the engagement who were entitled to prize money for the use of the Auditor of the Treasury in settling the accounts, but the Treasury Department officials, in their care to prevent any misapplication of the funds, requested that they be supplied with further detailed information, and this request has necessitated the return of the lists to the North Atlantic fleet, off Santiago, for amendment.

To prevent further trouble and delay on this score, Secretary Long has issued a circular, No. 43, which has been dispatched to all commanding officers of the navy, laying down the rules for the preparation of the prize lists, as suggested by the order from the Navy Department.

War Cotton Brings High Prices.

BOSTON, July 29.—John Shepard to-day gave $525 for the bale of new cotton given to President McKinley for the benefit of the United States hospital fund. Mr. Shepard redonated it to be sold for the benefit of the Massachusetts Aid Association. President Robinson of the Chamber of Commerce, paid $250 for it.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE.

Rich, Mellow and Pure.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wanamaker's

Four Hours

WE open at eight and close at noon, to-day. Four hours only, but even that time will be too long for some of these things;—

Women's Straw Sailor Hats. A main aisle counterful this morning at 25c. and 50c. each. In each case, half price. The fifty-cent ones are of Jumbo straw, the others are the regular 50c. sennets, at half that figure. The outing hat above all others, and so cheap that you won't mind if it *does* rain, so far as the hat is concerned.

Women's Tan Shoes, $1.75. These are $3 shoes. A part of them are from our recent huge purchase from the best makers around Boston. The rest are from our regular stock, which the newcomers, at the new price, $1.75, made to look rather costly. So they all go in together, and you won't get such another chance until next Summer.

The Coronet for Men, $16; for women, $17.50. A vivid spark in what has been a pyrotechnic stream of bicycle bargains. A *safe* wheel, a good wheel, a handsome wheel, and at its present price, a wheel cheap beyond the telling.

Men's Dollar Shirts, at 50c. In the golf-negligee style, right kinds for out-of-door dressiness. A little more than a double value, for they are better than most dollar kinds.

English Twill Scarfs, in all styles, colors and shapes, at 25c. each. A clean-up of some high class and exclusive goods.

Men's Imported Madras Ties, four for 25c. A good lot of patterns, and at exactly half price.

Men's Cheviot Suits, broken lines, at $8.50, that were $12 and $15. Further words are useless to such of you as know "our kind" of clothing.

Boys' Suits, in blue cheviot, double-breasted, at $2.75, that have been $3.50 and $4.50.

Boys' Wash Suits, at $1, that have been $3 and $4.

Boys' Percale Shirt Waists, that are the 85c. kinds, when a full dollar isn't asked for them. We used to ask the first price. Now, 50c.

Boys' Wash Trousers, for ages 3 to 16 years, at 25c. About half value. Trousers in brown linen for the same ages, 35c.,—a third off.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, of a fine, smooth serge, made single breasted, with double-breasted vest. Extra well tailored, and generally sold at $18. Take these at $15.

Other Suits for Men in broken lines of cassimeres and cheviots, formerly priced at $15, $18 and $20, now marked at $12. Not very many of them.

Pure Candies, at 18c. and 20c. a pound. Toothsomeness never came cheaper. The first are marshmallows, the second, chocolate-covered nougats. Fresh as a dew-wet violet, pure as pure water, rich as only fresh and pure candies can be.

We sell other than the 20c. candies, of course, but our very best is but 60c. a pound. There is nothing better.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Holders of Baltimore and Ohio Preferred Stock File a Suit Against the Scheme of Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the first preferred stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to restrain the holders of the several issues of bonds secured by mortgage from the consummation of a reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as advertised in the daily newspapers on or about June 22, 1898.

The petition prays that the defendants be restrained from taking any steps until such time as the rights of the petitioners in the rights and franchises of the property shall have been duly ascertained, and also from attempting to require the petitioners and others interested in the subscription of $3,000,000 by the State of Maryland, under the Act of 1835, Chapter 395, to make an election to take in lieu of their present interest in the property and franchises before their rights shall have been ascertained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is also asked that the defendants be restrained from making any transfers, deliveries, or deposits of any of the bonds or stocks mentioned for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of reorganization until such time as the rights of the petitioners and other holders of the State of Maryland's subscription of $3,000,000, under the act of 1835, shall have been duly ascertained.

Judge Morris signed an order requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, George C. Jenkins, George F. Crane, and William Burns, trustees, and others, to show cause on or before Sept. 20, 1898, why the petitioners should not have the relief prayed.

A CASE OF ELEPHANTIASIS.

Patient Is Under Treatment at Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.

As far as the medical records of Brooklyn go to show, the first case of elephantiasis ever reported was handed in yesterday. The patient is a Norwegian, and is forty-one years old. His name is kept secret pending further developments. He is at present in the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital, and is being treated by Dr. George Clinton Jeffery, the head surgeon. The patient applied for admission on Wednesday, and at that time the disease was in an advanced stage. The left leg had swollen to a great size, and the skin had the appearance of that of an elephant. It is from this that the malady derives its name.

Dr. Jeffery said yesterday that the case was of about fourteen years' standing, but that the patient, a baker, had been compelled to quit work only recently by the excessive pain and the ulcerations.

The patient's leg will be amputated at the thigh to-day in order that a possible chance of saving his life may be given, but owing to the weak condition of the man, there is little chance of his recovery.

BIG LINERS' WORK IS DONE

St. Paul, St. Louis, Yale, and Harvard to be Released.

THEY SERVED THE NAVY WELL

Victory Won by the St. Paul Over the Terror—History of the Auxiliary Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The four big transatlantic liners—the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale, and the Harvard—which have been making records for themselves as auxiliary cruisers and scouts since the war began, will soon be released from service in the navy and returned to their owners to be used again in the peaceful business of carrying passengers between New York and Southampton.

These vessels were the first additions made to the country's fighting strength from the merchant marine, and they have played the most conspicuous part in the auxiliary navy since it came into existence. Belonging to the American Line, American registry had been given to the Harvard and the Yale by special act of Congress, on the condition that they were to be at the service of the Government in case of war.

It is probable that when that agreement was closed neither party had any idea that the ships would ever be needed for war purposes. When the war came, however, they were promptly taken by the Administration, shorn of much of their top hamper, painted the regulation war color, armed with light batteries, and sent to sea on scout service. Since then all four of the big ships have done efficient work as scouts, as blockaders, as cable cutters, and even as fighters, the St. Paul especially having distinguished herself by defeating the torpedo boat Terror in an engagement off San Juan Harbor.

Since the destruction of the Spanish fleet swept the seas of any force to scout against the ex-liners have been doing duty as troop ships, for which their carrying capacity makes them particularly suitable. They are rather expensive craft for transport service, however, and, in view of the fact that the navy's part in the war is recognized to be, to a large extent, ended, and that there really is no need for keeping the liners in service, the department is making preparations to release them.

According to the agreement with the American Company, the Government is to return the vessels, as far as possible, in the condition in which it received them. The Construction and Repair Bureau of the Navy Department has been notified to be ready to begin this work. The guns will be taken off, the ammunition hoists removed, and the ships restored to their peaceful appearance, even to being repainted their original color. This is expected to prove a longer and more difficult task than that of converting them into cruisers.

The prediction is made that the warlike fame these vessels have will make them exceedingly popular as passenger ships when they return to that service. Americans who are going abroad will be pleased at the thought of sailing on the ship, for instance, that drove the Terror into San Juan Harbor in a sinking condition. The St. Paul and the St. Louis did not have their names changed when they became cruisers. The Harvard and the Yale were formerly the New York and the Paris. It is not known whether the old names will be restored, but it is suggested that if the owners are wise they will retain the naval names for the advertisement.

AMERICAN LINE'S NEW SHIPS.

Five Vessels Chartered from the Hamburg Co. for Philadelphia Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—As a consequence of the many changes made in its fleet of vessels by the war demands of the Government and the development of the Klondike travel, the American Line Steamship Company has decided to transfer the boats now running between Philadelphia and Liverpool to its New York and Southampton service, replacing them by five large German steamships, which it has chartered from the Hamburg-American Line.

By this arrangement, the Philadelphia and Liverpool service will be increased by an additional steamer, giving Philadelphia an increased service over the present schedule. The steamships Waesland, Belgenland, Rhynland, and Pennland, owned by the company, will, on the completion of their present voyages, proceed to Southampton to load for New York, and by that time the chartered craft will leave Liverpool for Philadelphia, the first vessel sailing on Aug. 17.

The chartered steamships are the Russia, Scotia, Aragonia, Italia, and Adria, all modern steam craft, and large cargo carriers. All of the vessels have large passenger accommodations. It is the intention of the company to maintain a regular weekly service from Philadelphia, leaving every Saturday on this side and every Wednesday from Liverpool.

Since the war broke out the Government has chartered from the American Line the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, Paris, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and has acquired by purchase the Illinois, Berlin, and Chester, leaving the company short of steam tonnage for the time being.

The American Line maintained a service to Queenstown and Southampton, and a Southampton-Antwerp service after the interruption of its Southampton express service, using the vessels of the Red Star Line, and also the Berlin and Chester until these two vessels were likewise taken by the Government. The bulk of the first-class business, however, went to the other transatlantic lines.

The vessels now to be taken from the Philadelphia service formerly plied on the Red Star Line service from this port. The Hamburg-American Line, having been steadily increasing its already enormous fleet, was able to dispense with the five now chartered by the International Line. Manager Griscom of the American Line said yesterday that they were not greyhounds, but they were intended primarily for cargo and steerage business. They will be overhauled before entering the new service.

PHILIPPINE SAVAGES.

Poisoned Arrows and Murderous Daggers Among the Weapons Used by the Native Islanders.

The Medical News, in its issue to-day, will publish a letter from its special correspondent at Manila. The writer, describing the plan pursued by the Philippine natives to poison arrows and their dexterity in inflicting barbarous punishment upon their enemies with daggers, says:

"Some of the insurgents are decidedly unprepossessing in appearance, and if those people in America who are clamoring loudly for the annexation of the Philippine Islands could spend a short time in the company of these proposed allies and prospective American citizens, they might wonder whether after all the game were worth the candle. To govern these semi-barbarians will not be an easy task, for our weapons will not be those which Spain has used so effectively, her power here having been based principally on her ability to work upon the fear and superstition of the native population through her agents, the priests. The American Government has no such agents, and will, therefore, have to depend on other means.

"In determining this question of government there will have to be taken into consideration the fact that most of the Philippine Islanders are savages who fight with lances and poisoned arrows. I once had the privilege of witnessing the preparation of a number of these poisoned weapons, and as nearly as I can remember the process was about as follows:

"The poison was made from the bark of two different trees, the names of which I have forgotten. One of the pieces of bark was beaten almost to a jelly, pressed and dried, then moistened and again pressed. Though the man used his bare hands in doing this, he apparently was not injured in any way by contact with the poison. The juice of the bark thus extracted looked very much like pea soup as it simmered in an earthen vessel over a slow fire. When it had reached the consistency of syrup a quantity of pulp from the second piece of bark was scraped off and the juice of this squeezed into the syrup over the fire.

"The juice of the second piece of bark was dark brown in color, and the liquid in the vessel was darkened and changed as soon as the new ingredient was stirred into it.

The mixture was then allowed to simmer for some time, until it had attained the consistency of jelly, when it was scraped out of the vessel with a chip and put on a large leaf which had been plentifully sprinkled with ashes. This preparation can be kept a long time without losing any of its strength. To poison an arrowhead a piece of this jelly-like substance about the size of a hickory nut is warmed and rubbed all over the point, which can be used repeatedly without the poison losing its virtue.

"The natives also have daggers with sharp-pointed blades about four inches wide and a foot long, which they call bararaos. They are very dexterous in the use of this weapon, and if they can lay hold of an adversary by the hair, they cut off his head with one sweep of the arm and carry it home as a trophy of war.

"Among the natives there is occasionally found a peculiar nervous disease called mali-mali, the victims of which seem to be impelled by an uncontrollable impulse to imitate the movements of any one they see before them. Sometimes the disease will lie dormant while the victim goes quietly about his work, but if frightened or excited in any way he will immediately begin to imitate every motion of any person who attracts his attention. If a person suffering from this disease becomes angry he shrieks and raves like a maniac, at the same time continuing his mimicking performances.

"Old women are the most common victims of mali-mali, though men are sometimes attacked. Some people believe that the imitation mania, as it is sometimes called, is always assumed, and that the pretended victims can control their antics if they try, as they are often attacked in the presence of Europeans from whom they hope to obtain alms; but there is no doubt that the symptoms of this disease are generally real, and that such a disease exists is certain."

Speaking of the fact that fully a quarter of the children of the natives die within two weeks after their birth, the correspondent says:

"The great mortality among infants doubtless lies in the constitution of the natives, who do not seem to be of hardy fibre, for if forced to suffer from hunger and thirst they soon sicken and die. Fully half of them have some kind of bronchial trouble."

DISEASES OF THE TROPICS.

Some of the Ills to Which Our Soldiers Are Exposed—Pernicious Malarial Fever.

The Medical News to-day will publish two articles relating to diseases in the tropics, to which the soldiers of our armies in Cuba and the Philippines are subject. One of the articles, which was written by Dr. J. Edward Stubbert, is entitled "The Pernicious Malarial Fever of the Tropics." The other article, which is entitled "A Few Things to Look Out for in Manila," is from the pen of Joseph Earle Stevens, author of a recent work on the Philippines.

Dr. Stubbert in the course of his article says:

Far more dangerous to the patient than yellow fever is pernicious malarial fever, especially in the form known as malarial hematuria. This undoubtedly is the disease known as the "blackwater fever" in Africa and a careful perusal of its history will, I believe, show that the administration of quinine, contrary to the report of Koch on his recent trip to Africa, has nothing to do with its production. Those familiar with malarial hematuria in our Southern States and Central America, know that generally the hematuria antedates administration of the drug, and disappears when the patient is thoroughly cinchonized. If the milder forms of remittent fever are early recognized and promptly treated the pernicious forms will not be encountered, for it seldom develops as a primary form; there is always a history recurring, and generally neglected malarial attacks, and seldom does it develop in a new arrival in the tropics.

The statement that "malaria, even untreated, in any single attack is a self-limited disease, and successive attacks are milder and milder," unfortunately will not prove true in the West Indies. On the contrary, immigrants from Northern climes if properly treated during their first, second, and third attacks of malarial fever, show greater resisting powers during the second, and seldom have more than the three attacks. If neglected, each successive illness becomes more severe, and finally they develop the dreaded pernicious type.

Pernicious malaria occurs only in those persons who have been a long time subjected to slow malarial infection, without the proper administration of quinine. So closely does the appearance of the patient resemble that of one with yellow fever that superficial observers have named the disease "highland yellow fever."

Prophylaxis against tropical malarial fever in our camps should consist of changing the clothes before retiring at night, (unfortunately often impossible,) avoidance of constipation, and a daily ration of quinine, to which whisky should be added when the patient has been exposed to rain. Sleeping in shacks or in tents with the sides open, and as far as possible selecting for camps high sites, exposed to wind and sunshine, should be encouraged. Hammocks should be swung at least three feet from the ground; in more permanent locations Mackenzie beds, constructed of split limbs of trees, are better than hammocks. Mosquito netting should always be used, and as the mosquito of the tropics is often smaller than his fellow of the North, a very fine mesh is indispensable. Add to these precautions a careful, systematic medical supervision of water supplies, kitchens, and diet, a daily inspection of each company by a medical officer, and, finally, rejection at recruiting stations of men with positive histories of malarial infection, and the invaliding home of all patients who respond only temporarily to treatment, and this bogy of the tropics will be robbed of half its terrors.

Typhoons in the Philippines.

Mr. Stevens, in his warning against undesirable things that are to be found in the Philippines, says:

To the traveler arrived in the Philippines I would say, "Look out for a Manila northwest wind, especially during the months from June to October," for it rarely comes stealthily stirring the trees without being the harbinger of a typhoon which is making up from the eastward. Not that there are not other things to beware of, but that one's ship, one's house, or one's tent generally likes to have previous notice of the approach of squalls.

"Look out for fever in the lowlands surrounding the capital, and, as far as is possible, do not sleep within six or eight feet of the ground," for fevers, both malarial and typhoid, are at home all the year round in the Philippines, as well as in other tropical countries, and though the yellow variety is not known, yet the others are insidious enough to bother the strongest. The natives in order to divorce the floors of their houses from the ground generally build these structures on posts, leaving a free space of some two yards between the earth and the thresholds of their front doors, and a commanding officer should think twice before quartering his men in tents pitched on the lowlands of Manila or Cavite. After all, the Nipa hut, with its roof of thatch, its frame of bamboo, and its floor of slats, is the most rational form of domicile for the Philippines, and temporary barracks for our troops, built up in the fashion of native dwellings, would in any portion of the islands be better than tents pitched on the ground.

Foreigners Liable to Colds.

Colds and dysentery, like fever, are common troubles, and it, indeed, seems curious that the former should be so popular in a hot climate. But such is the case, and the grip appears to have reached Manila as well as more accessible corners of the world.

It is a great mistake to sleep in silk pajamas in the tropics and new arrivals seem to suffer from colds, more often caught by exposure during the cool hours of the night than at any other time. Flannel sleeping suits are far more sensible than silk or cotton ones, and are especially to be recommended, since they absorb the moisture which invariably exudes from the pores of the skin on a warm night and thus protect one from catching cold while he is asleep. Flannel cholera belts are also excellent and protect the bowels from draughts of air that often strike home during the dampness of the night or the cold hours before sunrise.

Smallpox is common in the Philippines and no one thinks anything about it. Nearly all the natives seem to bear marks of the disease and they don't see why they should be vaccinated when they haven't any especial objection to the parent affliction. But any one going to Manila will do well to be vaccinated, since everywhere in the islands he will bump into people suffering from smallpox.

Sprue a Dangerous Malady.

Sprue, that peculiar tropical disease which seems to attack the lining of one's interior and to render it so sensitive that food cannot be retained by one suffering from the malady, is not uncommon in Manila, and is apt to attack certain foreigners whose stomachs are peculiarly susceptible to change of fare. And let him who finds he has sprue get out of the country just as quick as he can, for nothing but a change of climate will effect a cure, and if the trouble is not attended to at the outset the victim will frequently get so weak that he will be unable to get away at all. Some may have sprue, leave the islands for Japan or the Pacific Coast, and recover from it to come back to Manila, but others are not able to shake it off even by returning home.

Sunstroke is apparently uncommon in Manila, for one soon gets to respect the sun after a day or two of his attentions. The vital point to protect during one's stay in the direct sunlight is the back of the neck, and a new arrival should be careful about wearing hats that do not shelter this tender region. Letting alone the question of sunstroke, it is an admitted fact that overexposure to the sun is the direct cause of much of the Manila fever.

As the wet season seems, peculiarly enough, to be the healthiest time of the year, so the hot, dry Spring months, coming in the lull between the monsoons, are the most unhealthy. Smallpox is particularly active from January to April, and the universal plowing of the soggy rice fields that comes before the beginning of the rainy season seems to let loose an extra army of fever germs from the damp soil.

FEVER GERMS IN AMBULANCES.

Correspondent Tells How Yellow Fever Started in the Army.

CHICAGO, July 29.—H. L. Beach, who represented The Associated Press on the fighting lines at Santiago, who has just returned to Chicago, made the following statement concerning the way in which yellow fever started in the army:

"It is an actual fact—something I saw with my own eyes—that our army ambulances were used to carry Cuban refugees who had fled from Santiago and who were carrying the germs of dread fever with them. When Gen. Shafter sent word to Santiago that he intended to bombard the city the people all began to flee, and most of them went to El Caney. This is a town of about 500 people, but 15,000 refugees went thither and occupied the houses in which there was room for only 500. The town was overflowing, there was no food for the Cubans, and the army had not enough to spare. So these people had to go out and forage for themselves. Santiago is known as the worst place for yellow fever in Cuba, and those people who did not carry it with them soon had it, for their condition, huddled together as they were, was terrible, and brought on the pest almost immediately.

"I know it to be a fact, having seen it myself, that the army ambulances were used to haul these refugees from El Caney, so they might get food. The people waded through the mud, and were picked up by the ambulances. Then our sick and wounded were hauled in the same ambulances.

"But, worst of all, it seems to me, is the fact that the commissary wagons, which always were going to Siboney and back carrying food, went out with food, returned loaded with refugees, and went back again loaded with food. No yellow fever appeared in the army before the lines were opened to these people from Santiago, and Dr. Decker of Chicago, who was with the correspondents, told us just two days before yellow fever appeared that it must come in forty-eight hours. He also told Major Pope, the Surgeon, but the latter said he could do nothing to prevent it."

NEW YORK IN A TURKISH BATH.

Fog Which Delayed Traffic and Caused Accidents to Shipping Followed by a Sweltering Haze of Humidity.

The trouble was with the weather yesterday, not with the figures, which picture the day as a very reasonable one. The mercury was not so very ambitious, for it climbed only up to a maximum height of 86 degrees in the Weather Bureau thermometer. The humidity, which made every one feel like using strong language, obligingly fell from 95 per cent., to which it had stolen in the obscurity of a dense fog in the morning, to between .75 and .80, and went up again only to .82, when a gauzy vapor settled on the rivers and town at night.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, when the fog was shrouding the Sound and harbor, and Sound-boat travelers were tossing sleeplessly to the tune of fog whistles, and the shrill note of the tug penetrated from East River and Hudson to sleeping rooms on the backbone of Manhattan Island, the temperature was only 73, but there was no breeze. Then the mercury began its ascent. Six o'clock found it at 74 degrees; 9 o'clock, still 74; noon, 80; 3 o'clock, 86; 4 o'clock, 86. Then began a slight fall. It was 83 at 6 P. M., 82 at 9 P. M., and 80 at 10 P. M.

A south wind obtained throughout, but it is officially termed wind only for want of another name, when so slight that there doesn't seem to be any such thing.

There were a good many New Yorkers who would have been willing to testify that it was the hottest day of the year, though it wasn't, and there were a great many who knew that the weather had never been so intolerable. It wasn't simply muggy. It was wet. "I am wet; thou art wet; he, she, or it is wet," conjugated one man.

A man who went into a pay station telephone booth in a down-town building and closed the door came out in ten minutes bedraggled. "I didn't contract for a Turkish bath," said he.

"Well, we don't charge anything for that," said the attendant.

There were a number of cases of heat prostrations during the day.

The fog, which extended all along the coast well up in New England, was light off shore, but in this immediate vicinity tugboat Captains and others along the water front declared, as they do in every fog, that it was the worst they had ever known. It was the cause, at all events, of a number of smash-ups.

The Rondout steamboat James W. Baldwin, Capt. Dean, coming down the river with about seventy-five passengers asleep in their rooms, ran into the end of a pier at the foot of West Forty-first Street. The passengers were badly scared, but the boat escaped with only some injured joiner work and a delay of four hours in reaching her Tenth Street pier.

The new tug Phoenix of the Phoenix Towing Company, while towing three scows, ran on Hog's Back, at Hell Gate, at 5 A. M. and stove a hole in her keel, which caused her to sink. The crew escaped, and another tug rescued the scows. The Phoenix settled on the rock with her decks above water, and divers were put to work patching up the hole so that she could be towed to a dry dock.

The Catharine Street ferryboat Hamilton had a rub against a schooner in the East River later in the morning. The schooner lost her yawl and some of the ferryboat's windows were shattered.

The trolley cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the elevated trains in Brooklyn were seriously hindered. For three hours, during the heaviest part of the fog, the trolley cars did not run at all, as the fear of collisions was too great. The elevated trains ran under a forty-five-minute schedule, so that collisions were impossible. From fifteen minutes to half an hour was the schedule of the other roads in the borough.

Found a Fog-Bound Yachting Party.

Commodore Harry C. Price of Centre Moriches rescued a fog-bound party in the bay on Thursday. On Wednesday afternoon William Bloom, a cottager, took eight guests for a sail. Capt. William Chichester of the Clyde steamship Iroquois, a resident of Centre Moriches, took another party sailing at the same time. All intended to have luncheon at Patchogue. Both boats arrived there safely, but on their return ran into a fog. Capt. Chichester decided it would be safer to put into the nearest point, and did so, landing his party at Bellport, whence they returned to Centre Moriches by train. Mr. Bloom, however, decided to continue the course by water, and when he did not reach Centre Moriches at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, it was feared that some accident might have befallen his yacht. Then Commodore Price went out in his launch Tokio, and, after scouring the bay for some time, found the fog-bound party and piloted it ashore.

Old Sailors Die from the Heat.

The heat and humidity during the past few days has had a serious effect on the aged inmates of Sailors' Snug Harbor. Three deaths occurred in the institution yesterday. The deceased are John P. Richard, seventy; Henry Arthur, seventy-two, and Anthony Williams, seventy-five years old.

PINING FOR HER LOST PET.

Mrs. Hubges's Dog Wandered from Home and She Is Inconsolable.

The following appeared in a morning paper yesterday:

> Reward.—Save my child's life; return her lost pet, Fox Terrier, male. CANDEE,
> 149 West Ninetieth Street.

The child proved to be Mrs. J. W. Hubges, twenty-five years old. Mrs. Candee is her mother, who, having fears for her daughter's health because of the dog's loss, inserted the advertisement.

The dog left home Monday evening while Mrs. Hubges was at Newport. The news was telegraphed to her at once. She returned Tuesday morning, and until yesterday had not been able to leave her bed so great was her grief. In the afternoon she was buoyed by a little hope. She received a postal card telling of a dog that had been found, and went out to investigate. The animal was not her pet, however, and last evening she was too prostrated by the disappointment to be seen.

"This morning," said her mother, "I do not believe I could have talked about it myself. Now I am becoming reconciled and am beginning to philosophize. My daughter, though, is heart-broken; she can't sleep and is not herself. I am very much worried. It is a perfect sin to keep the precious thing from her. He was such a dear! We thought just as much of him as of a child."

Late last evening the dog had not been found.

Letters from Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received large numbers of complaints from persons all over the country of the non-receipt of mail from soldiers in Cuba. The Postmaster General has just completed arrangements for regular trips for carrying the mails, and will not depend, as heretofore, upon the irregular trips of transports. Mail deliveries, however, will be retarded by quarantine regulations, owing to yellow fever.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Won the Second Game in Louisville by Consistent Batting.

SEYMOUR STARTED POORLY

After the First Inning, However, He Was Very Effective—Brooklyns Were Again Beaten in Cincinnati—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	60	29	.674
Boston	55	30	.647
Cleveland	53	32	.624
Baltimore	49	33	.598
Chicago	48	40	.545
New York	45	40	.529
Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Philadelphia	40	43	.482
Brooklyn	33	50	.398
Washington	31	54	.365
Louisville	32	56	.362
St. Louis	24	65	.270

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; Louisville, 8.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5, (first game.)
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3, (second game, called on account of darkness.
Boston-St. Louis game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Washington in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Baltimore vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The New Yorks won rather handily from the Louisvilles today. The home team secured what seemed to be a commanding lead in the first inning, but the visitors by good batting in the last three innings won the game. With the exception of the first inning, Seymour pitched well. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	3	5	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Decker, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	3	1
T. Davis, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	2	0
Clingman, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Kittridge, c	1	1	2	3	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Dexter	0	1	0	0	0
Magee, p	0	0	0	2	0
†Powers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	27	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf	3	3	0	0	1
Joyce, 1b	1	0	14	0	0
G. Davis, ss	2	3	1	4	1
Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Doyle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Grady, c	2	2	4	0	0
Seymour, p	0	1	1	4	1
Total	12	15	27	15	3

*Batted for Altrock in first inning.
†Batted for Magee in the ninth inning.

Louisville ......6 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—8
New York ......3 0 2 1 0 0 3 2 1—12

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Dexter, Wagner, Kittridge, Gleason. Three-base hits—Clarke, Grady, Hartman. Home runs—Grady, Davis. Stolen bases—Wagner, Tiernan, (3,) Van Haltren, (5,) Davis, Hartman. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Magee, 4; off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Magee, 2; by Seymour, 4. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Ritchey. Passed balls—Grady, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 12. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

The Team Could Not Contend Against the Cincinnatis' Fast Fielding.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Both pitchers were hit hard to-day. Sensational fielding prevented the visitors from scoring more runs. Score:

CINCINNATI	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	0	2	3	4	0
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	2	0	8	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Miller, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Steinfeld, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Peitz, c	0	1	2	2	1
Damman, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	6	14	27	19	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	6	1	0
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Sheckard, lf	2	3	2	0	2
Magoon, ss	1	1	3	1	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Ryan, c	1	2	1	1	0
Dunn, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	13	24	10	3

Cincinnati ......0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 —6
Brooklyn ......0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—McPhee, Corcoran, Ryan. Three-base hit—La Chance. Stolen base—Smith. Double plays—McPhee and Corcoran, Beckley and Corcoran, McPhee and Beckley, Griffin and Shindle. First on balls—Off Damman, 2; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Damman, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Nearly 7,000 persons witnessed two of the four games between the Clevelands and Baltimores, transferred to this city from Cleveland, played here to-day. Cleveland won the first game and the second was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, with the score a tie. The games were interesting and were closely contested. Kelly was put out of the game by Umpire Andrews for disputing a decision. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland ......0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—6
Baltimore ......1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3.

Cleveland ......0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3
Baltimore ......1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 10. Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Creiger; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Callahan pitched a clever game to-day, and the Chicagos won as they pleased. Dahlen was put out of the game in the seventh inning for protesting a decision. Score:

Chicago ......0 0 3 0 3 1 0 1 .—8
Washington ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Washington, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The Pittsburgs won by the good base running of Donovan and McCreery and Hoffer's steady pitching. Both teams fielded well. Score:

Pittsburg ......0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 .—3
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Springfield, 9; Toronto, 3.
In Montreal—Montreal, 12; Providence, 4.

GOOD TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Event of the Day the Defeat of S. E. Millett by G. L. Wrenn, Jr.

BOSTON, July 29.—Good weather finally favored the Longwood tennis players today, and there were some excellent matches played. The courts were rather soft and the heat somewhat oppressive, but otherwise the conditions were perfect.

The match of the day was that between G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and S. E. Millett, which Wrenn won, 5-7, 2-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4. It was a close and hard fought match, but no brilliant tennis was seen. Neither player took chances, and they did not seem to be relying on each other's mistakes. Each preferred not to hit the balls too near the line. Both showed the effects of heat.

Ware won from Ewer in straight sets, as did Marvin from Pier, without any trouble. Ware and Marvin are both playing well, and should make a good contest to-morrow. Ware is naturally the favorite, but Marvin has a good chance to win if he plays as well as he did to-day.

Whitman beat Budlong rather more easily than was expected, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5. Budlong played strongly at times, especially in the last set, but he seemed to play with no confidence. Whitman, on the other hand, played his best game and made hardly any errors.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock Whitman and Wrenn play Codman and Marvin in the semi-finals in the Eastern doubles. At 3 P. M. Seaver and Ewer come up against Carleton and Wright in the semi-finals in doubles, and at 4 o'clock the finals in doubles take place. The finals in singles will be played Monday afternoon. The summaries of to-day's playing follow:

Third Round, Singles.—E. R. Marvin beat A. S. Pier, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. L. E. Ware beat H. L. Ewer, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3. G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat S. R. Millett, 5-7, 2-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4. M. D. Whitman beat C. R. Budlong, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

Eastern Doubles, Second Round.—Wright and Carleton beat Hooker and Hackett, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 0-6, 6-3. Seaver and Ewer beat McKittrick and Pier, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4.

Lundborg's

Perfumes have the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which they are distilled

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Dedham Easily Defeats Westchester in a Well-Played Game.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—The polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club was resumed to-day, the play being for the Rhode Island Cups, open for teams of four, with an aggregate handicap not to exceed ten. There were individual prizes as well.

The contesting teams were the Westchester Country Club of New York and the Dedham (Mass.) team. The Westchesters had the advantage with a handicap of two goals. Dedham won, score, 19 to 1½. Westchester lost ½ goal by penalties. The Dedhams outclassed their opponents and played a pretty game.

The contest to-morrow will be for the Point Judith Country Club Challenge Cup.

Seawanhaka Cup Races.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 29.—The second series of trial races to select a defender for the Seawanhaka International Cup will be sailed over the international race course, off Pointe Claire, to-morrow, instead of over the club course, off Dorval, as on Saturday last.

No Hempstead Harbor Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, which was scheduled to be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898, has been declared off.

SMITH DEFEATS GREEN.

He May Now Fight Ryan for the Welterweight Championship.

By defeating George Green, known as "Young Corbett," in a twenty-five-round contest at 152 pounds, at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, "Mysterious Billy" Smith last night placed himself in line for a fight with "Tommy" Ryan for the welterweight championship of the world.

The fight last night was one of the fiercest that has yet been seen by the patrons of the club. It was fierce from start to finish, with Smith the aggressor. At the end of the twenty-fifth round Charley White, the referee, awarded the decision to Smith on points.

RACING AT GOODWOOD, ENGLAND.

Chinook Wins the Nassau Stakes—Chaleureux's Chesterfield Cup.

LONDON, July 29.—At to-day's racing of the Goodwood 1898 meeting the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown filly Chinook won the Nassau Stakes. Sir J. Blundell Maple's bay filly Nun Nicer was second, and the Duke of Westminster's chestnut filly Orpah third.

J. C. Mosenthal's four-year-old bay colt Chaleureux won the Chesterfield Cup. Six horses ran over the Craven course, (one mile and a quarter.) James R. Keene's four-year-old bay colt St. Cloud II. was second, and W. M. Clarke's five-year-old chestnut horse Prince Barcaldine third.

TARRASCH DEFEATS PILLSBURY.

Third Game of the Tie Match Results in His Favor.

VIENNA, July 29.—The third game of the tie match between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was played at the Vienna Chess Club today, and resulted in a win for Tarrasch. The score is now 2 to 1 in favor of Tarrasch.

GOLF AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Harry Hollins, Jr., Defeats Clark in a Close Contest.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—Harry Hollins, Jr., the sixteen-year-old golfer of the Westbrook Golf Club, won the final round of the Shinnecock tournament here to-day. His opponent was George C. Clark, Jr., of the local club. The match was one of the most brilliant of the season. Travis and Keene, the men who were beaten by these youngsters to-day, were in the throng who watched the play, and according to them, the American golfer will soon be able to take a place second to none.

Clark was defeated only after thirty-seven holes had been fought. The match was divided into two halves of eighteen holes each. In the afternoon an immense gathering followed the contestants, and Miss Beatrix Hoyt was again an interested onlooker. Clark opened in rather poor form at first, and was evidently nervous, but he soon recovered, and from then until the end he played grandly. At the end of the morning round Hollins, who had forged to the front at the very outset, still held the lead by two up. This advantage he gradually lost during the second half, and Clark got the lead. On the home green the two broke even on the score, and an extra hole was necessary to decide the tie. This Hollins won at 3 to 5, and that gave him the cup.

The consolation finals were also decided and A. L. Ripley of Harvard took the cup. Ripley was pitted against C. L. Tappin of the Westbrook Golf Club, whom he defeated by two up. This was also a thirty-six-hole affair under the same conditions as the other. Tappin was one down at the end of the first eighteen holes.

To-day there will be a handicap for which most of the leading golfers in this part of the country are entered. Play will be at thirty-six holes, medal play, with a cup for the one who makes the lowest net score, and the Trustees' plate, presented by the Governors of the Shinnecock Club, for the best gross score. There will probably be about eighty starters.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR.

James Dunlap, twenty-eight years old, who roomed at 259 West Thirty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning was badly slashed with a razor in the hands of George Charlock, or, as he is sometimes known, George Gray, and he may die. The assault occurred in Charlock's apartments, on the third floor of 109 West Thirty-third Street.

Dunlap, in company with James Ross of 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, went late Thursday night to call on Charlock, and the three of them, together with two women who were in the apartments, proceeded to drink liquor. The result was that several of them became intoxicated. Charlock got $5 from Dunlap and went to buy some whisky, but after the purchase he neglected to return the change. This led to a dispute between the two men, which resulted in Charlock drawing a razor and cutting Dunlap frightfully about the face, neck, and body.

The injured man was removed to the New York Hospital and the police were notified. Meantime Charlock had disappeared. Alice Gray, Ross, Jared Flagg, who is the former owner of the flats, and Janitor McDuff, who had endeavored to pacify the two men, were arrested. Later, in the West Side Court, Alice Gray was held by Magistrate Deuel for trial in the sum of $2,000, and Ross, McDuff, and Flagg were discharged.

Charlock is thirty-one years old, and it is said occasionally worked as an usher in a theatre.

Mrs. Annie Augustin Released.

Mrs. Annie Augustin, who is accused of the killing of the seven-months-old child of Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook of 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was released from jail yesterday morning on the order of Magistrate Brenner. As told in THE TIMES yesterday, the autopsy showed that the child was not killed, but died from natural causes.

The Late Baroness von Puttkamer.

Leonard Rayer, brother of the late Baroness von Puttkamer, arrived in the city yesterday from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and completed arrangements for the funeral, which will be held at 11 o'clock this morning from 512 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The interment will be in the Lutheran Cemetery, Long Island.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

Sun rises...4:54 A. M. | Sun sets...7:18 P. M. | Moon sets...1:36 A. M.

High Water This Day.

A. M.: S. Hook....4:43 | Gov. Isl'd...4:39 | H. Gate....6:29
P. M.: S. Hook....5:05 | Gov. Isl'd...5:14 | H. Gate....7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London	....	....
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	....	1:00 P. M.
Europe, London	....	....
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Rio Janeiro &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oberon, Cape Colony and Natal	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	2:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples, &c.	....	....
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 1.		
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Exeter City, Bristol	....	....
TUESDAY, AUG. 2.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	....	....
Linda, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §6 at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 30.

Aquileja, Gibraltar, July 15.
Archter, Hamburg, July 15.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Advance, Colon, July 24.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 28.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 28.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, July 24.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 15.
Strathairly, Shields, July 17.
Robert Dickinson, Shields, July 17.
Winifreda, London, July 21.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Antilla, Nassau, July 27.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 26.
Grenada, Port Spain, July 28.
Strathesk, Shields, July 18.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 21.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 21.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 22.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, July 23.
Dorothea Rickmers, Hamburg, July 21.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 29.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 23.
Olbers, St. Lucia, July 26.
Polarstiernen, Hamburg, July 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, July 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 29.
Ardandearg, Gibraltar, July 22.
Lahn, Bremen, July 26.
Pocahontas, Hamburg, July 22.
Sir Richard Grenville, Hamburg, July 22.

Arrived—Friday, July 29.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Stettin, &c., July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Splatt, Belize, &c., June 21, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Stockholm July 7 and Shields 15th, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 28th.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah July 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Ross, Shields July 13, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. July 28.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool July 18, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool July 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:33 P. M.

SS Jacob Bright, (Br.,) Mills, Tampico, &c., July 15, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Red Cross Cuban Relief SS State of Texas, Young, Santiago July 21.

Ship Queen Margaret, (of Glasgow,) Faulkner, Cardiff 49 ds., in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

Ship Susquehanna, (of Bath, Me.,) Sewall, San Francisco 124 ds., with mdse. to John Rosenfelds Sons—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship William Tillie, (of Londonderry,) Grigor, St. Nazaire 47 ds., in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 29, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Crathorne, (Br.,) for Dublin.
SS Bedouin, (Br.,) for Aden, &c.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Cumeria, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS St. Giles, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Carlton, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.

Notice to Mariners.

CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 2, 1898, Light Vessel No. 48, will be replaced on her station in Long Island Sound, off Cornfield Point, about midway of and ⅞ mile S of Long Sand Shoal, and Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn.

No changes have been made in Light Vessel No. 48 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 58, No. 276, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 50 and 69.

Miscellaneous.

According to a dispatch received yesterday the SS Petunia, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from West Hartlepool July 18 for St. John, N. B., is ashore at Aquaforte, a fishing village on the Newfoundland coast, 48 miles south of St. John's.

LONDON, July 29.—Brig Darpa, (Br.,) Capt. Bradley, which arr. at Nantes July 25 from Alma, N. B., after having been ashore near the former port, has been surveyed. She is leaking slowly.

Tenders have been accepted for the repairs of the SS Ladoga, (Br.,) Capt. Goulding, in dry dock at Cardiff, with damaged bottom, after completing voyage from Montreal, amounting to £825.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 29.—SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Palermo, &c., for New York, arr. at Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Silverton, (Br.,) Capt. Davy, from New York for Sharpness, arr. in the Roads at Bristol to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudlenhold, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Porto Ferraio to-day.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, sld. from Oporto for New York July 24.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Trieste for New York July 25.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New York July 27.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) sld. from Dunkirk for New York yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New York via Naples at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Laolmorna, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London July 25.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Hillbrook, (Br.,) Capt. Homewood, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New York, arr. in the Roads at Bristol to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from New York for Aden, Bombay, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Baron Elibank, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New York July 27.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:15 A. M. July 30

AN ARMY SURGEON'S VIEWS

Experiences in Military Surgery Related by Lieut. Col. Senn in The Medical Record.

MEDICAL OFFICERS PRAISED

He Commends Their Ability, Faithfulness, and Unselfishness—Cases of Gunshot Wounds Observed on the Hospital Ship Relief.

In the issue of The Medical Record to-day will appear an article by Lieut. Col. N. Senn, M. D., the chief of the operating surgical staff with the army in the field, entitled "Recent Experiences in Military Surgery After the Battle of Santiago." Both to the medical fraternity and the laity the article is of exceptional interest, treating, as it does, not only of cases of technical importance, but as well of the lessons taught and the possibilities suggested by a consideration of the injuries of those who fell on the battlefield. The article was written aboard the hospital ship Relief July 22. In addition to citing a number of cases in which the effects of gunshot wounds were noted, Lieut. Col. Senn discusses wound infection, the effects of bullets on the soft tissues, and the value of the X-ray in military practice.

Referring to wound infection, Lieut. Col. Senn writes that the military surgeons' recent experience in Cuba has shown that the small jacketed bullet seldom carries with it into the tissues clothing or other infected substances. Most of the wounds of the soft tissues uncomplicated by visceral lesions, which in themselves would become a source of infection, healed by primary intention in a remarkably short time. If infection followed, it usually did so in the superficial portion of the wound in connection with the skin, and, what is more than suggestive, the wound of exit was more frequently affected than the wound of entrance.

"The many failures in protecting the more serious wounds against infection," Lieut. Col. Senn continues, "are attributable to three principal causes: 1. Inadequate supply of first dressings. 2. Faulty application of first dressing. 3. Unnecessary change of dressing. The medical officers with the regiments and in the field hospitals were hampered in their work by an insufficiency of proper dressing material. The rapidity with which the invasion was planned and executed, the difficulties encountered in transporting the hospital supplies to the front, and the unexpected large number of wounded readily explain the lack of dressing material where it was most needed. Most of the dressings were too small and not sufficiently secured to keep them in place during the transportation of the wounded from the front to the field hospitals. It is a source of regret that plaster of paris dressings were not more frequently employed in the treatment of gunshot fractures of the extremities.

Unnecessary Change of Dressing.

"Another palpable evil in causing infection was the too common practice of unnecessary change of dressing. The transfer of patients from one Surgeon to another could not be avoided. Patients brought from the first dressing station to the field hospital usually were subjected to a change of dressing, and, when a few days later they reached the general hospital at Siboney, they had to undergo the same ordeal, and often not only once, but whenever they came into the hands of another Surgeon. Patients not thus treated were dissatisfied, as the laymen are still laboring under the erroneous impression that the oftener a wound is dressed the quicker it will heal."

Lieut. Col. Senn emphasizes the value and importance of the first-aid dressing, and he refers to the necessity of including in the first-aid dressing package an antiseptic powder. Malaria and yellow fever, he believes, were responsible for many changes of dressing.

"The appearance of fever in a wounded man naturally leads to the suspicion that there is something wrong in the wound," he says. "Many dressings were changed on this ground; nothing abnormal was found in the wounds, and a day or two later the nature of the fever was recognized and the patients were either given quinine or were sent to the yellow fever hospital, in accordance with the final diagnosis made. Every change of dressing, more especially in military practice, is attended by risk of infection, and must be scrupulously avoided unless local or general symptoms indicate the existence of complications which demand surgical intervention.

A Tribute to the Surgeons.

"In writing the above," he comments, "it is not my intention to cast any reflection on the work of our Surgeons; on the contrary, I willingly bear witness to the ability, faithfulness, and unselfishness with which they have done their duty. A better and more conscientious group of medical officers it would be difficult to select anywhere. The results, on the whole, are excellent, but I am hopeful that they can be improved in the future by placing more stress upon the value and importance of the first dressing."

Concerning the effects of bullets, Lieut. Col. Senn noted that in recent cases the small, tubular wound made by the Mauser bullet was surrounded by a narrow zone of contused tissue and the wound space itself filled either with liquid or with coagulated blood. In cases in which the bullet passed through the tissues some distance and not far from the surface of the skin, the location and direction of the wound canal were indicated by a discoloration of the skin a few days after the injury occurred. The bullet itself was usually found loose in a small cavity filled with liquid blood or bloody serum, while a more extensive zone of infiltration indicated the early stage of encapsulation.

The Mauser Bullet Overfeared.

"I have no further doubt," says Lieut. Col. Senn, "that the new bullet will become encapsulated and remain harmless in the tissues as readily or more so than the old-fashioned leaden bullet. In isolated cases late suppuration at the seat of the bullet resulted in the formation of a circumscribed abscess, a complication which aided the surgeon in locating, finding, and removing the missile. It was a surprise to us all to find that in more than 10 per cent. of all the wounded the bullet was lodged in the tissues, a vastly greater number than we had any reason to expect. The cause for this became apparent when we began to study the condition of the bullets recovered.

"A large proportion of the bullets recovered were found deformed, showing that they were deflected bullets which had struck a hard object, or had passed through a resisting medium before they reached the object for which they were intended. The ground upon which the battle was fought is stony and covered with trees and thick underbrush, furnishing the most favorable conditions for deflection of the missiles. Some of the firing was done at a great distance, so that occasionally a spent ball was found in the soft tissues without injury of the bone. One of these bullets was a nickel-incased Mauser projectile, natural size, the jacket perfect, that was removed from the leg about four inches above the ankle joint. It had entered the calf of the leg below the popliteal space and never touched the bone. I have another bullet of the same kind, the point of which is flattened and much rounded, which was removed from the head of the tibia. This bullet was probably fired from a great distance, and the deformity was produced in the bone. Another was a nickel-clad bullet very much deformed. It was found lodged in the deep tissues of the thigh, about two inches from the wound of entrance, slightly overlapping the femur near the middle of the shaft. The bullet evidently struck a stone behind its point and was deflected before it entered the tissues. It was much flattened and curved. The convex side and point of the bullet and jacket were perfect, the lead being exposed between the edges of the case."

Value of the X Ray.

In discussing the value of the X ray in military practice, Lieut. Col. Senn asserts that the value of the probe as a diagnostic instrument in locating bullets has in modern military service been almost entirely superseded by dissection and the employment of the X ray. If, as is often the case, the whereabouts of the bullet are not known, its presence and exact location can by the use of the X ray be determined without any pain or any additional risks to the patients. All of the bullets removed on board the hospital ship Relief were located in this manner.

Dr. Gray, an expert in skiagraphy, who has charge of the scientific work of the floating hospital, says Lieut. Col. Senn, has been of the greatest service to the surgeons in enabling them to locate bullets and in guiding them as to the advisability of undertaking an operation for their removal. His large collection of skiagraph pictures will also furnish a flood of new light on the effect of the small-calibre bullet on the different bones of the body. Dr. Gray's work will constitute an essential and enduring cornerstone of a much-needed modern work on military surgery. The skiagraph has enabled us to diagnosticate the existence or absence of fractures in a number of doubtful cases in which we had to depend exclusively on this resource. In fractures in close proximity to large joints the X ray has been of the greatest value in ascertaining whether or not the fracture extended into the joint.

"The X-ray apparatus also proved of the greatest practical utility in showing the displacement of fragments in gunshot fractures of the long bones, and enabled the surgeons to resort to timely measures to prevent vicious union. The fluoroscope has greatly added to the practical value of skiagraphy. In the light of our recent experience the X ray has become an indispensible diagnostic resource to the military surgeon in active service, and the suggestion that the Chief Surgeon of every army corps should be supplied with a portable apparatus and an expert to use it must be considered a timely and an urgent one."

Cases of Gunshot Wounds.

From among the 127 wounded passengers on the Relief, Lieut. Col. Senn cites a number of selected cases showing the effects of the small-calibre bullet, immediate and remote, on the different organs and regions of the body. The deflection of the bullet in the body was exceptional, he says, as a rule the wound canal being in a perfectly straight line from one wound to the other. To his personal knowledge, a number of sufferers from gunshot wounds in the head, who survived long enough to be transported to the general hospital at Siboney, died within twelve days after the receipt of the injury. In all the cases intracranial infection was the immediate cause of death. The surgical treatment resorted to in most cases, Lieut. Col. Senn says, proved powerless in limiting the infection.

All who received gunshot wounds of the spine, in which the cord was seriously damaged, have died or will die in the near future, Lieut. Col. Senn declares. Wounds of the spine without injury to the cord frequently gave rise to temporary paralysis, varying greatly in degree and duration. In referring to gunshot wounds of the chest, Lieut. Col. Senn says:

"It is well known that during the war of the rebellion men had a better chance for life when the bullet passed through the chest than when the chest was opened and the ball remained. The same remains true now, although not to the same extent, as the small-calibre bullet is less likely to carry with it into the chest clothing or other infectious material. The number of those with chest wounds who have lived long enough to reach the hospital on the coast is astonishing, and, what is still more surprising, is the fact that unless the hemorrhage was severe the symptoms were mild, some of the patients being confined to bed only for a few days. All of these cases were treated on the expectant plan—that is, by dressing the external wound or wounds; in no instance was the pleural cavity opened for the purpose of arresting the hemorrhage."

Not infrequently cases of penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen will recover without active surgical interference, Lieut. Col. Senn has decided from his experience in Cuba. Of the four cases of laparotomy for perforating gunshot wounds of the abdomen coming to his notice, all were fatal, but he attaches no undue significance to this result.

In the treatment of gunshot wounds of the extremities, he remarks that it is a source of gratification that few primary amputations were made. All the surgeons realized the importance of conservative measures in the treatment of such injuries, he says, and they limited amputations to cases in which the condition of the soft tissues precluded any other course.

SUCCESS OF ASEPTIC METHODS.

Large Percentage of Wounds Thus Treated Escaped Infection.

To-day's issue of The Medical News will contain an article commenting on observations of twenty-five wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital who were brought here on the Seneca. After describing the character of the wounds from which the men are suffering, the article says:

"The experiment of providing each soldier with an emergency outfit was suggested by Dr. N. Senn, and the results attending its use in the first extensive engagement are accordingly interesting. Of the 21 who had immediate recourse to the outfit, 16 escaped infection altogether, and 5 had more or less suppuration. Among the latter one had a wound of the skull above the eye, from which the bullet was subsequently removed with considerable operative difficulty. But of the 4 who delayed or omitted the use of this dressing, 2 were infected and 2 escaped. When the exposure of these men in the hot and wet trenches, involving a liability to infection almost unsurpassed, is considered, the above statistics cannot be regarded otherwise than a signal victory for aseptic methods.

"Inquiry as to the first aid supplied by the surgeon shows that 4 men were dressed upon the field without delay, 2 were taken immediately to the first-dressing stations, and there received attention, while 5 others were dressed at the same stations, but not until a variable time (two to thirty-one hours) had elapsed, 11 had their first surgical attention at the division hospital in from two hours to several days, and 3 were not dressed until they reached the general or Red Cross hospitals. Subsequent dressings have been applied as the character and condition of the wounds demanded. Some have required daily attention, while others have healed under two dressings."

Drowned at Renwick Beach.

ITHACA N. Y., July 29.—Gustave Mints, aged eighteen, of this city, was drowned at Renwick Beach, Cayuga Lake, this afternoon. He was bathing with a companion, and, although having hold of a life rope, suddenly sank from view and did not come to the surface again. His companion could not summon immediate assistance, being deaf and dumb, and had to swim ashore and walk some distance before being able to give the alarm. The body was recovered an hour later in six feet of water.

American Consul at Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President to-day appointed Rufus W. Lane of Ohio as Consul of the United States at Smyrna, Turkey.

Grant Island Bridge Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Admiral Walker, retired, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine the plans for a bridge across the Niagara River at Grant Island. The plans must be approved by both the United States and Canadian Governments.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Will[illegible] Walke, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with the recruiting of his regiment.

Capt. Lewis H. Mattair, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Richmond, Va., will proceed without delay to Jacksonville on duty connected with the recruitment of his regiment under instructions from the regiment commander.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (Major of the Seventeenth Infantry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Russell A. Alger, Virginia, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Davis Price, First Artillery, (Major Third Virginia Volunteers,) and First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia, and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who is also detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed at once to Tampa and report to Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty on board the steamer Michigan. Capt. Baker will assume charge of said steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board thereof, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Major Bellinger. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by the proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Baker will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof.

Major Washington Haverstick, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to date from July 8.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of Chief of Ordnance, to date from July 7, vice Capt. Charles S. Smith, now Major, Ordnance Department, relieved in that capacity as of that date.

Jabez N. Jackson, having accepted commission as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major, July 16, is honorably discharged as Surgeon, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 15.

First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas W. Hall, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 12.

First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, now at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army and await orders.

First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Sixth Artillery, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for appointment as Quartermaster thereof.

Major Elmer E. Hege, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States General Hospital at that post.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once to Bayonne, N. J., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer of the army.

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duty pertaining to the Philippine expedition, and will report to Major Oscar F. Long, Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on board the Quartermaster's steamer Arizona, now at that city. For this purpose he is detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. Perry will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board, and will proceed thereon to such points as may be designated by Major Long. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by orders given by proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer, Capt. Henry will be under the direction of the commanding officer thereof.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in process of manufacture by that firm for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed thirteen visits per month during the months of August, September, and October to the works of the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers in process of manufacture by that firm for the Ordnance Department.

Major Charles M. Robertson, Surgeon, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having accepted an appointment as Chief Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major, July 18, is honorably discharged as Surgeon of the Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers to date from July 17.

Capt. J. Edward Farnum, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Major George P. Barker, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Army Corps, July 11, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take into consideration the determination of a site upon which the new hospital at that post, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of War, should be located.

The orders to Second Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, ordered to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, are revoked, and he will report to Major Gen. Breckinridge in Washington for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, for appointment as aide de camp.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Allen M. Avery, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. Emil J. Winterroth, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. A. C. Avery, Jr., Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Horace W. Walters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Major Augustus W. Corliss, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, for the purpose of receiving medical treatment in the hospital at that post.

Navy.

John E. Colcord is appointed paymaster's clerk for duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Surg. A. F. Magruder, retired, is detached from the Marine Headquarters at Washington and ordered home.

Assistant Surg. Frederick L. Benton is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez is detached from the Union Iron Works, where the Farragut is completed, and ordered to command the Rowan.

Paymaster G. W. Simpson is detached from the Key West naval station and ordered to the New York Navy Yard as purchasing pay officer.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the general storekeeper's depot at Key West and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer and paymaster of the station.

Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye is detached from the headquarters of the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the New Hampshire in connection with that force.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, retired, is detached from the headquarters of the auxiliary naval force at Washington and ordered to the Third District auxiliary force.

Naval Cadet L. E. Wright is detached from the Newark and ordered home on leave until Sept. 30.

Lieut. R. G. Peck is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, retired, is appointed a member of the board on the bridge across Niagara River.

Assistant Engineer I. T. Cooper is detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Abel Davis is appointed mate and ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Surg. F. E. Warner is ordered to the Ajax.

Assistant Surg. William H. Tuckey is ordered to the Nahant immediately.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Pierce is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Kanawha immediately.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Roads is ordered to the Marine Headquarters immediately.

Ensign Charles J. Colrow is detached from the coast signal service at Norfolk and ordered immediately to the Cheyenne.

Assistant Paymaster John A. Jameson is ordered to the Niagara immediately.

Assistant Paymaster R. Coffin is ordered to the Hawk immediately.

Lieut. S. W. Stratton is detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Lieut. R. P. Forshew is ordered to turn over the command of the New Hampshire to Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller, and to duty on board that vessel.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmes's request for the acceptance of his resignation is filed.

Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop is ordered to the general storekeeper's depot at the Key West naval station.

Ensign Henry G. Shaw is detached from duty in connection with the coast signal service at New Orleans, and ordered to duty with the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Fourth Week's Session to be Opened To-morrow by Bishop McDonnell.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—The fourth week of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, will be opened on Sunday morning with a solemn pontifical mass, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. C. E. Woodman. The bad weather of the present week has not affected the attendance, which has been larger than that of the preceding year.

Following is the programme for next week: Monday—"English Literature and the Reformation," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Life of Coventry Patmore," the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., 11:30 A. M.; "The Mission of Art," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Tuesday—"The Blessed Cardinal Fisher," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Works of Coventry Patmore," the Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., 10:30 A. M.; "Florence the Beautiful," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Wednesday—"The Blessed Thomas Moore," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Influence of the Imagination," Prof. Arthur H. Dundon, 11:30 A. M.; "Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Thursday—"The Earl of Surrey," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "How to Organize Reading Circles," the Rev. John F. Mullany, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Rome, Past and Present," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Friday—"The Venerable Robert Southwell," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "How to Spread the Reading Circle Movement," Warren E. Mosher, A. M., 11:30 A. M.

Friday afternoon and Saturday will be spent in recreation and visiting points of interest along the banks of Lake Champlain.

Gone to the Zionist Congress.

The American delegation to the Zionist Congress at Basel sailed for England this week. It was not as large as it would have been had the date of the congress been earlier, and so have afforded delegates a chance to be back in their synagogues at home in time for the Jewish New Year holidays, which come this year the middle of September. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, sailed on Thursday, and the other delegates include Dr. William Cowen, Dr. Shaffer of Baltimore, and Prof. and Mrs. Richard Gottheil.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterians in Manhattan and Brooklyn Propose More Aggressive Work in the Future.

LECTURES FOR LAY WORKERS

To be Given by Union Seminary Professors — Presbyterian Union for Church Extension in Brooklyn to be a More Active Agent.

Presbyterians, whose increase in membership or in number of new congregations has not been as great as that of some other demoninations, are to undertake in the early Autumn an aggressive movement that will cover both Manhattan and Brooklyn. The two Presbyteries are fully committed to it. In Manhattan the Sunday School Committee, which has new members upon it, and has held one large meeting to arouse interest, will try to take advantage of new locations afforded in suburbs for Sunday schools and eventually places of worship, while Presbyterians in both boroughs are deeply interested in the new movement to be put into operation at the Fourteenth Street Church, the pastorate of which the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, recently of Bethany Chapel and Broadway Tabernacle, has accepted. Interest is also taken in the action of the Fourth Avenue Church, which is to meet soon to decide upon a course or policy. The progressive part of its congregation realizes that it cannot go on as it has been going, and they hope to make a radical departure that will tell for Presbyterian interests in this borough.

Presbyterians in the Borough of Brooklyn are leading in this new movement. They have organized the Presbyterian Union for Church Extension, and are much in earnest. The plan to be followed is not so much the collection of a large sum of money in wealthy churches as the getting of support from mission fields themselves. If this support be not sufficient to maintain a preacher, then a lay worker will be substituted.

In this matter of lay workers an important development is to be made this Fall in Union Seminary, where special lectures have been arranged. A small fee will be exacted, but already it is certain a considerable class will be formed. The aim is to afford the lay worker instruction, even if cursory, in some of the practical details of mission and pastoral work that is given to those who expect to be ordained. The lectures will be given by the regular seminary professors, and the lay workers will be employed where possible on small remuneration in developing new Presbyterian fields in and around New York, rather than, as heretofore, providing assistance to ministers in central churches well able to provide their own workers.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, pastor of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, itself a product of the new Presbyterian missionary spirit, and situated in the growing suburb, within sight of Fort Hamilton, has taken an active part. Speaking of the work, he said yesterday:

"The problem of church facilities is one which is met on every side in the suburbs of any rapidly developing city. Throughout Great Britain the condition is entirely different; there is a church on every large estate, and any growth naturally takes place around that—the church is first, the development is about it. Here, however, the property turned into building lots is either old farm or waste land, and the marvelous increase in population in the outlying wards of the city makes new cities practically spring into existence in a year.

"Take Brooklyn, for instance. In spite of (and not by reason of) her absorption into Greater New York—for the consolidation is holding back her progress—there has been an increase of population in the outskirts which is astounding. Hundreds of houses are in course of construction everywhere, and purchasers move into them almost as soon as they are finished. The result is that Brooklyn is no longer 'the City of Churches,' and a hundred places could be easily found where a church—not a mission, but a self-supporting church—could be established inside of a year. This is made the more certain because the people largely own their own homes, at least in part, and the man who shoulders a mortgage in order to give a home to his family is the man who is interested in the civic and the moral advancement of his community. New York City is quite different. Whole rows of flats add to the population, but make it shifting and unreliable; the neighborhood is not theirs, and its advantage is not a matter of great concern.

"The Presbyterian Union for Church Extension in the City of Brooklyn has grasped this condition and is adapting itself to it. Dyker Heights, back of Bay Ridge, has been handled with such conspicuous ability that to-day it is one of the most beautiful and exclusive of New York's suburbs, but the growth had not yet produced a church of any denomination. The owner of most of the property, when approached on the subject, realized the desirability of a church as a neighbor, lent his influence to the movement, and furnished every possible facility. The result is what promises to be a strong church in the near future. Prominent men have gladly given their services to the new church, and President Raymond of Union College, Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago, Dr. Kerr of New York, and others, have already been there or expect to be during the Summer.

"This is but an illustration of what is a possibility in almost any rapidly growing section. Dyker Heights may be an exception in its exclusiveness and desirability, but scores of similar opportunities can be found in Brooklyn and elsewhere. The main difficulty is to get some one to take the initiative. When the question 'Who, then, is my neighbor?' appeals to a parish, the answer will be accompanied by a forward movement in the churches, each reaching out into the territory near at hand and planting humble houses of worship to-day which shall be the cathedrals of to-morrow as the city continues its wonderful growth."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 7.

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SUBJECT—Elijah's Spirit on Elisha, Second Kings, ii., 6-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?—Luke xi., 13.

Last week our attention was directed to the end of the wicked; this week it is to the end of the righteous. Ahab went suddenly and unexpectedly to his last account, without repentance and without hope. During his life he had just enough knowledge of and respect for God to make him afraid but not enough to make him obedient. Like Herod in the time of John the Baptist, he "feared" Elijah, "knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him," (Mark, 6: 20,) but he did not repent. With a conscience easily touched, and a mind easily influenced, he willingly and persistently gave himself up to worldly pleasures and self-indulgence. (First Kings, xxi., 25, 26.) There are many like him in our own day. The lesson to-day, however, brings before us the triumphant end of one of God's most faithful servants, and the contrast is as great as between midnight and noonday.

After the scene in the vineyard of Naboth—which we considered last week—Elijah suddenly disappeared again. Twice only does history refer to him in the interval between the time when he pronounced Ahab's doom and his own translation into glory. The first of these instances occurred in the time of Ahaziah—Ahab's son—and the second in the time of Jehoram, Ahaziah's brother. (Second Kings, i., 17; iii., 1.)

The reign of Ahaziah was very short—only two years—but it was marked by the same waywardness as his father's. The principal incident in his history relates to his death. Walking one day on the latticed porch which reached over the inner, open court of his palace, by some mishap he fell over the railing upon the pavement below, and was seriously injured. Although he must have known of Elijah and Micaiah and others of the "four hundred" of the Lord's prophets in the land, (First Kings, xxii., 6,) yet he utterly ignored them and sent messengers to Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron, to inquire as to his recovery. As these messengers were on their way, suddenly Elijah appeared before them and pronounced the doom of the king, because he had not recognized that there was a God in Israel. Three times the king sent his soldiers to take him. Two of these companies were destroyed by fire from heaven, but the prayer of the last prevailed with Elijah, and he went with it. It was only, however, to repeat in the presence of the king the judgment of God against him. Having done this, he again disappeared. (Second Kings i., 1-18.)

When Ahaziah died, his brother Jehoram ascended the throne. At that time Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat—who was both his namesake and his brother-in-law—sat upon the throne of Judah. He had married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and the sister of Ahaziah and Jehoram. With such an alliance, it is not strange that he followed the counsel and conduct of Ahab, his father-in-law, rather than those of Jehoshaphat, his father. He even went further than the worshippers of Baal in Israel had gone, for he not only tolerated the worship, but he "compelled" his people to enter into all of the most vicious profligacy growing out of it. (Second Chronicles, xxi., 11.) In the midst of his career Elijah again suddenly appears in the history, to pronounce the judgment of the Almighty God. But he did not appear to Jehoram in person. It was by "a writing"—the only writing recorded from his pen. It is given in full in Second Chronicles, xxi., 12-15. It is also the only recorded intercourse between Elijah and Judah.

Last Scene in Elijah's Story.

We come now to the last scene in the story of Elijah. After the instruction and promise given him on Mount Horeb, without hesitation, or a word of regret or fear, he set out toward "the wilderness of Damascus." (First Kings, xix., 15.) His route led him through Abel-Meholah, in the northern part of the valley of the Jordan. In the outskirts of the town he found Elisha, "who was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen before him and he with the twelfth." (First Kings, xix., 19,) "either twelve plows at work in other parts of the field, or more probably twelve 'yoke' of land already plowed, and he himself engaged on the last," (Smith's Dict.) This gives us some idea of his wealth and importance.

Without a word of salutation or of explanation as Elijah passed he cast his mantle over the shoulders of the plowman. It was a significant act, at once understood by Elisha. Tarrying only long enough to bid his father and mother farewell, and to make a parting feast to his servants and neighbors, he left all to find and follow the great prophet, who had disappeared as suddenly as he came. For several years both then are dropped out of the history of events, the only record in all that time being that Elisha "poured water on the hands of Elijah" (Second Kings, iii., 11,) as his personal servant and helper while sitting at his feet as his disciple.

Now, they come out of their obscurity. It is "when the Lord would take Elijah into heaven by a whirlwind," (v. 1.) Evidently he had received an intimation as to what God was about to do, as Moses had before he went up "unto Mount Nebo." (Deut. xxxii., 49, 50.) From Verse 10, it seems that he also knew that he would be taken in a sudden, mysterious, and very unusual way. But with him, as with Moses, there was no pleading for longer life, or fear at his departure. Like many others of God's children, he was perfectly ready. So it is related of the Rev. John Wesley. A lady once asked him:

"Supposing that you knew you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?"

"How, Madam?" he replied: "Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again at 5 to-morrow morning; after that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me; converse and pray with the family as usual; retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."

So with Elijah. Knowing that the time of his departure was at hand, he immediately started on a tour of visitation, instruction, and consolation, to the schools of the prophets. Wherever he went, and whenever he stopped, he told Elisha and the students that his work was finished, and "they should see his face no more." (Acts, xx., 28.) Doubtless their hearts were filled with as much sorrow as were those of the disciples in Ephesus, when St. Paul left them. His own, however, as perfectly calm, and he was at peace.

At Gilgal, Bethel, and at Jericho he endeavored to persuade Elisha to leave him and let him go on to the Jordan alone. But, no, Elisha would not be separated from his master. When they left Jericho fifty of the "sons of the prophets" watched them as they stood by the Jordan, as they crossed over, and as they ascended into the hill country on the other side.

There, when they two were alone, Elijah bade Elisha make his last request. "What shall I do for thee, before I am taken away from thee?"

Elisha's Last Request of Elijah.

Elisha might have asked for special rewards or privileges. But no. He had not left his father's house and his twelve yoke of oxen for any selfish, or self-seeking purpose. He recognized that the Almighty God had called him to honor and serve Him; and now that the great opportunity of his life had been reached, the only thing that he craved was that he might be better fitted for His work. There was no complaint because God was about to take away his beloved teacher; no fear that he would be left desolate. There was nothing but the one earnest desire that the same spirit which filled his master might fill him to overflowing; that he might have "a double portion"; be not only a servant, but a son; even entering into the position of the "first-born son," and becoming "heir of all things." (Deut., xxi., 17.)

Elijah replied that he had "asked a hard thing." The form of the answer implies that it would be a harder lot—a harder thing for Elisha—than he had ever begun to realize. If he should, indeed, be endued with "a double portion" of his Master's spirit, it would involve a double portion of his trials and labors.

The answer, however, may have been very much the same as that given by our Lord to John and James, when He told them, "Ye know not what ye ask." (Matt., xx., 22-23.) As He said also, in the same connection, "It is not Mine to give"—so Elijah may have simply meant to say it was a hard thing—in fact, an impossible thing for him to give—"the Almighty God" must Himself in him become "the Almighty Saviour." Thus, and thus only, would Elijah indeed become El-Sha.

With such a desire in his heart, and such an answer ringing in his ears, how thrilling must have been Elisha's feelings, "as they went on and talked." He knew not when, or how, his master would be taken from him, and his fitness to be his successor depended, he was told, upon his own steadfastness, and watching, and faith. But suddenly, and unexpectedly, the conversation was stopped. He "who maketh His angels spirits; His ministers a flaming fire" (Psalms civ., 4,)—whose chariots are "twenty thousand, even thousands of angels" (Psalms lxviii., 17,)—had sent "a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into Heaven." Surprised as he must have been by this sudden vision, and doubtless filled with awe at the glory of his surroundings, Elisha was yet not forgetful of the word of his master. As he saw him rising out of his sight, he cried out: "My father—my father! The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."

Then the mantle of Elijah fell at his feet. Possessing this mantle, the earnest prayer of his heart was answered—he became "the first born" of him who stood for "The Almighty God." As Elijah had come among the people as the enforcer of the Law of God—declaring His wrath against all transgression—so now he was to stand among them as the very "Son of God" come—the first begotten—the well-beloved Son—to declare the mercy and the salvation of God.

When Elisha cried out, "The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof," he recognized and declared that in the departure of him who had stood out so uncompromisingly for the Law of God, the real defense of Israel had been taken away. When he died the very same words, with the same meaning, were spoken of him by Joash, King of Israel, (II. Kings, xiii., 14.) They declare a great truth, little realized by the mass of men; that the presence of God's children who are jealous for the Law of God, and who make known the Grace of God, are the true sources of strength and prosperity in every nation. It is for their sake that the world is blessed, (Matthew, xiii., 29.)

Elisha Succeeds Elijah.

Taking up the mantle of Elijah, Elisha returned to Jericho. The sons of the prophets who had watched his departure watched his return. When he reached the River Jordan, with the mantle of Elijah, he smote the river, and the waters divided as before, and he went over dry-shod. This may have been seen by the watchers, but whether it was or not, as soon as he came among them they welcomed him as their head and as the successor of Elijah "they bowed themselves to the ground before him," for they said: "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." Fearing, however, that possibly Elijah might be in need in some desolate place, they proposed to organize a force of "fifty strong men" to go to his relief. For a time Elisha resisted this proposal, but at last, as they continued to urge its propriety, he consented. The result greatly strengthened their confidence in him.

Now this translation of Elijah was the glorious climax of all his previous departures. It was just as sudden and unexpected as they, but it was infinitely more glorious. Escorted by the angels—riding in the chariots of fire—on the wings of the wind—he ascended into heaven. After three days' search, the sons of the prophets could not find him upon the earth. But he still lived. Nine hundred years later he came down from heaven, and was again seen by men on the Mount of Transfiguration. There with Moses—the Giver of the Law—he, the enforcer of the law—communed with Jesus—the Satisfier of the Law—the true El-Sha—concerning the atonement, whereby all the demands of the law were fully met. It is a most gracious revelation, on which all may look and on which all may rest with thanksgiving and great joy.

For as Elijah came to Israel so this Law of God comes to all men. At intervals in our lives, sometimes close together, sometimes far apart, with no more apparent connection than the appearances of Elijah, this law rises up before us. We never seek it for comfort, or strength, or guidance. We only fear it. It tells us only of God's righteous indignation against sin, and pronounces only a solemn doom upon the sinner. But, as the Apostle puts it, it is "our schoolmaster," (Gal. iii., 24,) "the paidagogos," or upper servant, who led the Master's children to their school. Its work is "to bring us unto Christ," the Elisha of the Gospel, that we may "be justified by faith."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the contrast between this lesson and that of last week, and what is said of Ahab?

What became of Elijah after the scene in Naboth's vineyard; how often, and when, did he appear again?

What is said of the death of Ahaziah, and of Elijah's connection with him?

Under what circumstances, and how, did Elijah appear before Jehoram, King of Judah?

Where did Elijah go after the instruction on Mount Horeb, and what is said of Elisha?

What did Elijah do to Elisha, and what is said of their history for several years?

When do they appear again, and how is Elijah's readiness illustrated?

What did Elijah do, and what is said of his journey to the Jordan?

What was Elisha's request, and how is Elijah's answer explained?

What occurred "as they went on and talked"?

What position did the receiving of Elijah's mantle give to Elisha?

What great truth is set forth by the two uses of "The chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof"?

What did the sons of the prophets do when Elisha returned to Jericho?

What is said of Elijah's translation, and of his appearance on the Mount of Transfiguration?

How does "The Law"—represented by Elijah—come to all men, and for what purpose?

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Changes Contemplated to Prevent Being Confounded with the Salvation Army.

The Volunteers of America, of which Ballington Booth is the head, contemplate some radical changes. A meeting of the field officers of the organization was held, lasting from last Tuesday until yesterday, at which there were present thirteen executive members, representing as many States, and those in which the Volunteers have made most progress. The council was called for preliminary discussion of the proposed changes, in order that they might be finally passed upon by the grand field council, to be held the first week in October.

The most striking change is the abolition of the uniform. The Volunteers find themselves confused with the Salvation Army in the popular mind. Their uniform, different and yet alike, adds to this popular confusion, and leads to the reference, distasteful to both organizations, as parent and offspring, which relationship, so the Volunteers say, is quite misleading in terms, since the two are not at all alike. Volunteers, they say, are unique, and are filling a place in the religious world quite their own, and they want the public mind to assign them to that, and not to another place and work.

The proposition is, therefore, for Volunteer workers to wear no uniform, and no distinguishing marks save perhaps a pin upon the coat lapel or sleeve, or, in the case of a woman worker, a simple pin at the throat.

Salvation Army officers have also complained of late that Volunteers are imitating their methods; parading under the Salvation Army's good name. The reference was particularly to the use of fifes, drums, and other military musical instruments. Hence the executive members of the field council considered the abolition of the use of all of these things. On its present basis the Volunteers do nothing at all like the work of the Salvation Army. They do not attempt slum and rescue work, for the Salvation Army counts itself capable of handling this work in this city. Volunteers are inclined to leave that field to the Salvation Army, and they want the public to know the fact. Most of the Volunteer energy is devoted to inmates of prisons, visiting prisoners while behind bars, and helping to secure work for discharged prisoners. This is quite a large enough field, the Volunteers say, to engage all of their resources, but they do not intend to content themselves with it. They have other plans of work, most of them in connection with established churches, and in full recognition of the sacraments.

A prominent Volunteer officer said yesterday that there is no antagonism between the two organizations, and that he believed any feeling that had ever existed has passed away. Volunteers are now giving consideration to the foregoing and other questions, and will decide upon them at the field council, in October, when forty-five field officers from every part of the country will be present. The organization is declared to be unusually prosperous.

WORK AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Some Account of the Activities of the Army and Navy Christian Commission.

Yesterday the Army and Navy Christian Commission shipped to San Francisco 5,000 Testaments to be given to the men at Camp Merritt and those sailing for Manila. These Testaments were furnished by the American Bible Society, which to date has given to the soldiers and sailors upward of 70,000 copies of the Scriptures. To Camp Black were also sent 500 Testaments, and 15,000 new Hymnals were sent to Camp Thomas, Camp Alger, and Camp Cuba Libre.

The Rev. R. E. Steele, formerly in charge of commission work at Key West, has been appointed a navy Chaplain and ordered aboard a war transport. His place at the Key West naval base has been taken by H. S. Kline, late of Albany.

The commission, through its President, D. L. Moody, has invited the Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to spend a month at the camps in the South preaching to the soldiers. The church has given its hearty assent, and Mr. Herald will start next week. He hopes to gather a store of interesting information for use in a course of sermons.

The commission is making plans to do work among the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth. A worker who speaks Spanish is not found to be necessary, since many of the prisoners speak English and can act as interpreters to others. A Spanish scholar resident in this city is making selections of Spanish literature to be distributed by the commission among the prisoners. Spanish Testaments will be given out. A tent may be placed at Portsmouth to give the marines stationed there a place to attend church services. Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday gave permission to the commission to work in all camps in the United States, among all Spanish prisoners of the army wherever located, and in Puerto Rico. The commission has just begun work in Panama Park for William J. Bryan's regiment. It expects to move its entire force of tents and workers from Tampa to Fernandina and Panama Park.

Many thousands of the enlisted men now invading Puerto Rico wear around their necks identification tags furnished by the commission. They are made of oiled paper. One side gives the personal name and address and the other the military designation. On the small card, in very fine type, is: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The financial condition of the commission is improving, but the demands upon it are heavy. Its ice bills amount to many dollars a day. It furnishes ice for use in tanks in the camps. Proof that these tanks are counter agencies to the canteens is found in the fact that the receipts of a canteen immediately falls off when an ice water fountain is put up near by. The Treasurer of the commission is F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, this city.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BRAZIL.

Rev. John G. Meem Here on an Important Mission as Its Representative.

The Rev. John G. Meem arrived in this city yesterday from Brazil. He comes as the representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of Brazil to the American House of Bishops, empowered to sign a concordat between the Episcopal communions in the two countries. The Rev. Mr. Meem comes from an old Virginia family, and has been at work in Brazil for the last eight years.

The growth of the Episcopal Church there has been considerable during the last few years, especially in Rio Grande do Sul, and at a convention held recently in Puerto Alegre a nomination was made of a Bishop of Rio Grande, or perhaps of Brazil, the title has not yet been decided. The nominee was the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, a missionary to Brazil under the American Church Missionary Society, and a brother of the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Brooklyn, and of Bishop Kinsolving of Texas. One of the errands of the Rev. Mr. Meem is to present the matter of the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving's nomination to the House of Bishops of the United States, and secure confirmation of the action. The step is an important one historically.

The concordat is based upon that between the Episcopal communions in this country and Haiti, but provides that when there shall be three Brazilian Bishops the Protestant Episcopal Church in Brazil shall become an independent body. Meanwhile it provides for a temporary Board of Administration to be composed of four members of the American House of Bishops and the new Bishop of Brazil, the same to have charge until such time as the church in Brazil may become self-supporting and independent.

To Succeed Father Kesseler.

The Rev. Gerard H. Huntmann, rector of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Mount Kisco, will to-morrow take formal charge of the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, in West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, which was made vacant by the death of Father Anthony Kesseler, who was drowned on the French Line steamer La Bourgogne.

The new rector was a lifelong friend of Father Kesseler, and is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the parish. He is well known to the congregation, having often celebrated mass and preached in St. Joseph's. The congregation is composed of Germans and Irish-Americans. The Rev. Francis X. Kelly, at present an assistant at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, has been appointed to succeed Father Huntmann as rector of St. Francis of Assisi, Mount Kisco.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor, offers to persons remaining or sojourning in this city the next four Sundays opportunities to hear some of the ablest preachers in England and America. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia, pastor of one of the best-known Presbyterian churches in the world, preaches to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the next Sunday, Aug. 7, the Rev. W. J. McKittrick of Buffalo, who is prominent in Christian Endeavor work, will be heard; Sunday, Aug. 14, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, and Sunday, Aug. 21, the Rev. George H. C. Macgregor, also of London, will preach. Messrs. Campbell Morgan and Macgregor came to America to attend the great conference at Northfield.

Church News and Notes.

The cornerstone of the new St. Ann's Episcopal Church for Deaf Mutes is to be laid next Saturday afternoon at 4. The new church is to be situated on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and is to take the place of the old St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth Street. The cornerstone laying will be preceded by a celebration of the holy communion at the parish church, St. Matthew's, in Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, West.

Owing to the probable sale of the colored Roman Catholic Church in West Fifty-third Street, the Russian Orthodox Church, which has been worshipping there for some time, was forced to leave it, and since June has been holding a Sunday morning service at 11 in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Eleventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. The congregation expects to worship there until October, when it is planned to secure a place further up town.

Ground will be broken next week for the erection of a new Roman Catholic church in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn, to accommodate the large number of communicants of that faith who reside in the rapidly growing suburb. Five months ago Bishop McDonnell assigned Father Thomas F. Horan, who was then an assistant at one of the Brooklyn churches, to organize a parish at Canarsie. The name of the new church will be the Church of the Holy Family.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, July 31st.
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and 34th St. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. Morse preaches. Morning subject, "The Tempted and Fasting Jesus." Evening, "God Loving and Man Perishing." Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. and 21ST ST. Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Welcome. Church will be closed during August.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low mass, 7:30, 11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, COR. OF LEXington Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 A. M.; holy communion on first Sunday in month.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 31st inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Philadelphia, is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John P. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

Grand Opera House, Thos. Dixon.

11:30, "Foreign Interference"; 8:30, "What Is Success?"

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AVENUE and 122d Street, Rev. Chas. De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45. The curate, Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach 11 A. M., topic, "The Value of a Man"; and 8 P. M., topic, "He Humbled Himself."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Church closed during July. Will reopen first Sunday in August.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue,
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOT FOR CUBA ONLY.

Let us take no more credit for noble unselfishness than is justly our due. Undoubtedly we went to war to free Cuba from the dreadful rule of the Spaniard. Our pity was awakened by the sufferings of the Cubans, our indignation was aroused by the barbarism of their rulers. It is a war of humanity.

But it is not that alone. Our primary object, the real inspiring cause and chief end sought was the attainment of peace and tranquillity at home. It was the "perilous unrest" among our own people to which President McKINLEY referred in his message to Congress that most of all provoked us to make war as a measure of prudence and self-interest. We could not tolerate the disturbances among our own people to which the cruelties and disorders in Cuba gave rise. It was an unrest that manifested itself in continual endeavors to fit out unlawful expeditions and in countless attempted violations of our neutrality laws, demanding of our Government large expenditure and unceasing vigilance for their repression.

Had the Island of Cuba been situated in the distant Pacific or the Indian Ocean mere pity for the distress of its tortured inhabitants would never have prompted us to go to war with Spain for their relief. Our nearness to this hell upon earth made us deeply susceptible to emotions that would have been but faintly stirred by a remoter appeal. The unrest was perilous because acute and spreading, and that was due not to the flagrancy of the crime but to the propinquity of the scene of it.

This test at once shows us that humanity was not the chief ground of intervention. Neither did we intervene in the interest of the Republic of Cuba, which we wisely declined to recognize. Sympathy with a people struggling to be free we feel and are proud to feel. Only the cankered and perverse among us delight in calling such a people brigands and in dwelling upon every fresh exhibition of the unamiable qualities with which race and long oppression have endowed them. But we did not go to war to establish the Republic of Cuba.

First of all, we went to war in our own interest, to restore peace and tranquillity at home and to safeguard them against the danger of repeated interruption. That was, in fact, our only strictly legal ground of intervention, as THE TIMES demonstrated before war was declared. But this was a motive of self-interest. So viewed, the war was not mainly a war of humanity, but a war to suppress an international nuisance that had become intolerable and dangerous to ourselves. Self-protection first, then humanity, and the solid satisfaction of feeling that we were the instrument of historical destiny in expelling Spain from this hemisphere.

It is well not to forget fundamental facts, not only because we ought not to let an admiring world go unwarned of its mistake when it praises us for waging a purely altruistic war, but also to shut the mouths of the carpers who loudly exclaim that a war begun for the Cubans should have been terminated by our withdrawal in disgust the moment a Cuban camp follower was caught stealing bacon.

THE JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected this Fall in this Judicial district. The term of Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, who has served upon the bench two full terms of fourteen years each, expires on Jan. 1. The term for which Judge WILLIAM N. COHEN was appointed to fill a vacancy also expires on Jan. 1. Judge ROGER A. PRYOR retires by limitation of age.

In respect to Judicial nominations there exists a sound principle which need but be stated to command the assent of all reasonable men. It has usually been respected by both parties in the old City of New York, and has become a usage and tradition from which any proposed departure should be defended by reasons of self-evident weight.

This principle is to renominate Judges already upon the bench who have shown themselves to be possessed of ability, learning, and the judicial temper. The experience of years in hearing and determining cases is a solid acquisition to any Judge. It enhances immeasurably his capacity for sound decisions. It makes him at the end of his term a better Judge, a more valuable public servant, than at its beginning. If his accumulated wisdom is not continued in the public service the community wastes its treasure and the courts are deprived of their highest distinction and authority.

Neither the interests of a party, the caprices of leaders, nor the importunities of favorites furnish a decent excuse for displacing an experienced and able Judge to make a place for an untried man. It is inexcusable, a political blunder, and a public wrong.

We hope to see this principle honored when the time comes to nominate Judiciary candidates this Fall. Take the administrative offices under political control, if it must be so, but raise the courts above politics and dedicate them to justice alone.

THE SURRENDER OF PONCE.

The surrender of Ponce is one of the grotesque incidents of the war. It has something the same character as the surrender of the island whose Governor was at once notified of the existence of war and summoned to surrender by the Charleston, and the entire Government subsequently deported in the cruiser's cabin. But the people of Ponce have had ample notice of our intentions. The commander of the island must appreciate the strategic importance of the place. If he meant to defend San Juan it seems that he would have offered a vigorous resistance at Ponce, while we were not yet in overwhelming force, and when he can make a much better fight than later. Nevertheless no effort has been made to defend the place. The civil authorities have surrendered, without firing a shot, to a converted merchantman and two converted yachts, and a naval Lieutenant is exercising judicial functions in the place or over the head of the Alcalde.

The possession of Ponce assures us of a safe and commodious base of operations. The water in the port is deep enough for large steamers, and doubtless there are far better landing facilities than are found on the south coast of Cuba. Best of all, instead of a tropical jungle in front, there is a solid road, practicable for artillery all the way to San Juan. It is of course to be hoped that the capital may cost no more lives than Ponce. But in any case it can hardly cost anything like so many as Santiago.

AN ALGERINE PERFORMANCE.

Could anything be more Algerine than that performance of the Secretary of War which we chronicled yesterday? It has that peculiar blend of the ridiculous and the exasperating which is so characteristic. The detail of regiments to go to the front was presumably made by the commander at Chickamauga solely with reference to the comparative readiness and fitness of the regiments to go. It is a public offense to allow any other than military considerations to enter into the decision of such a question. Yet the Secretary of War thought the occasion one for politics. Certain Indiana politicians called upon him to represent that Illinois already had two regiments in the field and Indiana none, and proceeded to put pressure upon the Secretary to overrule the military commander in a matter that the commander knew all about, and the Secretary knew nothing about. Accordingly an Indiana regiment was substituted for the Illinois regiment. The disgusted Illinois regiment is consequently in a condition very close to mutiny, and may have to be severely disciplined.

This is one of a thousand exhibitions of the Secretary as a marplot, but it is very typical. He should, of course, have referred the politicians who came to "press" him to the officer who had directed the organization of the troops. He might also have added that if Indiana regiments were not as forward as Illinois regiments the fault was that of Indiana in not maintaining a serviceable militia. That is in effect the answer that has been made to complaining Southerners about the failure to send their own unprepared levies into the field, But it will not lie in Gen. ALGER's mouth to make it again. He has given notice that the selection of regiments to go to the front is not a matter of merit, but a matter of favoritism. It does not depend upon getting the regiments into an efficient condition. It depends upon the pressure that politicians can put upon the Secretary of War.

As is generally the case with such a "mush of concession" as the politician of the Algerine type, he has got himself into hot water by trying to keep out of it. It was to save himself trouble that he yielded to political pressure in this case, as in a thousand other cases, and he has made more trouble for himself than he has saved. Whoever wants anything done in the army that upon military considerations ought not to be done has only to betake himself to Washington and gather "influence" to have it done.

Luckily for us, there are Algers also at Madrid. But it is none the less exasperating that a man whose own "war record," made by his superior officers, is that of a malingerer, should be in a position where he can upset military plans, overrule military experts, and to the extent of his ability debauch and demoralise the United States Army. It is deeply disgraceful to us that a cheap politician like this should be the Secretary of War. If we were at war with a real power it would be highly dangerous. Why does not the man take himself out, or, rather, why does not the President take him out? How much more mischief must he be allowed to do?

THE MAINE.

It is a proof of the summary and sufficient character of the punishment we have inflicted on Spain that in the discussion of the terms of peace no mention is made of indemnity for the loss of the Maine. We have ample grounds for demanding full reimbursement for the cost of the battleship, a large sum to be distributed among the families of the dead of the Maine, and either some millions of exemplary damages or, in lieu thereof, an apology and salute to the flag. The Maine was in a Spanish harbor, and under Spanish protection to an extent which imposed upon the officials of Spain the obligation of due diligence to protect her from assault. If the ship was not actually destroyed by apparatus in the control of these officials, which is extremely probable, they at least exhibited no degree of diligence in seeking to protect her.

We have a perfectly convincing case for a tribunal of arbitration, and of course we are in a position to exact a large indemnity by simply putting an article in the treaty to that effect. But there is no disposition to make Spain pay for the Maine, and there is no occasion to include reparation for that outrage in the terms of peace.

DEWEY, SAMPSON, and SCHLEY have exacted of Spain far greater exemplary damages than we should have assessed in a treaty or than a tribunal would have awarded. In the destruction of every ship of MONTOJO's fleet and every ship of CERVERA's fleet the Maine has been sternly avenged. When the executive officer of the Maine hauled the Spanish Admiral out of the water at Santiago that incident was fairly closed. No money payment could enhance the punitive quality of our reprisals, and since, in taking Puerto Rico and what we want in the Ladrones, Carolines, and Philippines we waive any indemnity for the cost of the war, it is not worth while to demand a few millions for the Maine.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

We read with interest that a Berlin newspaper, the National Gazette, thinks our terms of peace much too hard. It is true it does not know what they are, but it is of the opinion that the Americans have won no such "signal victory" over the Spaniards as entitles them to assume the position of conquerors.

This is a very interesting publicist. The effect of his remarks, if they have any, will of course be to encourage the Spaniards to go on being beaten. And, in fact, it seems to be hardly desirable for Germany that the war shall end now. Her performances at Manila indicate that she is engaged in accumulating grievances in the hope that the aggregate of them may be found equivalent to a naval station in the Philippines.

It has been remarked by STEVENSON, upon the case of a German official in Samoa, who "moved through hate to failure," that while it may be diplomatic to give offense for a purpose, it can never be diplomatic to give gratuitous offense. The German naval commander at Manila seems to have been quite gratuitously and wantonly offensive; but it must be assumed that he has had some purpose in multiplying occasions of friction with the American squadron. It is reasonable to suppose that he is laying the foundation for "claims" after the war. Thus far he has had no success. The claims that Germany could produce, if the war were to end now, might be good enough against China. Anything will do for that. But as against the United States they are of no value whatever as "choses in action." What the representatives of Germany seem to overlook is that the effect of their continued incivilities in the Pacific is to determine the American people that, whoever else derives advantage from the terms of peace, Germany shall derive none. That is the net result, to date, of Prince HENRY's "preaching the gospel of the consecrated person to those who will not hear."

Each successive step in the administration of the recent loan confirms the evidence that it was not in any sense a "popular" investment. The Treasury Department has now issued a form which it will recognize by which the subscribers to the new bonds can "sell, assign, and transfer" "all right, title, and interest in and to 3 per cent. 10.20 bonds heretofore subscribed for by" them, before the bonds themselves are issued. This thoughtful device on the part of the Treasury renders the speculation in the subscriptions easier and more active than ever, and the premium paid on them is still above 4 per cent. But, of course, according to the fanatics for a popular loan, there are at least 250,000 American families who, from pure patriotism, have secured these bonds as "ties binding them to their country," and will scorn to pocket a profit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the savings they have "invested."

Apart from its official function as fiscal agent for the United States Government in Cuba, the North American Trust Company is likely to have plenty of business for the force which it has sent out to Santiago de Cuba. So soon as the details of the tariff administration at that port are settled by the Government at Washington active operations will be begun by those interested in American enterprises already established there. It is reported that the iron mines alone will give immediate employment to some 3,000 men, and these are only a part of the concerns controlled by our people. It is said to be the purpose of the company to establish branches at other points as they come into the hands of the Americans. This is the natural beginning of the operation that will go on rapidly and steadily so soon as stable government and the Anglo-Saxon conditions of order, safety, and justice are brought about. The real conquest of Cuba will be by commerce and civilization, to which that by arms was unfortunately the necessary precedent, and in the triumphs of the peaceful conquest victors and vanquished will share, if not equally, in perfect fairness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Information that comes to us from Hoboken is to the effect that the employment of young women to dispense malt and spirituous liquors is becoming more and more common over there, and that the innovation is viewed with severest disapprobation. This feeling is not shared, we take it, by all the residents of Hoboken, or even by a majority of them; if such were the case, of course the young women would immediately retire, by request, from the positions of public trust which they now ornament, and bless again with their presence the seclusion of home. But though the average citizen of Hoboken—who, like the average citizen everywhere, is little remarkable for thoughtfulness or refinement of taste—sees no particular harm in this extension of the feminine sphere, there are people who do object to it, and who have spoken on the subject, we hear, "with no uncertain tone." The demand for reform comes, as might have been expected, from that highly respected and eminently conservative body, the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association of Hudson County, and it has assumed the shape of an appeal to the Hoboken City Council for the instant banishment of all barmaids to some less advanced region—England, for example—where their presence will not demoralize the populace or offend the élite. The petition of the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association declares that the increase in the number of women thus employed is "abnormal"—which is certainly enough to condemn it; that the barmaids are "a menace to the good order and fair name of Hoboken," and that they use "questionable methods," with the result that many a well-intentioned but impressionable pillar of local society buys thirty-seven or thirty-eight beers of an evening, instead of restricting himself, as formerly, to a moderate twenty-eight or thirty. Just what methods are considered "questionable" in a Hoboken barroom we do not pretend to know, nor could we, off hand, recall any form of menace from which the fair name of the town need shrink in fear, but the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association is doubtless right, and it is to be hoped that the Council will be moved to act upon its request at once.

—It is worth noting, as in a measure explanatory of Carlism, the peril of which, apparently, Spain stands most in dread, that the majority of its adherents—all of the rank and file, in fact—are to be found among the least advanced portion of the Spanish population, that which lives among the mountains of the north, and humiliates even Spain by its ignorance and its lawlessness. The old Basque strain survives there, sometimes almost pure, sometimes complicated by infusions of blood from half the barbarians of ancient Europe and ancient Africa. It is a strong and mysterious race, with repulsion instead of sympathy for modern civilization and its standards. Only among these people of the remote mountain valleys and the dubitable border is real and disinterested adhesion given to a claimant whose "right" is his descent from a King, and whose capacity to rule a nation, judging from that King, amounts to much less than none at all.

—Oswego sees in the approaching deliberations at Ottawa of the joint Anglo-American Commission an opportunity to urge upon the representatives of the two nations the wisdom of abolishing tolls on the Welland Canal. If this were done, Oswego believes that it would become a great city, with a vast amount of trade and no end of consequent prosperity. With these pleasant things in view, its Board of Trade has appointed a committee to urge upon the commission the removal of the tolls and to prove to it how much that course would be to the advantage of both Canada and the United States.

PERSONAL.

—"Considerable concern" is said to be felt by the officials of the War Department because of the prevalence of both yellow and typhoid fever among our soldiers in Cuba, and of the latter malady in practically all of the home camps. If the statement is true the characters of those officials must be changing, and the fact that they are exhibiting an emotion so unrestrained as "considerable concern" shows plainly that the burdens and responsibilities of the war are beginning to tell upon their nerves. It is reassuring to notice, however, that the head of the Army Medical Corps, Surgeon General STERNBERG, preserves all his calmness. The epidemics, he declares, are just what were to be expected; at least, they are just what he expected. For he has looked up the records of the past, and has learned that it was always the custom for more soldiers to die of disease than of bullets. "The history of all new armies," he is quoted as saying, "shows that fevers, especially typhoid, become common in them." It does, indeed, but can it be that Gen. STERNBERG studied medicine and surgery in "history" and that from historical researches he has derived his hopes and opinions as to the possibilities of surgical and medical science? Would he be content to hear that every amputation performed by his subordinates was followed by inflammation that always threatened and often ended the wounded man's life? He could find a vast amount of historical justification for such contentment, since it is but recently that the most skillful surgeons knew how to make "operative fever" impossible or established the rule, which will never have an exception hereafter, that failure to heal by "first intention" convicts the operator of ignorance or neglect. If Gen. STERNBERG looks to the armies of CAESAR, or NAPOLEON, or even of GRANT and LEE, for precedents to serve as the limit of his ambition, no wonder the daily reports from every division of the army are what they are, and no wonder the War Department officials exhibit "considerable concern." They may in time become real worried or even a little alarmed, like the rest of us. And what, pray, does the General think he proves when he asserts that the soldiers are made ill by injudicious eating and careless habits? The soldier is one of the very few persons left in the world who does what he is told to do, and refrains from doing what he is told not to do; at any rate, he can be imprisoned and even shot if he disobeys. Every one of his acts, therefore, is either ordered or permitted by his officers, of whom the Surgeons are among the most potent, and on whom all responsibility rests.

—Of all the many deplorable tales which have been recounted of late by trustworthy observers in Cuba, and even of all those told by observers whose freedom from prejudice is not quite self-evident, not one has thrown light into an abyss anywhere near so deep or so foul as do the few lines in which Lieut. N. R. USHER of the torpedo boat Ericsson narrates what happened while he was removing the survivors from the burning Viscaya. To perform this work of rescue Lieut. USHER took his fragile vessel close to the wrecked warship, risking his own life and that of his willing crew in order that enemies might not perish. Cannon discharged by the flames kept up a constant bombardment, at least as dangerous as that of Spanish gunners at ordinary ranges, while an explosion of the Vizcaya's magazines was likely to occur at any moment. As Lieut. USHER reports, "The position of the Ericsson was perilous in the extreme." But there were lives to save as well as to lose, and not one of the Yankee sailors thought of retreating. The simply told story continues: "The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the Ericsson, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the Viscaya"—eleven officers and ninety sailors and marines, many of them sorely wounded. The Lieutenant has no comments to offer on this experience with Iberian peculiarities, and it is well to imitate his reticence, but surely it is fair to ask if the Cubans, whatever they may do, deserve the epithet, so often applied to them, of "degenerates."

—A letter written to a friend in Washington by an officer on the Brooklyn—his name, naturally enough, is not given—uses extremely strong language in describing the feelings which exist between the men on his vessel and those on Admiral SAMPSON's flagship. "You know," he says, "that the New York didn't fire a shot except at a few old hulks that had hauled down their flags, and came boiling up to the Colon about an hour after she had surrendered to Commodore SCHLEY. There is a very bitter feeling between the New York and the Brooklyn. They are very jealous of us, and we hate them for the petty meannesses they have shown us ever since they came down here. There will be a free-for-all fight when the crews get ashore together with a little firewater inside. We are all growing Schley beards; they will be all the rage when we strike New York." This is indeed lamentable, partly because it reveals the existence of a sentiment from which dangerous as well as evil consequences may follow, and partly because it rather jars one "I told you so" out of which The Evening Post has been getting a lot of much-needed consolation.

THE POPULAR LOAN FARCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES I wish to express my appreciation of your unstinted criticism of the "popular loan" delusion, concerning which many papers which know some of the facts are silent, while others, through ignorance or as self-consituted custodians of our patriotism, are boasting of the "triumphant success" of the "popular loan," which will distribute bonds "into the hands of more than a quarter of a million persons," all of whom will have "a personal and direct interest in the Government," &c.

I wish also to present a few facts which have come under my observation, and which have convinced me not only that the popular loan is a piece of expensive demagogy, but that it is being administered in a childish and farcical manner. The following is a copy of a letter which I wrote on July 9:

Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I desire to obtain $5,000 of the new 3 per cent. war bonds. I should not hesitate to subscribe for this amount with the full expectation that the bonds would be allotted to me did I not know of the attempts to defeat the spirit and intent of the law and to defraud honest bidders.

It is my belief, based upon information and facts presented to me, that tens of thousands of fraudulent, or syndicate, subscriptions have already reached your department from this and other large cities. I am told by a friend who is engineering one of these syndicates that he has already sent in about 2,000 subscriptions, averaging about $1,000 each, or a total of $2,000,000. These subscriptions were secured by the payment to notaries of $1 for each name secured, along with the power of attorney, &c. I myself have cashed checks amounting to over $100 which a friend received for securing subscriptions in this way for a syndicate of this kind.

I can scarcely believe that wealthy persons or institutions would invest tens of thousands of dollars in such a speculation unless they were confident that their subscriptions would be honored; and, knowing them to be composed of wide-awake and intelligent business men, I cannot credit them with such confidence unless they have had strong intimation from some Treasury official that apparently genuine bids will not be examined critically and unless they expect that your department will not keep its eyes wide open and work faithfully and energetically to detect and prevent fraudulent subscriptions.

The opportunity to purchase bonds at par which are worth a considerable premium is not often presented to those who have small means or who can obtain credit. If thousands of honest bidders are deprived of the present opportunity to turn a small but certain profit, through the incapacity of your department, or through its connivance with bankers' syndicates, I fear that when the facts come to light this "popular loan" will prove to be a very unpopular farce.

I most respectfully ask for information as to whether or not bids of the character described above will be aggregated or considered as so many separate bids. Unless I hear from you by Tuesday noon (preferably by telegraph at my expense) and learn that your department expects to ferret out fraudulent bids and to defeat the allotment of bonds in blocks of hundreds and thousands, I shall either not subscribe at all, or, assuming that such subscriptions will be recognized by your department as individual subscriptions, shall take the trouble to utilize various members of my family and friends for subscriptions of $1,000 or less.

In reply to this letter, the following telegram was received on July 12:

Letter received. Please give name of friend who has sent in 2,000 applications and state as many particulars as possible to aid department in making investigation.
F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

I immediately wired that "my friends should not suffer unless others do. Investigations should be easy, as facts are as thick as blackberries."

About this time a lawyer friend with whom I lunched told me that he had ten notaries employed "up the State" in getting subscribers to the war bonds, and that his syndicate had then obtained about 1,000 names.

From facts which I shall not take space to state it is my opinion also that the greater portion of the cash subscriptions, (of $500 or less,) and especially those which went in during the week ending July 14, and which changed the estimates of the Treasury officials from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 for this class of subscriptions, were not bona fide individual subscriptions. Mixed with them, however, were some subscriptions made by generous and patriotic banks and trust companies "for the benefit of soldiers' families." Whether or not these patriotic subscriptions are used as a cloak to many less patriotic subscriptions by these same banks and trust companies I do not know. It strikes me, however, that to carry out the spirit of the law, and to act with entire fairness to the subscribers for larger amounts, the Treasury Department should carefully inspect these patriotic subscriptions, as well as all other power-of-attorney bids, and should aggregate them in all cases where the bidder did not invest his own money and will not receive profits, and probably also in many cases where the bidder is expected to benefit from another's capital and forethought. Are not the families of those who are heavily taxed to support the war entitled to the same consideration by the Treasury Department as those who have members in the army? Will there not be pensions in the trail of this war?

Although the Treasury officials may think the popular-loan law as expensive foolishness, yet are they not bound to carry it out faithfully? How long would it take for a dozen alert Treasury agents to unearth the essential facts in this and other great cities and to prevent the distribution of bonds and bonuses to those not fairly or legally entitled to either, and to cause both to go to those honestly entitled to them? When our legislators decide to scatter $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in bonuses among the shrewder of the common people, and when a cost of several millions is authorized for a scattering process which will not leave the bonuses knee deep in "Wall Street," is it not the duty of our Treasury officials to make an earnest effort to carry out the spirit of the law and to see that the voracious Wall Street bonus grabbers get no more than their fair share? Have they made such an attempt?

Early this week many news items went out from Washington like the following from The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of July 27: "Rigid inquiries were made as to the good faith of the subscriptions in respect to the individual character of the bids where long lists were submitted by the same banks or brokers. Satisfactory evidence has been furnished in some of these cases that the subscribers were actually seeking the bonds in their own names, and that the grouping through a single bank or broker was due to the natural tendency to seek such an agency."

Notwithstanding these "rigid inquiries," allotment notices are now being received by those whose only title to them comes from the use of their names by notaries, who received $1 each for obtaining same. In some cases the allottees, not knowing the value of the notices have thrown them into waste baskets. In other and perhaps most cases, the allottees, having heard that the notices have a value in Wall Street, are either trying to sell them there or are waiting for their "attorneys" to come around and "divvy." The fact that the Treasury is willfully and childishly setting aside these powers of attorney (made on its own blanks) and delivering allotment notices to the dummies who appear on the subscription blanks is giving a deal of trouble to the syndicate managers, and may lead to many complications with Wall Street brokers and bank and Treasury officials. It is also doing much to encourage petty speculators and rascals. When bonds are delivered to bogus bidders the injustice is done to the bona fide bidders, who are thereby prevented from receiving bonds and from enjoying the benefits of the premium. Why, then, should the Government seek to annoy the overworked managers of the syndicates who have put up the margins?

SQUARE DEAL.

New York, July 29, 1898.

Justice Brewer's Remarks Pertinent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Brewer, in speaking of the annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, recently said: "Of course, we could govern them; that would not be a physical impossibility, but in order to do so we must change our theories of government." This is sage advice. I don't see how, under our Constitution, we can extend any system of government to those islands except the same as we extend to our present Territories. This is the only kind of government which the Constitution provides for except a republican form of government, such as all the States enjoy.

Territorial Governments in the United States are and always have been of a temporary character. All Constitutional writers agree that such forms of government are tolerated only upon the theory that our uniform, republican State system shall be established in the country so governed as soon as practicable. This demonstrates the inviolability of republican principles. It would follow, therefore, that if these islands were invested with similar Territorial Governments they would, in theory, have a right to ultimately demand admission into the Union.

As no statesman would seriously contend for such a result, we see the wisdom and application of Justice Brewer's remarks.

DAVID JOYCE.

100 Broadway, New York, July 29, 1898.

The Crime of '98 ?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the Government of the United States really intending to give Manila back to Spain after inciting a second rebellion and leading the people to hope for self, or, at least, good government? Is this consistent with our humanitarian claims as regards Cuba? Would not the condition of Manila be sadder than that of Cuba in the revolution? Would not the betrayal of Manila prove the crime of '98? B. F. DE COSTA.

224 Waverley Place, New York, July 29, 1898.

Populists and Lawyers.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Populists in North Carolina have raised a great objection against any Democratic candidates who happen to be lawyers. The fact now develops that every Republican or Populist lawyer in the State holds some position, great or small. M. H. Caldwell, the Populist nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, is a railway attorney. Congressman Skinner, Populist, of the First District, who will be the Republican-Populist candidate, is a lawyer. It is definitely settled that Skinner is to get the support of all Republicans.

NUGGETS.

An Opinion.

Bill—Charley is ever ready to assert his opinions.

Frank—They's not opinions, they're errors of judgment.—Philadelphia Call.

Explained at Last.

A quiet wedding is one where the bride and bridegroom do not talk back, and where little is said by the families interested after the bride has been given away.—New Orleans Picayune.

Proved.

Wrathful Buyer—Look here! You call this a puncture-proof tire? Look how it has flattened out.

Placid Dealer—Yes; that is the puncture proof.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Wrong Word.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six years ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a Government job that pays him $7,000 a year."

"Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Pulling is what you mean."—Chicago News.

A New Theme.

"Briggley has quit telling folks how the war should be conducted."

"That's strange. I wonder why?"

"He hasn't time."

"Why, what's he doing now?"

"He's busy arranging the policy that the Government ought to follow in conducting peace negotiations."—Cleveland Leader.

TO PROF. NORTON.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

"I feel, with Horace Walpole, that 'I should be proud of my country if it were not for my countrymen.'"—Prof. Charles E. Norton.

Professor, we, your countrymen—you'll pardon the disgrace—
Disposed to think that for the nonce you were quite off your base,
And trusting you are open to conversion, firmly hope
You'll step from out your nebula and take a wider scope.

Just let your vision rest awhile on Santiago's shores,
And note the stream of blood that through its brakes and ravines pours,
See there the hero deeds inscribed by history's glowing pen,
And ask your heart if still 'tis barred against your countrymen.

Pray contemplate the pictures flashed upon the Southern skies
Of "Yankee" tars and gunners braving death's fierce agencies
For dear Old Glory and the land that succors the oppressed,
And say if yet you feel for them no pride within your breast.

Read how for conquered foes the victors mellow grim defeat,
How grand nobility did there with generous deeds compete;
Let those courageous acts of rescue open to your ken,
And, if you love your country, then you'll love your countrymen.

We're loath to feel that, born 'neath skies illumed by Freedom's sun,
You will not, on reflection, be to true repentence won,
But if you prove from all the ties of patriot love exempt,
Your countrymen, for country's sake, must discount your contempt.

DU BOSC WAS EXPELLED.

Canadian Government Requested the Spanish Spy Manager to Leave the British Dominion.

LONDON, July 29.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, Member for Lynn Regis, said that Señor du Bosc, the former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, was formally requested by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to leave Canada. This, Mr. Chamberlain added, was done at the direction of the Imperial Government and on the ground that there was reason to believe Señor du Bosc was using Canada for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the authority to expel aliens from Canada, in such cases, rests with the Crown. Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government could not undertake to lay on the table the papers bearing upon Señor d uBosc's expulsion.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER PRICES.

People of the Illinois Metropolis Must Henceforth Pay Two Cents.

CHICAGO, July 29.—All the morning papers of this city print to-day an announcement that on and after Aug. 1 the price will be 2 cents a copy. The increased cost of white paper and the enhanced general expenses due to the war are the reasons for the advance. With the exception of The Chronicle, all printed explanatory editorials. The Chronicle makes the simple announcement.

The Tribune says: "The morning papers of Chicago have given the one-cent retail price a faithful trial for two and a half years, and some of them for a longer time. Never during that period has the rate been profitable. After deducting the allowance in the city to the news agents, carriers, and newsboys, there is left to the Chicago publishers only one-half a cent per copy. That is scarcely enough to pay for the white paper. The war has swelled the pay rolls and the telegraph bills, and added immediately and largely to the cost of white paper. The war may be over in a short time, but the results of the war will remain. But, leaving the present war out of consideration, the outlay attendant on the collection of the news of the world, which is being covered with a network of telegraph lines, is increasing in an accelerating ratio."

The Record says: "The paper is worth 2 cents, and it cannot continue to be produced with even moderately adequate financial returns for the constantly increasing outlay necessarily involved. This increased cost of production, covering all of the chief elements, from white paper to the war news, is unavoidable under present conditions."

The Times-Herald says: "The rate of 1 cent was insufficient to cover the cost of white paper. Since the beginning of the war there has been a large increase in the cost of white paper, which has, of course, increased the loss on each copy of the newspaper. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expense on account of the war there has been no increase from advertising in the revenues of the Chicago papers. In fact, some lines of advertising affected by the Government war tax declined heavily or ceased altogether. The Times-Herald desires to do business on a business basis, and this is not possible upon the basis of 1 cent a copy. Hence the decision to return to the former selling price of 2 cents."

COLLISION IN VINEYARD SOUND.

Steamers Gay Head and Nantucket Come Together in the Fog.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., July 29.—The steamers Gay Head and Nantucket, on the Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Line, collided in the fog in Vineyard Sound, due south of Nobska Light this afternoon. The Nantucket felt her way into this port, while the Gay Head anchored off the bell buoy in a crippled condition.

The Nantucket had her bow smashed and the Gay Head was struck amidships. Neither boat leaked badly, and no one was seriously hurt. One man was knocked overboard, but was quickly rescued.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Meetings of American and Canadian Commissioners Soon to Begin.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, announces that the international conference to settle the differences existing between the United States and Canada will open at Quebec Aug. 23.

Philatelists May Get Stamps Cheap.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An order issued to-day by the Post Office Department will be of interest to all persons engaged in collecting stamps. An order was issued some time since discontinuing the use of newspaper and periodical stamps, and Postmasters were directed to retain such stamps then on hand until directions were given for their disposition. Now the Postmaster General has decided to call in all such outstanding stamps, and it is a question as to whether or not they shall be sold to collectors. If this action be decided in the affirmative, they may be sold for less than their face value.

California Sheep May Starve.

FRESNO, Cal., July 29.—The dry season has caused great loss to the stockmen on the Sierra foothills. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep were driven into the forest reservations after the withdrawal of the United States cavalry some time ago. Recently a force of Deputy Marshals forced the stock owners to remove their cattle and sheep from the reserved land. Some of the herders assert that there is no grass and little water to be found elsewhere, and that at least 100,000 sheep must perish of starvation and thirst.

Boston Law School's New Dean.

BOSTON, July 29.—Samuel C. Bennett has been made Dean of the Law School, Boston University. Mr. Bennett is a son of the late Judge Edmund H. Bennett, who filled the position of Dean almost from the founding of the Law School. He is about forty years of age, and is a graduate of the Law School, in which also he has been an instructor and Assistant Dean.

DELAYED MAIL FROM SANTIAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a son, a member of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now at Santiago de Cuba. The last communication I had from him was dated June 28. A friend with him sent a postal, dated July 4, saying, "We are both alive since the battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d; will write in a day or two." Since then I have received nothing. Their names are not among the sick or ill, for I study the lists carefully. I write letter after letter and still get no reply.

Is there no mail communication with our troops at Santiago, and can it be possible our soldiers receive no news from their homes? This is a strange Geovernment if they do not; it is a poor return for their suffering and prompt responding to their country's call.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

New York, July 28, 1898.

Postmaster Van Cott, when seen in regard to the above letter yesterday, said that he was unable to account for the delay of mail from Santiago de Cuba.

"As soon as mail from the front arrives at this office," he declared, "it is sent to the respective addresses the same as any other mail, and is, I believe, promptly delivered.

"As I understand it, mail from Santiago is taken by dispatch boats to Tampa and from there forwarded to its ultimate destination. A good many letters are sent by the transports that arrive at this port or at other ports, and the mails are forwarded from wherever they are landed. I do not think there is a regular postal service established between Santiago and Tampa—that is, there is not, in my opinion, a regular sailing date fixed for the carrying of the mails by dispatch boats. The Leona and the State of Texas, which arrived here to-day, carry a good deal of mail, which will be delivered as soon as it is fumigated and reaches this office.

"If there is any delay, it certainly occurs in Cuba, as the service in the United States is amply efficient to handle all that comes along."

REPORTED FALL OF MANILA

Paris Dispatch from Madrid Regarded in Washington as Only an Assumption.

DEWEY DELAYED FOR HUMANITY

Augustin's Orders Probably Were to Surrender, and Spaniards May Feel Certain that He Has Done So.

PARIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government has received a cable message announcing the surrender of Manila to Rear Admiral Dewey.

MADRID, July 29—8 P. M.—Nothing is known here, officially or otherwise, concerning the report that Manila has surrendered to the American forces.

LONDON, July 29.—The agent here of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, has received a cable dispatch, dated Hongkong, 6:40 P. M. to-day, but it makes no mention of Manila having surrendered to Rear Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department would not be surprised to learn that by this time Manila has surrendered to the combined American military and naval force gathered on the shores of Manila Bay and off Cavite. However, there is no official confirmation of the report that was printed this morning to that effect. The United States Government is in a position, it is believed, to receive news of so important an event sooner than the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

Being hemmed in on all sides, Capt. Gen. Augustin would not be able to communicate with Hongkong, the nearest cable station, without passing his message through the United States lines and securing permission for its transmission by boat to Hongkong. And, even if a boat bearing such a message had arrived at Hongkong, it is only a fair supposition that the news of the fall of Manila would be communicated at that point to the world at large by means of the cable, instead of being confined to the Madrid Government.

Perhaps Only an Assumption.

Consequently, it is believed that this announcement of the fall of Manila is an assumption, perhaps on the strongest basis, for it may be that the Spanish Government having sent permission to Augustin to surrender, concludes that he has done so.

It was known to be the disposition of the Spanish authorities at Manila to surrender to the American forces instead of to the insurgents when the town must fall. It is tolerably certain that Admiral Dewey might have received the surrender at any time within the past six weeks had he been disposed to exert the slightest pressure in that direction.

Indeed, in one of his dispatches he made the blunt statement that he could take Manila in twenty-four hours if he desired. The reason he did not desire to do so was undoubtedly because of a reluctance on his part to intrust the destinies of the great city to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who at first tractable, had begun to show signs of impatience under restraint.

Dewey Felt His Responsibility.

Dewey realized that he was being held morally responsible by the civilized world for the protection of the people of Manila against excesses at the hands of the insurgents. There was also the strongest reasons why he should not by failure to care for the interests of foreign residents in the town open the door to intervention of any of the neutral naval commanders who had been lying in the harbor jealously watching for their opportunity. Therefore, it became necessary for the Admiral to maintain the status quo until a sufficient military force arrived to enable him to receive the surrender of the town and to occupy and protect it.

This has been done with some difficulty, as will be revealed in the end, when all of the correspondence is published, for it has been almost impossible to keep the insurgents out of the town, and their efforts to effect an entrance have redoubled, as they learned of the approach of the American forces and saw dawning upon them the possibility of an American occupation that should exclude them from Manila, precisely as Shafter excluded Garcia's Cubans from Santiago. Now, however, Dewey undoubtedly has with him a sufficient military force to warrant him in accepting the surrender of Manila. It is said at the War Department that at least three of the six military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording an army of between ten and fifteen thousand men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

Augustin Shorn of Jurisdiction.

Suspicious interest attaches to a published statement in one of the Spanish semi-official organs to the effect that Augustin has been shorn of jurisdiction over the Philippines beyond Manila and its immediate environments, the Captain Generalcy of the Philippine group being transferred to the commander of the Viscayas Islands. It is just possible that there is an important connection between these two items of news, one the surrender of Manila and the other Augustin's replacement, both coming from Spanish sources. As to the latter, it was frankly stated in the Spanish dispatch that the purpose was to prevent Augustin from surrendering the entire Philippine group, so that it is conceivable that having now arranged the matter so as to protect their interests in the remaining islands so far as possible, and having placed themselves in a position to deny that the United States Government has made the conquest of the Philippines, the Spanish Ministry may have directed Augustin to surrender the small jurisdiction remaining to him to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of the insurgents. As this matter would have a decided bearing on any programme the United States may outline respecting the acquisition of a coaling station in the Philippines, or the acquirement of the entire group of islands, official reports as to the exact state of affairs are anxiously awaited.

MERRITT'S ARRIVAL PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The belief is general in the War Department that Gen. Merritt has landed in Manila, though no cable information to that effect has been received. The fact that Merritt sailed a month ago to-day is the ground for the belief in the department. His vessels were faster than some of the others, and ought to have reached their destination by this time. If Gen. Merritt has arrived, he is in command of the Department of the Pacific, the designation now given the Philippines and the military territory in that part of the Pacific. Next in command to Gen. Merritt is Gen. Anderson, who was in command of the first expedition.

There have been six expeditions for the Philippines, as follows: May 25, under Brig. Gen. Anderson, arrived June 30; June 15, under Brig. Gen. Green, arrived July 17; June 29, under Major Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Brig Gen. McArthur, supposed to have arrived by this time; July 15, under Major Gen. E. S. Otis; July 19, under command of the Colonel of the First Montana; July 22, under command of Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis.

MANILA EXPEDITION SAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Third battalion, First South Dakota Volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed to-day to join their comrades in the Philippines. A fleet of tugs, steamers, and launches gathered about the St. Paul and acted as an escort, and on shore the wharves were lined with people who waved farewell to the departing troops.

Major Ruhlin, Chief Quartermaster, and two physicians on the Government Board of Inspection, inspected the Lakme and North Fork to-day. The Lakme will not get away before Monday. She will carry the First Battalion of the New York Volunteers and the battalion of engineers will be transported on the North Fork. The Second Battalion of the New York regiment will follow on the Charles Nelson and the Third Battalion may go on the Mariposa or wait until another transport has been secured.

ONLY MANILA TO BE GIVEN UP.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, remarked to-day:

"If Manila surrenders the capitulation will only apply to the walled town."

Manila Not Ours on July 27.

HONGKONG, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila.

She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged, and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

KLONDIKE STEAMSHIP FAILURE.

New York, Chicago and Portland Men Reported to Have Lost $350,000.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—New York, Chicago, and Portland, Me., men are reported to have lost $350,000 in establishing the Big Square Steamship Company, which opened offices in the Puget Sound cities early last Spring and chartered the steamships Progresso and Elihu Thompson to run to St. Michael. Three Yukon steamers were purchased from the Moran Ship Building Company.

George W. Grayson, the company's General Passenger Agent, says the company's affairs are in a bad way. D. R. Campbell & Sons, millionaires, of Portland, Me., are among the chief financial backers of the enterprise. Grayson says this firm furnished $80,000 and then refused to put up more, causing the present financial troubles.

The steamer Elihu Thompson was chartered to another company, and two steamers were taken from the Morans, to whom $31,000 is still owing.

Grayson was sent to St. Michael on the steamer Progresso in charge of 270 passengers. When the passengers learned the company's river steamers had not arrived they threatened to hang Grayson. He had been ordered to raise funds at St. Michael, selling 1,400 tons cargo in the Progresso's hold, and on drafts for $30,000, which the company's officers gave him. He found the cargo belonged to others, and that the North American Company would not cash his drafts. The passengers are stranded at St. Michael or compelled to return on the Progresso.

THE DOCK BOARD ON WAR.

A Resolution Favoring the Retention of Acquired Territory.

President Cram of the Dock Board, at yesterday's executive session of the board, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Not merely consideration for the native inhabitants, but due regard for the commercial interests of the country, require the retention of all the territory that has been acquired by force of arms in the present war with the kingdom of Spain;

Resolved, That the Board of Docks of the City of New York, representing the large commercial interests of the Port of New York, respectfully requests the President of the United States to retain all territory in the course of the war with the kingdom of Spain, and more particularly the Philippine Islands.

PRINCE VICTOR QUITS NEWPORT.

He Will Stop in New York a Few Days, Then Go to the Rocky Mountains.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Prince Victor Emmanuel took his leave of Newport this evening, after having passed a most enjoyable visit here, as he himself declared. The Prince left by the Fall River Line steamer for New York, in company with his Aides de Camp, Major di Carpeneto and Cavalier Lecca. The Prince will remain in New York for a few days before starting for the Rocky Mountains.

As a parting entertainment, Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner at White Lodge, early, so as to enable the Prince to catch the boat. The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Rolands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Willing, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Burden, Miss Gerry, Miss Davis, Miss Mason, Heber R. Bishop, Willing Spencer, R. Brooks, Grafton Cushing, and Lloyd Warren. As the Prince was leaving the orchestra played the Italian national air, while he was cheered as he entered the carriage with Mr. Stewart.

Prince Victor gave a small luncheon at the Golf Club, having Miss Wetmore and Arthur Spencer as his guests. In the afternoon he called upon Mrs. T. Thompson Spencer, and there enjoyed an afternoon tea with his hostess and with Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Clapp, who were calling upon Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner last evening at Fair Lawn, which was the beginning of a number of brilliant social events which Mrs. Burden will give during the season. Her guests included last evening Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. Heber R. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

JOHN H. DAVIS AGAIN MARRIED.

It Is Announced that He Wedded Miss Mary Ethel Jackson on July 16.

John H. Davis of the Stock Exchange house of John H. Davis & Co., 10 Wall Street, did not, July 16, take his friends into his confidence when, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, he was married by the rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, to Miss Mary Ethel Jackson, who is his junior by about thirty-three years. The wedding remained a secret until a day or two ago, when it became known that Mr. Davis had for the fourth time become a benedict and that the honeymoon began with the sailing on the day of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis on the steamship Campania. They are now in England, and will return in October.

Miss Jackson was born in South Africa. She and Mr. Davis met abroad last year, and at that time she was on a footing of friendship with Mr. Davis's daughter Flora, who is Lady Terence Blackwood. Mr. Davis is as conspicuous in society as he is in Wall Street, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Riding Clubs.

Fisher—White.

The news that Mrs. Harriet White of Flushing, Queens Borough, had married Clark Fisher of Trenton in London a week ago Wednesday, was received in Flushing yesterday. Mrs. White is well known in Flushing. She has a handsome mansion at Whitestone and Bayside Avenues, and at the time of the Johnstown flood took part in the Red Cross work among the sufferers.

SHOT AT A MONKEY, HIT A MAN.

Ballantine Resented the Visit of an Organ Grinder's Simian Protege.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—John Voorhees of 72½ Columbia Street had both of his legs riddled by shot to-night. An Italian organ grinder was going through Columbia Street and causing a monkey he had with him to climb to window sills for money.

John Ballantine, sixty years old, of 79 Columbia Street, and a somewhat eccentric man, took a shotgun and fired at the monkey. The monkey escaped injury, but the shot took effect in Voorhees's legs. Ballantine was arrested.

RIGHT DUKE OF PORTLAND

Chancellor of London Diocese Acts on a Petition to Open T. C. Druce's Grave.

THE CLAIMS OF HIS GRANDSON

Mrs. Druce Says the Fifth Duke Lived in an Asylum as Dr. Harmer—His Fondness for Underground Passages.

LONDON, July 29.—The Chancellor of the Diocese of London has ordered that application should be made to Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to say whether the Faculty ought to issue an order empowering Mrs. Anna Maria Druce to open the vaults and inspect the coffin which is alleged to contain the remains of T. C. Druce, who, the applicants assert was really the Fifth Duke of Portland.

Mrs. Anna Maria Druce claims that the father of her late husband was no other than the Fifth Duke of Portland, who was supposed to have died unmarried, and that her son is the rightful Duke of Portland. She alleges that her husband's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he finally lived and died, after having been under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a lunatic asylum, as Dr. Harmer.

In an interview last March Mrs. Druce said:

"The marriage [that of the Fifth Duke of Portland] on Oct. 30, 1851, at New Windsor, Berkshire, between my late husband's father and mother in which the names were recorded as Thomas Charles Druce and Annie Mary, was in reality between the Marquis of Titchfield, afterward the fifth Duke of Portland, and the illegitimate daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. The Marquis and his brother, Lord George Bentinck, were both in love with the same woman, but while the younger's suit received the approbation of her father, the latter not only discouraged the desire of the eldest son, but treated him with insult.

Lord George Found Dead.

"The climax to the quarrel between the brothers was reached Sept. 21, 1848, when Lord George was found dead near Welbeck Abbey—it was stated, from a spasm of the heart.

"Whether this was the true cause of his death will never be known, but it is certain that from that time my husband's father suffered the keenest remorse and abject fear.

"He was nearly always in a state of terror. He took various courses for his protection, and, adopting the name of Thomas Charles Druce, transferred to himself as Druce an immense property from himself as Duke of Portland. You know the manner in which he undermined Webeck Abbey with subterranean apartments. He did precisely the same thing with the Baker Street bazaar, his desire being in each case that he might have always a place of refuge.

"Realizing the risk of exposure to which he was subjecting himself by his double existence, he determined to end his life as Druce, and caused a coffin to be buried with his supposed remains. Even after this his fears were not quieted. At last he determined to assume madness, that should he ever be accused of any crime he might have the plea of insanity to fall back upon.

"Taking the name of Harmer, and conducting himself in the most extravagant manner, he caused himself to be placed under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, and succeeded entirely in convincing that gentleman of his madness. But after about a year of incarceration he was permitted to leave.

Opening of the Grave.

"As to opening the grave, I have received a letter from the cemetery company, saying it will not be opened without my son's written authority. As he is in Australia, it must be delayed, but I am absolutely confident of success."

Mrs. Druce's son, for whom the claim was made and who she asserts is the real Duke of Portland, is a domestic servant. He was last heard of in Australia.

Mr. Senior, the Town Clerk of Richmond, solicitor to the woman who claims to be Harmer's widow, wrote to the papers, pointing out various discrepancies in Mrs. Druce's dates, also in Mrs. Harmer's name. He denied that her husband was ever called Druce.

William John Cavendish Scott Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, against whom Mrs. Druce brings such strange charges, was born Sept. 18, 1800. He was the second son of William Henry, the fourth Duke. He succeeded to the title and vast estates March 27, 1854, and for twenty-six years lived the life of a recluse. He was eccentric, and was never seen at Court, and never mingled in society.

For more than a quarter of a century all he cared for was the carrying out of his wonderful works at Welbeck Abbey. He used to dine alone, no one approaching him but his valet. There were drawn for him every day two quarts of beer and two of ale, but he never drank them. He was free from vice, and his unusual manner of life was said to have been caused solely by an overmastering desire to carry into effect his rare constructive skill. His "eccentricity" found employment for thousands of hands, and his works at Welbeck remain a great monument to his memory. The Duke had refined taste in architecture.

Archway Suddenly Removed.

An archway was at one time built for him by an architect, which, when completed, was an eyesore. Instead of manifesting his displeasure to the architect, he simply had the archway pulled down one evening, and when the architect came the next day he did not even mention his work, and not a word was said about its disappearance. On the death of the Duke, Welbeck went into mourning, and the multitude of people who looked for bread to a tasteful and liberal nobleman asked themselves how far the works at Welbeck would be continued.

The present Duke, though he has not spent his money with the lavish hand of his predecessor, still expends large amounts in completing the works at the abbey. This place will always be famed for its underground passages, which extend for miles, and for its subterranean apartments, including a spacious ballroom and suites of rooms in the bosom of the earth. The most striking feature in the buildings above ground is the large Gothic hall, restored in 1751 by the Countess of Oxford.

In the early part of his career, the late Duke devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of art, and the hundreds of paintings which adorn the walls of the abbey testify to the good taste he must have possessed.

The lofty and spacious passages are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by gaslights. The celebrated "riding school," the like of which is not to be found in the world, is reached through one or two underground passages. Entrance is gained by a trap-door, which is opened by a curiously designed crank in the passage. The place was used for the purposes of a riding school in the Duke of Newcastle's time, but has since been converted into a magnificent museum of art, 180 feet in length. Large numbers of pictures are arranged in the gallery, and on the oak floor are thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern.

His Place in the Peerage.

According to Burke, the fifth Duke died unmarried, Dec. 6, 1879, and the Dukedom passed to his cousin, William John Arthur Charles James, the present Duke, who was born Dec. 28, 1857, and married Winifred Anna, only daughter of Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke, Esq., of Walmsgate, June 11, 1889. Both he and his wife are very popular in London society, and entertain lavishly at their numerous estates. His other titles are Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron Cirencester. He is Lord Lieutenant of Caithness, D. L. for Ayr, and has been Lieutenant Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. At present he is Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters, Master of the Horse, and Family Trustee of the British Museum.

The Dukedom was created in 1716. The Bentinck family dates back to the fourteenth century, and is one of the richest in England. In addition to owning magnificent country seats in Nottinghamshire, Berkshire, and Ayr, Scotland, the Duke of Portland is one of the largest owners of land within the City of London. Much of the fashionable northwest quarter around Portland Square, Portland Place, and Cavendish Square is a portion of the Duke's estate. A published estimate of the estate of the late Duke computed his rent roll at something like £400,000 ($2,000,000) a year.

COMMONS AND MRS. MAYBRICK.

Michael Davitt Says Her Release Would Help Establish Good Feeling—Her Ill-Health.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the Home Office vote, Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, broached the question of the imprisonment of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, and represented that she was in ill-health. Mr. Davitt said, in the course of his remarks, that "to release this American woman would be a small step in the direction of establishing good feeling between England and the United States."

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, replied that he thought the reports of ill-health were exaggerated, but he promised to make inquiries

Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, née Chandler, was born at Mobile, Ala., in 1862. At the age of eighteen, while crossing the Atlantic with her mother, she met and became infatuated with James Maybrick, a cotton buyer of Norfolk, Va., whom she married. Later they removed to Liverpool, England, and lived there until his death on May 11, 1889. Mrs. Maybrick was immediately accused of having caused this by the administration of arsenic, and was convicted. The death sentence was, however, commuted to life imprisonment by the Home Secretary.

Since that time strong criticisms upon the fairness of the trial have been made. Lord Russell of Killowen, now Lord Chief Justice of England, wrote to the Home Secretary his belief that her conviction was illegal. Owing to her American citizenship, Gail Hamilton and other American women have worked to secure her release. Diplomatic efforts were also made under the Harrison and Cleveland Administrations, but always without avail. Mrs. Maybrick's health has been discussed from time to time, and has aroused much sympathy in this country in her behalf.

ITALY AND THE VENEZUELANS.

President Cleveland's Adjudication of the Award Criticised Adversely in Carthagena.

LONDON, July 29.—The officials of the United States Embassy are ignorant of any representations having been made to Great Britain, in conjunction with the United States, for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the Italian Government in order to prevent the bombardment of Carthagena by the Italian squadron in the event of Colombia refusing to pay the Cerruti claim, amounting to $125,000, according to the decision of President Clevland.

COLON, Colombia, July 29, via Galveston, Texas.—The latest advices from Carthagena indicate that there is no scare whatever over the presence of the Italian squadron at that port. The outward relations between the Italians and Colombians continue to be exceedingly amicable, and a similar remark applies to the isthmus. In fact, there is much apparent indifference and skepticism prevailing there and here in regard to the rumored intention of the Italian Admiral to bombard Carthagena. The general opinion of those best able to judge is that the indemnity in the Cerruti case will be immediately forthcoming if peremptorily demanded. A sore point with the Colombian Government all along has been President Cleveland's alleged adjudication of questions extraneous to those submitted for arbitration.

The Italian third class cruiser Calabria has finished coaling and is expected to leave here to-day for Mexico.

EUAN-SMITH'S NEW MISSION.

Former British Minister to Morocco Appointed to Colombia.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, formerly British Minister to Morocco, has been appointed British Minister to Colombia.

Sir Charles Euan-Smith, who was born in 1842, was at one time First Assistant British Resident at Hyderabad, and subsequently Resident at Oedeypore and at Bhurtpore and Dholepore. From 1887 to 1891 he was British Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar.

He entered the British Army in 1859, retiring in 1889 with the rank of Colonel. In the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 he served with distinction, and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was with Sir Frederick (now Lord Frederick) Roberts's force on the march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880, when he was mentioned in the dispatches and received the medal with two clasps and bronze star for distinguished service.

HOOLEY'S CHARGES DENIED.

Duke of Somerset and Earl of Warwick Out Against Him.

LONDON, July 29.—Denials of the allegations made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in the Bankruptcy Court, continue to be published here. The Duke of Somerset writes that he was of course ignorant that his co-Directors had accepted money, until he read Mr. Hooley's evidence, and then, he adds, needless to say, he forthwith retired from the Directorate of the Dunlop Company.

The Earl of Warwick also emphatically denies that he received a penny of the Hooley money.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Fishing Fleets Seek Shelter and Trains Are Delayed.

LONDON, July 29.—The northeast coast of this country has been swept by a great storm. The fishing fleets have had a narrow escape, being obliged to relinquish all their gear and nets and run to the harbors for shelter, where many other vessels were compelled to seek refuge. There were some minor fatal wrecks on the North Sea.

The north-bound trains have been delayed by the force of the winds, which have caused considerable damage inland, the crops having been flattened.

AMERICANS HONORED ABROAD.

University of Edinburgh to Confer Degrees of Doctor of Laws.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 29.—The University of Edinburgh to-morrow will confer honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on a number of distinguished men who are now in this city, attending the meeting of the British Medical Association, including Prof. Henry Pickering Bowditch of Harvard, Prof. William Osler of Baltimore, and Prof. Roderick of Montreal.

CREW ILL WITH SCURVY.

German Bark Olga Reaches St. Michaels—Her Officers Dead.

ST. MICHAELS, July 29.—The German bark Olga, which left Samarang April 3 for the Azores, in command of Capt. Dreyer, arrived here to-day with the crew suffering from scurvy. The Captain and officers are dead.

PRINCE BISMARCK BETTER.

He Has Supper with His Family and Dr. Schweninger Goes Away.

HAMBURG, July 29.—The Nachrichten learns from Frederichsruh that Prince Bismarck had supper with his family yesterday evening, and that his physician, Dr Schweninger, left Frederichsruh last night.

IRISH GOVERNMENT BILL.

Passes a Third Reading in the House of Lords, but Is Amended.

LONDON, July 29.—The Irish Local Government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords to-day, with some unimportant amendments.

LIEUT. HOBSON TO PRESIDE

A Public Meeting for the Aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

PROMINENT MEN TO ATTEND

Protective Association Arranges for a Gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday Night.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson is to make his first public appearance in this city next Thursday, when he will preside over a meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the association, held on Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

That for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the families of soldiers and sailors from the City of New York, the care and relief of whom this association has undertaken in the absence at the front of their protectors, a meeting be held in New York City on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, to be addressed by distinguished speakers and otherwise entertained, and that Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, be asked, as a great and unselfish duty to the dependent relatives of the heroic and devoted enlisted men of our army and navy, to preside at said meeting, and that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested to aid this association in procuring Lieut. Hobson's acceptance of this invitation by signifying his approval of the same in view of an object so charitable and patriotic.

The action of the association was at once reported to Secretary Long, and he made reply to Lieut. Hobson by telegraph directly, as follows:

Application has been made to the department to permit you to preside at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association on Thursday, Aug. 4, to raise funds for the dependent women and children whose protectors are in the army and navy. The department has no objection, and leaves the matter to your discretion, as the object is a worthy one.

On receipt of the notice that such a message had been sent to the Lieutenant, President Byrne of the association addressed the following communication to Lieut. Hobson:

This association, organized to assist the families of soldiers and sailors from this city, while their natural protectors are at the front, feels justified in adopting every legitimate means of increasing its fund for the purpose it has in hand, even to the extent of trespassing upon the privacy of one who, like yourself, is striving to avoid the public notice that must inevitably result from your splendid achievement in Santiago Harbor.

Recognizing the value of the example set by you, and knowing that your heart must throb warmly toward your fellows at the front, we would ask your co-operation while among us in swelling the fund to support those left behind by presiding at a public meeting, to be held in this city on Aug. 4. We have taken the liberty of requesting the Secretary of the Navy to use his influence to obtain your consent to preside at this meeting, which will be held at one of our large halls or theatres, and addressed by prominent citizens.

To this communication the following reply was received from the Lieutenant, dated at Washington:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday conveying the resolutions of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, inviting me to preside at a public meeting to be held next week. No cause could be more worthy; no cause appeals to me more deeply. I therefore place myself entirely at the service of the association, and beg to express my deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon me and of the kind words of your letter and of the resolutions.

As soon as this reply was received, steps were at once taken to arrange for the public gathering, which will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The New York Banks' Glee Club, with a chorus of 100 voices, has tendered its services, and will give a number of patriotic songs. A number of prominent local and National officials and prominent people in private life have expressed their intention of being present.

For the purpose of assuring as large an attendance as possible, the prices of admission have been made so low as to be within the reach of all. Orchestra and dress-circle seats will be sold at $1 each, and balcony and family circle at 50 cents each. All seats will be reserved, and may be obtainable at all hotels and at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning this morning.

This public appearance of Lieut. Hobson will probably be the only opportunity that the residents of this city will have of seeing him at present, as he expects to return to his post of duty by the end of next week.

MR. VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

The Invalid Head of the Vanderbilt Family Arrives on the Lucania and Departs for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, and the Misses Vanderbilt arrived in this port on the Cunard steamship Lucania early last evening. Mr. Vanderbilt had been away from home nearly a year. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Reginal Vanderbilt, and E. V. W. Rossiter went down the bay on the New York Central tug C. M. Depew, and when the Lucania reached Quarantine the big tug went alongside and took off Mr. Vanderbilt and his family.

Although still lame and unable to move rapidly, Mr. Vanderbilt descended from the steamship's deck to the tug in a manner that gave assurance to his friends of his improved physical condition. He was in excellent spirits, and said that he was feeling very well. The greetings between himself and his eldest daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and his son Reginald were most affectionate.

The C. M. Depew took its passengers to the foot of West Forty-second Street, and from there Mr. Vanderbilt and the members of his family went to their city home at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, where they remained until late in the evening, when they were driven to the Grand Central Station and boarded Mr. Vanderbilt's private car, which was in readiness to take him to Newport. This car was attached to the train leaving here at midnight.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his family expect to remain in Newport until well into the Fall. It is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt will give much attention to business. He will have the benefit of Mr. Depew's companionship, however, for a part of each week during the Summer. Although Mr. Depew is now a Newport cottager, he has arranged to be at his office in this city on certain days every week.

DELLA FOX SUED FOR TAXES.

She Must Pay Arrears or Lose Her Property in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Della Fox will have to pay the City of St. Louis $15.75 back taxes or lose her property in Reber Place. The city has grown tired of waiting for the little singer to come forward and pay it for the expenses it incurred in widening King's Highway and has decided that it will no longer waste postage stamps notifying her that the amount is due and delinquent, and so to-day began suit against her for the collection of the amount.

The property is in the resident district of the city and fronts one of the principal boulevards of the city, and the Prosecuting Attorney says that it will be sold for its taxes unless Della Fox or her friends pay the requisite amount into the City Treasury to prevent it.

Henry L. Clinton's Illness.

Henry L. Clinton, the lawyer, is seriously ill at his home, 58 Park Avenue. He has been gradually declining during the past year under the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which first prostrated him at Richfield Springs last Summer. He was brought back to this city in a special car, and has been confined to his house ever since. His remarkable vitality, together with his wife's constant and watchful care, sustained him in spite of symptoms which at one time seemed fatal. Recently, however, he has grown perceptibly weaker. In the course of his career Mr. Clinton is credited with receiving the largest fee paid to a lawyer up to that particular time. It was for his services to William H. Vanderbilt in the matter of the contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will, and the amount of the fee was $200,000.

Boy Drowned at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 29.—Francis O'Leary, the twelve-year-old son of ex-Postmaster Daniel O'Leary, Jr., was drowned while bathing in the Hudson River at this place this afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Pepper.

Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia died at 8 o'clock Thursday night at Castle Verona, the country seat of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, in Pleasanton, Cal. The cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Pepper was a very old friend of Mrs. Hearst, and at her invitation was spending the Summer months in the country. The remains were embalmed and were shipped East last evening.

Dr. Pepper belonged to an old and distinguished family of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1843. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of its medical school, where he took his medical degree in 1862. He was connected with several hospitals, and through him the site of the University Hospital was secured. He was lecturer on morbid anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1868-70, and on clinical medicine in 1870-6, and professor of the latter branch from 1876 to 1887, when he was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine.

In January, 1881, he was unanimously elected Provost of the university. He founded The Philadelphia Medical Times, and was its editor from 1870 to 1871. He was Medical Director of the Centennial Exposition, and, for his services in that capacity was decorated by the King of Sweden as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf. He was a member of the College of Physicians, of the Society of the Lincoln Institution, of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other scientific institutions. His contributions to medical literature comprise over twenty volumes, the most important being the "System of Medicine by American Authors."

He resigned from the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. As a parting gift to his Alma Mater he gave the university $50,000. At the time a leading physician and educator of New York said of him:

"The secret of his success as Provost is akin to his success as a physician; profound knowledge, the highest purpose, great dignity, gentleness, and firmness combined."

Dr. Pepper took the chief part in organizing the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and was President of its Board of Trustees. He received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College in 1881.

Gen. Leopoldo Terrero.

The funeral of Gen. Leopoldo Terrero, who died Thursday at Hammel's, L. I., of cancer of the throat, will be held this afternoon, at Calvary Cemetery. Gen. Torrero, who had for many years been prominent in official life in Venezuela, arrived here recently, having come north for treatment by a specialist. He was born at Caracas, in 1841, and when a young man he entered the army and supported the Liberal Party, in favor of a federal form of government. For conspicuous gallantry on the field he won rapid promotion. He continued to act with the Liberals, as against the Conservatives, in the numerous strifes, generally sanguinary, that beset the country. He was Secretary of War of Venezuela, served three years as Secretary of Legation at Washington, and for a time was Consul General of Venezuela in this city. He retired from public office in 1891. The cancerous growth in his throat which eventually proved fatal had made him an invalid for the last two years. He leaves a wife and four children.

Benjamin Ward Dix.

Benjamin Ward Dix, who has been connected with the New York selling agency of M. Brown, Sons & Co., the Philadelphia woolen manufacturers, died at his residence, 608 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening from diabetes. Mr. Dix was born at Groton, Mass., in 1833, and came to New York in 1870. During practically his entire residence in this city he was associated with the firm of M. Brown, Jones & Co., which was succeeded by M. Brown, Sons & Co. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Edmonds Dix, who is the President of the National Women's Alliance, a Unitarian organization, and a daughter of Mrs. Charles Z. Southard. Mr. Dix was a lineal descendant of Major Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass., who was Washington's predecessor in command of the Continental Army. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at 608 Carlton Avenue. The interment will be in the family plot at Groton, Mass.

John Scott.

John Scott, one of the oldest printers in the down-town printers' district around Spruce and William Streets, died Thursday at the New York Hospital from heart disease. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, sixty-five years ago, and arrived in this country when a boy. At the ago of twenty he had become so proficient in his trade that he obtained a position wiht the old firm of the James Williams Printing Company at 49 Ann Street. When that concern moved to 15 Spruce Street, Mr. Scott was taken into partnership and eventually became the sole owner of the establishment. Several years ago he met with financial reverses, and his business passed into the hands of his daughter, he simply acting as her attorney and manager. The business was conducted under the style of the Scott Printing Company, at 220 William Street.

Rabbi Solomon Zussmann.

Solomon Zussmann, seventy-two years old, died Thursday, at his residence, 58 Eldridge Street, and the funeral took place yesterday morning in the Chrystie Street Synagogue, which he founded, and of which until nine years ago he was rabbi. At that time his strength began to fail him, and he had to resign his position. He came to this country from Russia twenty-eight years ago, and for a number of years had charge of a synagogue—since torn down—in Elm Street. He leaves a wife, whom he married when he was only fifteen. Three daughters also survive him.

Obituary Notes.

E. KANE SHAW of the firm of Thomas Shaw's Sons died at Newburg, N. Y., Thursday evening, aged sixty-four years. His wife survives him.

Mrs. LUCY MARIA RANDALL HOES, widow of the Rev. John C. F. Hoes, died at Kingston, N. Y., Thursday night. She was eighty-four years old. Mrs. Hoes was the daughter of Gen. Roswell Randall of Cortland, N. Y., and a sister of the Hon. Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State in 1852. Her son, the Rev. Roswell Randall Hoes, is Chaplain on the United States battleship Iowa.

NEWPORT CASINO HOP.

A Light Attendance Owing to Dinner Parties and Heat.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Owing to the many dinner parties last evening and the terrible heat, the attendance at the Casino hop was not as large as it would have been otherwise.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. Henry Gray, the Misses Potter, Mr. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Mr. C. P. Messeroy, Mr. N. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Chanler, Mr Willing Spencer, Miss Davis, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Miss Mason, Mr. T. K. Brice, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. W. C. Webster, Miss Hoffman, Miss Clapp, Mr. R. L. Gerry, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, and Miss Whitehouse.

NEWPORT THIRTY-FOOTER RACE.

R. N. Ellis Captures the Cup He Offered with the Hera.

NEWPORT, July 29.—The race of the thirty-footers yesterday was one of the most interesting of the present series. The wind was brisk from the southwest, with the course from Brenton's Buoy to Jamestown, to Dyer's Island, and return to Brenton's Cove. Ralph N. Ellis offered a cup for the race, and won it with his Hera. Mrs. E. D. Morgan accompanied her husband, Commodore Morgan, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., on the Puck, which was handled remarkably well.

Mrs. Duryea was with her husband, H. B. Duryea, on the Vaquero, which did not finish. For the first time this season Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed his boat, the Veda.

It appeared from the distance as if Commodore Morgan, in the Puck, and Mr. Vanderbilt, in the Veda, were settling private differences in regard to the respective merits of their boats, being together throughout the race, and always well away from the rest of the little fleet. The Puck outpointed the Veda on every tack. The summary:

Start—2:55. Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:08:17	2:13:17
Carolina, P. Jones	5:08:47	2:13:47
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:10:21	2:15:21
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:22:25	2:27:25
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:23:07	2:28:07
Vaquero, H. P. Duryea	Did not finish.	

COUNT STARZYNSKI ON NEWPORT

He Has a Poor Impression of the Place and Leaves for Paris.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Count Starzynski of Russia, who has been a guest at the Ocean House for the past two weeks, departed for New York this evening, en route to Paris, where he is to pass the remainder of the year. The Count has evidently left Newport with a very poor impression of the place and its Summer colony, as he has very freely expressed himself on both subjects. He finds fault with Newport, because it is neither wholly country nor wholly city, but praises the ladies of the younger set as being handsome and accomplished.

In speaking of the manner in which the ladies go to Spouting Rock Beach, the Count stated that they dress as if they were going to a Queen's Drawing Room reception instead of going to their morning sea bath. Then they take such heavy traps along, instead of light ones, such as a basket phaeton, one of which was passing the Ocean House to-day as the Count was talking on the subject of "bad taste." "The horses," said the Count, "are very handsome, and some, they tell me, cost many thousands of dollars, and are driven along hard roads like an ordinary horse. In England this would not be done; their owners would use them on driving tracks only."

The Count compared the custom, which he said originated in Paris, of ladies wearing so many diamonds on the street, in their carriages and at dinners and dances. The Count, however, did not fail to give Newport a good send-off before he withdrew, by stating that Newport was very well known all over Europe, but Narragansett Pier was quite unknown there. It should be stated that during the Count's stay at the Ocean House he has gone out but very little, save on a three days' trip to Narragansett Pier.

Instruction on Recreation Piers.

At the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday the request of the School Board that kindergarten teachers be allowed to go on the recreation piers and teach the children how to play was granted.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, July 28, at her home in Norwood, N. J., Kate, wife of Francis Kissam Brown, and eldest daughter of William Henry Oakley.

Funeral at Church of the Holy Communion, Norwood, on arrival of 12:40 P. M. train, Northern R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Chambers St., Saturday, 30th inst.

GADE.—After a short illness, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1898, at 8:30 P. M., Henry Gade, beloved brother of William F. and Frederika Gade.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 102 East 4th St., New York, on Saturday, July 30th, 1898, at half-past one P. M.

HOES.—At her residence, 26 Pearl Street, Kingston, N. Y., July 28, 1898, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. L. M. R. Hoes, widow of the late Rev. Dr. John C. F. Hoes.

Funeral service at 3 P. M., Sunday, July 31, 1898. Burial private.

KELBY.—On July 27, 1898, William Kelby, late Librarian of the New York Historical Society, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 136 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MACLAY.—On Thursday, July 28, at Elberon, N. J., Robert Maclay, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral services at Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Av. and 31st St., Monday, Aug. 1, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

MORRISON.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., at his residence, 915 West End Av., John Gibson Morrison, son of the late John H. and Catharine G. Morrison, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services at 915 West End Av., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—On Thursday morning, July 28, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Andrew M. Underhill, aged sixty-three.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, on Saturday, July 30, on arrival of New Haven Railroad train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:02 P. M. Interment private.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 29.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ALLGEIER, Karl J., 306 E. 75th St.	1	29
ABZUG, Israel, 84 Ludlow St.	32	29
ADAMS, Thomas E., City Hospital	44	28
AURAFOLIA, Maria, 89 Mulberry St.	40	27
ARONSON, Jacob, Elmira, N. Y.	45	29
BLAKE, Sarah A., 247 W. 4th St.	79	28
BAUCH, Isaac, 75 Ludlow St.	1	29
BROCK, Augusta, 700 E. 5th St.	33	28
BOLEIK, Autrina, 224 E. 3d St.	1	29
BECKER, Becker, 61 Ridge St.	1	29
CONNELL, Edward, 427 W. 31st St.	59	28
COX, Ellen, 647 W. 152d St.	86	29
COLES, Malvina W., 412 W. 146th St	53	28
CALLAHAN, James, 366 W. 127th St	2	29
CARSON, Sarah, 320 E. 54th St.	59	28
CONRAD, Paul, 632 E. 19th St.	7	28
DAILEY, Mary, 420 3d Av.	50	27
ENRIGHT, Bridget, 458 W. 52d St.	40	29
GALLAGHER, Catharine, 201 W. 53d	14	27
GERLACH, Jennie C. L., 341 E. 65th	1	29
GIFALTO, Peleirino, Port Richmond, S. I.	36	24
GREER, Arthur, Manh. State Hosp.	42	26
HAYDEN, Mary F., 256 W. 10th St.	1	29
HARRIS, William, 328 W. 37th St.	32	27
HANSEN, Mary, 120 Charlton St.	10	28
HAAGEN, Mathilda, 424 E. 79th St.	64	28
HEALY, Belinda E., 314 E. 61st St.	65	27
HUFNER, Antonia, Long Island City	31	27
HEFFERAN, Patrick, 51 Madison St	46	27
HUBER, Gotthard, 94 Division St.	70	25
JIRINEI, John, 1,372 3d Av.	1	28
JONES, Margaret, 79 Allen St.	25	28
JERACHE, John, 339 E. 38th St.	38	29
KOCH, Edward C., 120 E. 91st St.	40	29
KANE, John E., 428 W. 17th St.	1	28
KAINZ, Francis J., 90 Sheriff St.	71	27
LEARY, Mary J., 155 W. 97th St.	86	29
LESSER, Margaret, 63 Bleecker St.	1	28
LONEGAN, Charles M., 218 W. 61st.	2	28
LESSER, Esther, 79 Columbia St.	55	28
LEVY, Ida, 236 W. 37th St.	51	28
LONG, Thomas, 233 E. 103d St.	56	25
McKNIGHT, Mary, 1,130 2d Av.	36	28
McLARNEY, Thomas, Post Graduate Hospital	1	28
McCONLOGNE, Margaret, 15 Jones.	72	27
McKERNAN, Mary, 266 W. 126th St	65	28
McCORMICK, Patrick, 47 King St.	29	28
McKENNA, Mary, City Hospital.	30	28
MORRISON, John G., 915 West End Av	54	27
MELOCIK, John, 518 E. 11th St.	45	28
MEIER, Anna, 526 E. 13th St.	1	28
MATHEWS, Josiah, 261 W. 47th St.	54	27
MATTURO, Vincenza, 44 Oliver St.	54	28
MADDEN, Mary, 273 Madison St.	32	27
MURRAY, Henry W., Almshouse.	67	29
MAURO, Antonio, 44 West End Av.	35	27
MURPHY, Bernard, 351 W. 38th St.	49	28
MAHONEY, Mary F., 272 Monroe St.	40	28
NOLAN, Annie, 1,895 2d Av.	49	26
NIGHTINGALE, Sadie, 337 W. 37th.	1	28
NAGLE, Maggie, 228 E. 32d St.	65	25
O'KEEFE, Mary A., 101 9th Av.	55	28
O'CONNOR, Thomas, 7 E. 128th St.	43	28
O'CONNELL, Mary, 263 1st Av.	44	29
POLLACK, Mary, 725 Washington.	1	27
RABINOWITZ, David, 138 Chrystie St	23	27
RHINEHARDT, William, 2,123 2d Av	6	28
ROCCO, Marie, 421 E. 11th St.	41	27
RAFFERTY, Joseph, Foundling Hosp	1	28
SELAFAIN, Giuseppe, 235 Mulberry.	3	28
SCARFINE, Antonio, 127 Mott St.	9	28
SUSSKIND, Solomon, 58 Eldridge St.	72	29
SCOTT, John, Leggett's Hotel.	62	28
SCHLITT, Charles, 151 Avenue C.	28	28
SHEEHY, Timothy W., 422 E. 80th.	48	26
TAFFE, Mary, Foundling Hospital.	2	27
VAN DAAKE, George, 139 Hester St	55	27
VAN DUHN, Richard, 418 E. 76th St	1	28
WILLIAMS, Walter, 225 E. 93d St.	54	25
WENITRAUT, Rubin, 186 Orchard St	47	28
WISNOWSKI, Catharine, 723 9th Av.	66	28
WOLFF, Olga M., 108 E. 96th St.	1	27
WHITELEY, Michael, 68 Pike St.	56	29
WILLARD, Mary J., 439 W. 41st St.	51	27
WILLARD, Minnie, 240 E. 94th St.	1	28
WALSH, Hannah, 540 Canal St.	34	28
WEIL, Bernard, 64 E. 106th St.	29	28
WILLIAMS, Joseph A., 2,103 2d Av.	77	28
YOUNG, George, 54 E. 101st St.	1	28

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BECKMAN, Arthur, 266 Hamburg Av	1	28
BADER, Jacob, 383 Harmon St.	38	27
BEATTIE, John, 411 Gates Av.	17	28
BRUNETTE, Marie, 184 Jamaica Av.	1	28
BALDWIN, Francis, 613 Driggs Av.	32	28
BAUNDLER, Otto, K. C. Hospital.	60	28
CARLISLE, Lewis, St. Peter's Hosp.	20	28
CARR, Delia, K. C. Hospital.	27	26
CONKLING, Elizabeth, 291 Nevins St	2	28
CHASE, Mary, 378 S. 2d St.	5	27
CARNEY, James, 28 4th St.	40	28
DOUGHERTY, John, St. Mary's Hosp	59	28
DOLAN, Mary, St. Peter's Hospital.	57	28
DEVINE, William, 179 Huron St.	1	28
EBERT, Mary, 154 Marion St.	57	28
EILBERG, Yetta, 89 Osborne St.	1	28
FENTON, Mary, 623 Macon St.	30	27
FAIRHEAD, Eliza, L. I. State Hosp	37	28
KOERBER, Maria, 78 Powers St.	1	28
KRAGH, John, St. Peter's Hospital.	38	28
LOMBARDO, P., 2,302 Atlantic Av.	1	28
LEWIS, Walter, K. C. Almshouse.	2	26
LANNIGAN, Mary, 74 Woodhull St.	21	27
MEEK, Anna, 50 Smith St.	1	28
MILLER, Catherine, L. I. State Hosp	71	28
MARTIN, Alexander, K. C. Hospital.	24	27
MARX, Anna, 1,251 Willoughby Av.	23	27
McCABE, Anna, 195 59th St.	1	28
McCOY, Harriet, 57 Heyward St.	42	27
O'CONNOR, Delia, 471 Dean St.	30	27
O'BRIEN, Catharine, 688 3d Av.	42	28
PIGOTT, Thomas, 255 Baltic St.	46	28
REAHY, Catharine, L. I. State Hosp	73	28
REGAN, Sarah, 664 6th Av.	2	28
ROEHRIG, Annie, 769 Park Av.	34	27
RYDER, James, 37 N. Oxford St.	54	27
SINCLAIR, Edward, 356 Gold St.	1	28
SOLLITTO, Antonio, 53 York St.	2	28
SAVAGE, Margaret, 824 Dean St.	38	28
STOCKLEY, Edward, 251 Linwood St.	1	27
SELBY, William, 136 Huron St.	56	27
SPRINGER, Anna, 335 18th St.	1	28
SKINNER, Lulu, 318 Humboldt St.	1	27
THOMAS, Eliza, 240 Stagg St.	43	28
VALE, George, King's Highway and Nostrand Av	1	28
VAN DYKE, Samuel, 158 3d Av.	64	28
WALSH, Mary, 1,217 3d Av.	22	27
WALSH, Michael, St. Cath. Hosp.	36	27
YETMAN, John, 185 Ross St.	59	27

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

New York, July 25th, 1898.

Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.

Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 28, 1898.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$92.83
Charles Carew	361.60
H. McAleenan	164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill	66.29

State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
je16-1aw6wS

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull but strong.

Although transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 20,000 shares, the market showed encouraging resistence to bear attacks and a pronounced tendency to recover from the set-back of the previous two days. Room traders continued their bearish operations, but those bull interests which were responsible for the buoyancy early in the week showed an inclination to give the market new support.

⁂

The proportion of commission-house buying was larger yesterday than for some time; in many of the standard shares there were good indications of outside buying. And again there was the absorption of stocks for the account of strong interests which has come to be a feature of the present market. Offset by this better buying short sales by the traders were less effective than heretofore. The list of net changes showed declines to be in the minority, and the market on the whole was encouragingly firm. It was shown beyond question that recent bear activity has not been productive of any apprehension among security holders.

⁂

For a month and more past, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, security holders have steadfastly refused to be frightened either by bear canards or by bear attacks on prices. All sorts of rumors have been spread broadcast daily—rumors concerning yellow fever, war reverses, crop damage, rate cutting, and generally bad business throughout the country—but such tales have had no effect upon conservative sentiment. Bear operators have at times been able to get prices down to some extent by means of aggressive short selling, but they failed absolutely in their efforts to create apprehension and bring about liquidation.

⁂

It is evident to every observer of the stock market that stocks do not come out even when the market is under pressure. Whether securities are in strong hands or in weak ones, it is quite plain that they are very firmly held—too firmly to be dislodged by any of the usual bear tactics.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. The fours of 1925 closed ⅜ higher on the bid price. There were sales of $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111⅛@111; $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127, and $156,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅛@104@104⅜.

⁂

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	National Lead	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Brooklyn Rap. T.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	1	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rio Grande W. pf.	1
Colorado Mid. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	2
Illinois Central	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	2
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝

Stocks Declined.

Quicksilver pf.	½	Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼
St. J. & G. I.	¾	Hawaiian Sugar	½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½	Kan. City, P. & G.	1½
St. P. & Omaha	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3
Union Pacific	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Am. Steel Wire pf.	¾		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	L. E. & W. 2d 5s	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Peo., D. & E. 1st, t. r.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 5s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
Peo. Gas, C., 1st con. 6s	5	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	3⅜	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $119,884,779; balance, $6,683,164; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $728,670.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55; St. Paul, ¼, to 102⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅝, and New York Central, ¼, to 121½. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝, Erie at 13⅛, and Erie first preferred at 36¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 15-16 for both money and the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.60, in Lisbon at 80.24, in Rome at 107.63, and in Madrid at 72.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,818,504, against $1,624,464 last week and $2,525,538 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,815,698, against $1,501,960 last week and $3,048,181 in the same week of last year.

LABOUCHERE ON AMERICANS.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, says, regarding the outlook for American security market prices:

> Spain is evidently realizing that she has to bow to the inevitable, and there seems to be every prospect of peace negotiations being successfully carried out. Strangely enough, Wall Street greeted the news of the capitulation of Santiago with a realizing movement, which put prices down a dollar or two, while London had put values up. It may, however, be expected that, in view of the great benefits which must be derived from the conclusion of peace, Yankee rails will shortly revive again, especially as the crop reports, and more particularly those with regard to wheat, are most satisfactory, so that after obtaining extraordinary high prices for last year's crop the American farmers will again be in a position to dispose of large quantities of grain at moderately high and certainly remunerative prices this year. Greater prosperity of the farmers naturally spells improved business all round, and more especially for the railroads. The huge success of the war loan shows how very ample funds are in New York and all over the country. Those who have not been able to get these bonds are apparently buying American railroad bonds, in which a large business is being transacted in New York. This is generally a prelude to a speculative upward movement in the ordinary and preference stocks of the companies, and it would be passing strange if the big American financiers were to allow the conclusion of peace to go by without engineering a very general advance, for which the resumption of dividends in various directions at least forms a sound basis. As regards stocks to buy, I should think that Milwaukee, Louisville, Union Pacifics, Norfolk preferences and common, Northern Pacific common, and Denver preferences and common cannot well be improved upon.

WESTERN DROUGHT BROKEN.

Wall Street found reason for new encouragement yesterday in the news of a heavy rainfall throughout the Kansas and Nebraska corn belt, breaking what has been proclaimed a disastrous drought.

Undoubtedly there has recently been much apprehension over the extended hot wave in the West. So much has been written and printed and said regarding the damage that was being done to Western corps by dry heat, that it had become a more or less important factor in speculation. For some time past there have been scores of dispatches daily from the West telling of the poor outlook for the corn crop. Hundreds of little towns throughout Kansas and Nebraska have been credited with telegrams bewailing the drought and predicting small crops. These exaggerations have been hippodromed extensively, not so much by the bears upon Western railroad stocks as by the bulls on grain, who have used them to advantage in their efforts to put up the Chicago market. Of course they have served the stock market bear in good stead, and, during the past week especially, they have been much discussed in Wall Street.

Yesterday's news of heavy rains, vastly improving as it does the outlook for a big corn crop, removes a bull argument on corn and a bear argument on stocks.

STANDARD OIL IN SUGAR.

Wall Street again hears the rumor that two important Standard Oil magnates are to become Directors of the Sugar Trust.

IN FAVOR OF MANHATTAN.

As forecast by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Referee Odell handed down a report in the Manhattan Elevated tax decision. The outcome of the suit was a sweeping victory for the company. When confirmed by the court it will wipe out the old tax assessment and bring about an annual saving to the company equal to more than 1 per cent. upon the stock. The decision also involves taxes paid to the city since 1894 under protest.

Immediately the decision was known in Wall Street Manhattan shorts started in again to attack the stock, arguing that all the good news was out. Naturally there was some selling of long stock bought in anticipation of a favorable decision, but chiefly the sales of Manhattan represented traders' operations for the short account and a further extension of the short interest.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of July to-day will cover seventy-four roads, and will show 3.86 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Third Week of July.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$30,891	$1,178	
Ann Arbor	21,652	1,657	
Atlantic & Danville	10,381		869
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	118,511		5,339
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	81,450	7,712	
Bur., Cedar Rap. & N.	67,779		3,578
Canadian Pacific	448,000		41,000
Central of Georgia	117,692	35,772	
Chattanooga Southern	1,392	8	
Chesapeake & Ohio	207,404		20,204
Chi. & East Illinois	85,024	10,559	
Chi. Great Western	85,019	4,701	
Chi., Indian. & Louisv.	66,386		9,256
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	568,259		20,591
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,974	3,158	
Chi. & West Michigan	33,821	4,649	
C., C., C. & St. L.	258,127	4,360	
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	26,469	12,234	
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	17,990	10,321	
Denver & Rio Grande	152,700	2,600	
Det., Gr. Rap. & West.	26,378	5,957	
Det. & Lima North	6,704	1,449	
Evansv. & Indianap.	5,794		670
Evans. & Terre Haute	21,290		9,496
Flint & P. Marquette	48,764	475	
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	5,456	707	
Georgia	26,226	2,676	
Georgia & Alabama	25,620	5,394	
Gr. Rapids & Indiana	44,416	2,474	
Cincin., R. & Ft. W.	8,245	1,497	
Traverse City	1,051	363	
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,892	297	
Grand Trunk Chi. & Gr. Trunk Det., Gd. H. & M.	419,991		37,648
International & G. N.	50,961		2,356
Iowa Central	29,115		5,305
Kanawha & Michigan	11,449		2,131
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	72,775		3,467
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	21,989	5,925	
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	55,143	12,750	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,454	3,067	
Lake Erie & Western	63,837	3,849	
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,776		882
Louisville & Nashville	418,540	20,285	
Mexican Central	239,434	44,181	
Mexican National	112,923	20,303	
Minneapolis & St. L.	33,413		7,198
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	66,123		8,062
Mo., Kansas & Texas	183,123		1,498
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	488,000	25,000	
Central Branch	24,000	3,000	
Mobile & Birmingham	4,282		905
N. Y., Ont. & West.	86,699		3,633
Norfolk & Western	209,241		25,589
Northern Pacific	433,962	22,214	
Ohio River	20,328		704
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	151,438	23,597	
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	16,683	1,092	
Pittsburg & Western	55,148		7,533
Rio Grande Southern	8,400	1,584	
Rio Grande Western	64,100	100	
St. Joseph & G. I.	22,010		2,902
St. Louis & San Fran.	118,069	5,571	
St. Louis Southwestern	88,600	12,100	
Southern Railway	456,868	92,495	
Texas & Pacific	104,620	1,253	
Toledo & Ohio Central	26,587	5,889	
Toledo, Peoria & West	14,988		600
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	41,721	1,110	
Wabash	250,824	29,919	
Western N. Y. & Penn.	58,700		3,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	25,401	12,681	
Wisconsin Central	92,479		6,745
Total (74 roads)	$7,256,446	$467,663	$281,461
Net increase (3.86 p. c.)		236,202	

IN THE HARD COAL TRADE.

In discussing the anthracite coal trade situation, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

> The chief subject of interest in the hard coal trade is still the probable course of prices during the next few weeks. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has ordered its prices at Chicago to be put back to the old schedule figure of $5.25 for egg, stove, and chestnut. Some doubt is expressed whether this edict will really advance prices $1 per ton, after so many weeks of demoralization. However, it is said that no coal whatever for future delivery was sold at the recent very low figures, consequently, though many householders have laid in Winter supplies, there is a good deal of coal to be bought yet, and if the large companies are really in earnest, prices can be got back to somewhere near where they were June 1.
>
> The prominent officials of the anthracite roads have held a meeting or two during the week, and another is set for next week. So far as can be learned, the only agreement reached regards prices in the West and at points south of Philadelphia, where coal has been sold at badly demoralized prices. Regarding Eastern prices, no general agreement among the different interests looking to any change is known in the trade, nor has the August allotment been finally determined. It is said that this will be 3,500,000 tons. As many collieries are reported to have started working four or five days a week recently, it is evident that unless there is restriction again the August production stands a good chance of equaling last year's figures of about 4,000,000 tons. Whether the market can take this output without a break remains to be seen.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks have been inactive of late, but inside interests are pointing out that the property is making excellent progress under the receivership management, the last report showing an increase of over 90 per cent. The policy of the insiders has evidently been to allow those stockholders who want to sell out to do so at low prices, letting those who come in and are willing to pay their assessments get their stock cheap. It is not improbable that the stocks will be more conspicuous when this shifting ceases. A strong syndicate has underwritten the reorganization plan and will take any stock on which the stockholders do not pay.

ENVELOPE TRUST SECURITIES.

Dean & Shibley announce that the reports of the various trust companies who were receiving subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock of the United States Envelope Company, show a large oversubscription for the bonds on the first day and a very heavy subscription for the preferred stock. The common stock had been subscribed in full before the bonds and preferred stock were offered.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $137,533 in Canadian Pacific's gross earnings for June, but decrease of $68,732 in net earnings.

Small fire in board room of Stock Exchange extinguished with but little damage.

First announcement on Stock Exchange of assignment of Corson & Macartney.

Increase of $66,582 in Jersey Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $234,242 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $68,137 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's net earnings for June, making an increase of $245,870 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $194,040 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with previous week, but a decrease of $707,084 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $10,146 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net earnings for June, but increase of $71,275 for the fiscal year.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

> Big business in January is expected, but big business in July means more. It is the month of all others when trade is naturally light. New engagements are ordinarily deferred, and men wait for the outcome and movement of crops. But more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. The payments through Clearing Houses have been 5.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, the year of greatest prosperity heretofore, and for the month thus far 6.5 per cent. larger than last year, and 8.4 per cent. larger than in 1892. But these records and others have to be judged in the light of a heavy decline in prices since 1892, so that the volume of business transacted is about 20 per cent. larger than the volume of payments indicates. There is no pressure in the money market nor fear of any, the tendency being all the time toward greater dependence of other countries upon the United States. Although foreign crop advices are encouraging, harvests are yet to come in many countries, and meanwhile the buying of breadstuffs continues larger than usual at this season.
>
> The prospect for cotton is generally very good, though too much rain is reported in some Southwestern States. The manufacture is a little encouraged by better demand, though prices do not improve. The effort to curtail production at Fall River has been checked by refusal of mills at other points to co-operate. The sales of wool show a remarkable increase in large transactions for which no prices are named, four being quoted at Boston, covering 2,600,000 pounds, and the aggregate at the three chief markets has been 7,039,300 pounds for the week, and for four weeks 19,919,200, of which 12,511,400 were domestic, against 46,109,200 last year, of which 21,538,500 were domestic, and 32,689,950 in 1892, of which 21,448,900 were domestic. The demand for goods is rather better.
>
> The official report of iron production for the first half of 1898 shows an increase of over 500,000 tons compared with any previous half-year, and, what is far more important, the consumption in manufactures appears for the half-year to have exceeded the output. Estimating the exports for June, only five months having been officially reported, the consumption has been 5,948,345 tons, against 5,909,703 tons produced, averaging 991,391 tons monthly, against 984,950 tons produced. It is well to remember that in June, when production declined because of stoppage for repairs, the decrease in unsold stocks was 4,216 tons weekly. The new orders received are surprisingly large for the season, covering 5,000 tons at New York for rails, and 10,000 pending for Russia, and 5,000 for Japan, with 10,000 taken at Chicago, and a noteworthy demand for structural forms at Philadelphia, and increasing for bars, with enough to keep the plate mills busy for a long time, a larger demand for bars at Chicago, including one order for 5,000 tons implement stuff, and an excellent structural demand, and the heaviest demand for plates ever known at Pittsburg, one order covering 12,000 to 16,000 tons, besides the expected demand for 10,000 for the East River Bridge. Sales of Bessemer iron have been heavy, reaching 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, without change in prices.
>
> Boots and shoes go out from Boston in greater quantity than in any previous July, 361,239 cases this month, against 351,359 cases in 1895, and 318,074 cases in 1892. Reports of stoppages do not seem to be warranted by these heavy shipments, and the makers are running in spite of the reported controversy about prices. There is a better feeling in the market, and nearly all the works have orders for some time to come. The retail trade is fairly active, and it is noteworthy that there is a general demand for haste in deliveries, indicating that dealers' supplies are nearly exhausted. The demand for leather is extremely dull. There is free selling of hides at Chicago by packers, though of country hides the selling is more limited.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

> While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting-trade interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns come mainly from the western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of Fall demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry more particularly from west of the Alleghanies, where slight advances in prices accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business are reported.
>
> Telegrams from the West indicate that the prominence of those markets in the trade situation is likely to be maintained. Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City unite in reports of improved business. Interior buyers are more numerous at those cities, and their purchases, especially of dry goods and clothing, are very satisfactory. Chicago reports iron and steel orders numerous, and the position of steel manufacturers improving. Hardware is active, with stocks lighter than at this date in many years. Lumber is moving better, and sales of hides are larger on concessions by packers. The Southwestern demand has materialized earlier at St. Louis than usual. Particularly good reports come regarding the live stock interests at the latter city and from Kansas City, where receipts are larger and prices higher than at this time in any year since 1882. Business in the Central West continues of a satisfactory volume, and the same is true of the Northwest, where harvesting is completed at many points, with the Fall trade outlook regarded as satisfactory. Harvesting has begun in Oregon and Washington, and wheat is moving freely. Tacoma reports the outlook is that wheat shipments will be larger than ever before. Portland reports the salmon pack short, while Seattle announces the receipt of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in gold from the Klondike. Business is quiet in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley and in Texas, but a larger business is expected after the 1st of August. A good trade on Fall orders is being done at Memphis. Sugar and rice crop prospects are good in Louisiana, but complaints of too much rain come from the cotton-growing sections. Better reports come from the leading markets of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where some improvement in demand is noted. Aside from a more cheerful tone in general business at the East, there is little new to report. The firmer tone of wool has checked buyers, while the announced reduction of printcloth production at Fall River steadies printcloths. More inquiry is noted for dry goods at New York and Boston, but Fall business is not active. Better conditions are noted at Pittsburg, and the demand for iron and steel particularly has improved.
>
> Bank clearings evidently reflect inactive speculation at leading markets and the completion of Government operations in connection with the bond issue in a total aggregating $1,039,000,000, a decrease of 9.8 per cent. from last week, about equal to the clearings in this week a year ago, but 28 per cent. larger than in this week of 1896, 13 per cent. larger than in 1895, 39 per cent. larger than in 1894, 17 per cent. larger than in 1893 and 5 per cent. in excess of 1892.
>
> Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,303,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year, 2,648,768 bushels in this week of 1896, 1,460,917 bushels in 1895 and 2,977,957 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, 1,495,812 bushels in 1896, 594,865 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc.	7	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typofounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	52½	53
Glucose pf.	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	48	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .10, 500 Union at .14.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.17
Best & Belcher	.14	Occidental	.40
Breece	.45	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Consol.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.20
Julia Consol.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.08
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Union	.10
Mexican	.10	Work	.04
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.01	Elkton	.92
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.40	Isabella	.21
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.09	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.65	Lillie	.38
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Alamo	.02¼	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002½
Anchoria, Leland	.73	Portland	1.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08¼	Union	.18¼
Cannon Ball	.008	Work M. & M. Co.	.04
Copper Rock	.001		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—In the market to-day the absence of the public, which had purchased so freely all the week, was plain, and taking of profits followed. A noteworthy decline was the drop of 1⅝ in United Gas Improvement. Pennsylvania Manufacturing stock declined ⅛, to 19. In some stocks, notably in Electric Storage Battery common and preferred, resistance was shown to the early heaviness; the preferred sold up to 38. Cambria Iron, which had been neglected of late, was taken in hand and advanced a full point, to 43, and Pennsylvania Steel common followed with a rise to 18½; the preferred was bid up 2½, to 29½. In the afternoon dullness set in, and at the close prices were a shade below the preceding day's final bids.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20	21
Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs	29¼	29¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	71½	71¾
Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜
Reading tr. ctfs	8 11-16	8 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	20½	20⅝
Reading 2d pf.	10¼	10½
Philadelphia Traction	89½	89¾
Baltimore Con.	22⅜	22½
Union Traction	18¼	18⅜
Electric Storage	34½	35
Electric Storage pf.	37⅞	38⅛
United Gas Improvement	115¾	116
Welsbach Light	53¼	54
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
Am. R. E. L.	2⅜	3
St. Paul	99⅞	100
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3⅛	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	152½	153
Equitable Gas Light 5s	105⅛	105¾
Phila. Elect. 5s, tr. ctfs	98	98⅛
Marsden	5⅞	6
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	19½	19¾
Choctaw	23	23½
Choctaw pf.	38½	39
Reading, gen. 4s	82½	83
Elect. & P. 4s	90¼	90½
Cons. T., Pitts	15	15½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49	49½

FINANCIAL.

$600,000
THE
Midland Terminal Railway Company
1st Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated December 1st, 1895; Principal due December 1st, 1925. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st of each year. Principal and interest payable at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York City in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of the principal.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company, organized in the Fall of 1892, operates forty miles of road from Divide (a station on the Colorado Midland Railway) to Cripple Creek. By means of the Colorado Midland Railway it has connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railways, as well as other lines entering Denver.

CAPITALIZATION.

Capital stock		$1,000,000
Bonded debt	$1,000,000	
Less bonds redeemed	400,000	
Net bonded debt only		600,000
Total		$1,600,000

The earnings of the Midland Terminal Railway for the first four years have been such that the Company has found it necessary to issue only $600,000 bonds instead of $1,000,000, as originally proposed, which amount is executed by the Company and certified by the Trustees. $400,000 of the bonds have now been canceled, leaving bonds Nos. 1 to 600, inclusive, outstanding.

EARNINGS.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sirs: Pursuant to your instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY of Colorado in detail, and in accordance therewith certify that the net earnings for the four years ending November 30, 1897, applicable to interest on bonds amounted to the sum of $527,501.08.

For improvements and additions to the property from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1897, there was paid and charged to operating expenses the sum of $38,700.56, which under strict construction would have been chargeable to the cost of property. Yours very truly,

(Signed)
THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 17, 1898.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897, 40 miles operated:

Gross earnings	$409,346.48
Operating expenses, taxes, and rentals	238,929.54
Net earnings	$170,416.79

The first six months of the present fiscal year show an increase in gross earnings, over last year of $15,816.

The fixed charges are $30,000 per annum, after the payment of which (based on the earnings for 1897) there was a surplus of $140,416.94 applicable to sinking fund and dividends upon the capital stock of $1,000,000, or about 14 per cent.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage under which these bonds are issued requires that a sinking fund of 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the company be set aside each year for the purchase of bonds in the open market; or in case the bonds cannot be so purchased, the Trust Company shall draw bonds by lot and redeem the same at 105 and accrued interest.

The sinking fund affecting this issue of bonds commenced June 1, 1898.

Mortgage and legality approved by Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, New York.

A complete descriptive circular, giving the yearly earnings from December 1, 1894, as well as the monthly earnings from December 1, 1896, to June 1, 1898, also statistics relative to the gold productions at Cripple Creek during the last four years, and other information covering the territory served by this railroad, furnished on application.

Price 102 and accrued interest.
PAYING ABOUT 5%.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 Milk St., Boston.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
28 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
58 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank, in liq. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. New York & Queens County R. R. Co.
2 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 29.—There was good buying of the Rubber shares to-day, and Butte and Boston rose 1¼, to 25⅝, reacting to 25, and closing at 25½, a net rise of ⅞ for the day. Wolverine gained 1, to 24½, and anticipating the dividend Boston Elevated strengthened 1, to 67½, and West End Street Railway was bought fairly well, the price gaining ½, to 85½. Allouez Mining hardened ¼, to 4. The long-talked-about movement in Pioneer Gold started with an advance of ½, to 5⅝. Merced sold up ¾, to 6½. Dominion Coal was up ⅞, at 23⅜. Sugar closed 1⅜ higher than yesterday, at 138¼. Old Dominion and Arnold each improved ¼, to 24¼ and 15⅝, respectively. New Haven and Hartford was up 1, at 190. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2¾@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161½	163
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116⅝	118
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf	101	102
Old Colony	190	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	85½	86

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4	4¼
Arnold	15⅞	16
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	207¼	208
Butte & Boston	25½	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	12	13
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46⅞	47
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	112½	113½
Santa Ysabel	5	5⅝
Tamarack	153	154
Tecumseh	2¼	2½
Wolverine	24⅛	24½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	275	278
Dominion Coal	22⅝	23⅛
Dominion Coal pf	108	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	39	39¼
General Electric pf	95	96
Illinois Steel	55½	57
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22½
New England Telephone	133½	135
Philadelphia Company	81	82
Pullman Palace Car	210	211
United States Oil	14¼	..
United States Rubber	36¼	36⅝
Westinghouse Electric	24½	26
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	6¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24¼	24½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Elsewhere are published statements of the following banks: Bowery, Nassau, Fourteenth Street, Plaza, and Mechanics and Traders'.

DIVIDENDS.

184th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, July 28, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1898.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, July 12th, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst., to Aug. 1st, 1898. HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1898, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 2d, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, July 27, 1898.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, New York, July 21st, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Saturday, July 30th, at 12 M. and reopen on Monday, August 15th, 1898.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the Broadway Insurance Co.,
Nos. 80-82 William St.
New York, July 13, 1898.
NINETY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent., payable August 1st, 1898. Transfer books close July 20, reopen Aug. 2d.

HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 12th, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 60.—A dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be payable August 15th next to registered holders 22d inst.

Transfer books will be closed 22d inst. in the afternoon, and opened August 1st.

WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupon No. 3 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1898, will be paid on presentation on and after Monday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 23, 1898.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2 Per Cent.,) payable on and after August 1st, next.

The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Standard Rope & Twine Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
July 20th, 1898.

Coupons due August 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City. JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2%, Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 90 cents per share at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on 15th August next on presentation of Coupon No. 16.

Southern Railway Company,

Coupons due August 1, 1898, from Washington, Ohio and Western R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds and Georgia Pacific Railway Co. Sinking Fund Equipment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 WALL ST., N. Y., July 30, 1898.

Coupons due August 1st, 1898, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Prest. and Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 WALL ST., N. Y., July 30, 1898.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. maturing Aug. 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Prest. and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing, warming and hot water supply, plumbing and drainage, and the electric wiring and fixtures of extensions to the dining room building of Group D, at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,012,173.15
Overdrafts		385.74
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$110,804.41	110,804.41
Other real estate	47,983.52	47,983.52
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,000.00
Specie		271,932.16
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		210,780.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$57,778.87	
Other items carried as cash	14,784.30	72,563.17
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,000.00	13,000.00
		$2,749,122.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		20,014.09
Due depositors		1,982,091.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		171,446.03
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		25,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$570.26	570.26
		$2,749,122.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FERNANDO BALTES, President, and A. M. DEDERER, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. BALTES, President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of July, 1898, before me,
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

THE PLAZA BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 29, 1898.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ches & O Gen 4½s ... 84⅝
30,000 ... 84½
1,000.
Ches & Ohio Con 5s ... 114⅝
30,000s20f ... 114¾
1,000.
Ches & O, R & A Div, 2d Consol 4s ... 90¼
1,000.
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s ... 108
5,000.
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s ... 105
7,000 ... 105½
9,000.
Chic & Ind Coal 1st ... 102½
3,000.
Chic, Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s ... 116½
5,000.
Chic & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s ... 114½
5,000.
Chic, R I & Pac Gen 4s ... 104¼
25,000 ... 104⅜
4,000.
Chic Term Tran 4s ... 86⅜
2,000 ... 86
12,000 ... 86⅛
8,000 ... 86
19,000.
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid ... 79
2,000.
Col & Ninth Av 1st ... 122
2,000.
Denver & Rio Grande 4s ... 95½
1,000 ... 95½
20,000s20f.
Erie Gen Lien 4s ... 73½
8,000.
Erie 4s, Prior Bds ... 91¾
50,000.
Flint & Pere M 6s ... 117
1,000.
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s ... 91
1,000 ... 92
6,000.
Hous, E & W Tex 5s ... 93¾
3,000.
H & Tex Cen G M 4s ... 81
8,000.

Mob & Ohio Gen 4s ... 77¾
29,000.
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s ... 96¼
20,000 ... 96⅜
15,000 ... 96½
1,000.
Mich Central Col 3½s ... 94⅞
14,000.
N Y, Sus & W G M ... 92
3,000.
Norf & W Ry Con 4s ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83¼
10,000s30f ... 83⅛
10,000s30f ... 83⅛
7,000.
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s ... 64⅞
2,000 ... 64¾
38,000 ... 64⅝
9,000.
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s ... 99½
1,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99⅜
3,000.
Oregon R & Nav 4s ... 97¼
10,000.
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s ... 104¾
10,000 ... 104⅞
1,000 ... 105
8,000 ... 104⅞
5,000 ... 104¾
1,000 ... 105
12,000 ... 105
5,000s10f ... 105
5,000.
Inc A 5s ... 79¼
9,000 ... 79½
3,000 ... 79¼
3,000.
Inc B & Col Trust ... 56½
15,000 ... 56¼
5,000.
Pacific Coast 1st 5s ... 103⅞
2,000 ... 103¼
7,000.
People's G & C Chic, 1st Cons 6s ... 120
5,000.
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs ... 100
1,000.
Pittsburg & Wn 5s ... 51
1,000.

Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs ... 88
2,000.
Union Pacific 4s ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97¾
7,000 ... 97½
500 ... 97⅝
19,000 ... [illegible]
89,000 ... 97⅝
3,000 ... 97¾
9,000.
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs ... 72¼
10,000 ... 72½
10,000 ... 72⅜
15,000 ... 72¼
5,000 ... 72⅛
5,000 ... 72¼
20,000 ... 72⅜
3,000 ... 72¼
80,000 ... 72½
8,000 ... 72⅜
10,000 ... 72⅛
10,000 ... 72⅜
10,000.
U S Leather Co 6s ... 116
5,000.
Wabash 1st 5s ... 110⅞
10,000s20f.
Det & Chic Ext ... 104
6,000.
Wabash 2d 5s ... 91
9,000.
Wabash Deb, Series B ... 28⅛
2,000c ... 28
20,000 ... 28⅛
20,000s20f.
Wash, Ohio & W 1st ... 87¾
1,000.
West Shore Gtd 4s ... 109
8,000.
Registered ... 108½
2,000 ... 108¼
8,000.
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs ... 47½
85,000 ... 47¼
5,000.
Wisconsin Cen Co Inc ... 5
1,000.

Total sales ... $2,089,200

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$259,184,692
Gold reserve	189,580,031
Net silver	12,797,136
United States notes in the Treasury	45,939,828
Treasury notes of 1890	4,201,669
Total receipts this day	1,258,001
Total receipts this month	41,605,691
Total expenditures this day	2,850,000
Total expenditures this month	72,550,000
Deposits in National banks	57,551,402
National bank notes received for redemption	348,816
Government receipts from customs	804,542
Internal revenue	924,860
Miscellaneous	28,598

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Biscuit common opened at 30¼, touched ⅝, and closed at starting price. Preferred stock started in at 93⅞, and after touching 94 dropped back to 93¾, but closed at 94. Diamond Match advanced from 138 to 138⅞. There were only three sales of West Chicago, all at 94¼. Metropolitan Elevated declined to 1¼ from 8⅛. The receipts advanced from ¼ to 1.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	133½
National Biscuit Co. common	30⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	93½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	81½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
North Chi. Street Railroad	213
West Chi. Street Railroad	93¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	59
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	18½
American Steel and W. common	68½
American Steel & W. pf.	36

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Citizens	200	New York	235
Commerce	125	New York County	800
Continental	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	130	Pacific	180
East River	2900	Park	300
Fifth Avenue	130	People's	200
First Nat. of S. I.	170	Republic	150
Fourth National	800	Seaboard National	175
Gallatin National	950	Second National	450
Garfield National	112	Seventh National	115
German-American	160	Shoe & Leather	93
Greenwich	880	State of New York	104
Hanover	140	West Side	275
Hudson River	147½	Western National	150
Irving	170		
Leather Mfrs.'	170		

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. J. FARMER & CO.—Schedules of Albert J. Farmer, doing business as A. J. Farmer & Co., wholesale liquor dealer at 60 Broad Street, were filed yesterday by William Wolff, the assignee. They show liabilities, $57,541; nominal assets, $33,469; actual assets, $7,498. Considerable of the assets are pledged for loans. It is expected that the loans will be taken up and the collateral released, which will, it is thought, considerably increase the value of the assets.

DEMAREST & JORALEMON.—Nicholas H. Joralemon, surviving partner of Demarest & Joralemon, wholesale dealers in harness and netting at 103 Barclay Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin F. Werner, without preference. David M. Demarest, the other partner, died on June 22 last. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, having been established fifty years. The cause of the assignment was that the firm had not enough ready money to pay bills coming due, but it was expected that all the creditors would be paid in full as soon as the assets can be realized upon. It is understood that the liabilities will not exceed $30,000.

RECEIVER FOR R. J. DEAN & CO.

Suit for Dissolution of Partnership by Two Members of the Firm.

Judge Bookstaver of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Eugene W. Guindon receiver for the firm of R. J. Dean & Co., storage warehousemen and bankers, whose principal office is at 302 Greenwich Street, in a suit brought by Alvin J. Donally and Edward W. Dean, two of the partners, against Robert J. Dean, the senior partner, for a dissolution of the partnership. The bond was fixed at $15,000.

The firm was lessee of about eighty buildings in various parts of the city for storage purposes, principally on Greenwich, Washington, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Jay, Beach, North More, and Clarkson Streets. Robert J. Dean started in this line of business in 1879, with the firm of Seaver & Dean. It dissolved in 1882, and was succeeded by R. J. Dean & Co. The present firm was formed on March 1, 1889, and has continued ever since. The articles of copartnership provided for the appointment of Robert J. Dean as receiver in the event of the firm being dissolved through the Court, but it was stated yesterday that Mr. Dean refused to act, and another receiver was named. It was stated to the Court that the plaintiffs were desirous of terminating the partnership and have given due notice to Mr. Dean.

Before the receiver was appointed a judgment was entered against the firm for $15,217, in favor of Amalia M. Donally; execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley, and he made a levy at 302 Greenwich Street. Mrs. Donally in her complaint said that on June 1 she had a deposit of $15,060 with the firm, for which she drew a check or draft, which was presented for payment on the same day and was dishonored, payment being refused, they said, because they had not sufficient funds to pay it. No part has since been paid. The summons was served on the three partners on June 1, and judgment was taken by default yesterday.

Delos McCurdy, attorney for the plaintiffs, declined to give any particulars. He said that it was not a failure and the firm is not insolvent. Much surprise was expressed in the trade when the news of the receivership became known.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AKERS, Eugene C.—J. H. Volkmann and others ... $124
AUSTIN, John C.—O. H. Droege ... 148
BIXBY, George S., Hadley, Jones, and Smith M. Weed—The Herkimer Bank ... 547
BALDWIN, John W.—A. Robinson, costs ... 10
BASSO, Luigi—Luigia Basso ... 536
BAKER, George H.—G. B. Hurd and another ... 47
BARNET, Leah, and Louis—C. Goodman ... 69
BROWNE, George W.—Bank of Monroe ... 3,408
BREARLY, William H.—R. A. Learned ... 1,354
BAUMANN, Herman—E. Baruch ... 324
CAMPBELL, William B.—M. E. Goulden ... 52
CLAREY, James—I. B. Tyler ... 139
CHELLBORG, Albert—Smith & Sills ... 1,261
CHAMBERS, Ellen M.—W. L. Conway ... 68
CLOGG WRIGHT & CO.—Laudru Silk Mill ... 1,465
CRAWFORD, Samuel—T. M. Robinson & Co., costs ... 102
CONLON, James—New York Distilling Co. ... [illegible]
CROSHER, Henry P.—J. Weeks ... 24
CHARLES, William W. and Edward S. Mayo—L. Spiro, assignee ... 111
DEAN, Robert J. and Edward N., also Alvin J. Donally—Amalia M. Donally ... 15,217

O'BRIEN, John H.—J. McElroy, 3d, guardian
PHILLIPS, Moses L.—C. Weber
POMERANTZ, Jacob—H. Hirshfield and another
QUARRIER, Alexander C.—J. M. Reiner
REYNOLDS, Patrick, Francis Callaghan, and James Magee—Johanna Baumann
RICHARD, Joseph, as President, &c.—I. Leichtag
RADIN, Harris J.—Louis Black and another
REILLY, John F.—The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, costs
ROPE, William W. and Charles R., George W. McChesney, and Phebe A. Godfrey—William R. Creed and another
SAYLES, Solomon and Henry L.—Babylon National Bank
SUYDAM, William A.—G. Lindenmeyer and another
SCHINKEL, John C.—J. Andrews and others
STEDRIE, Karl—E. M. Gilliat
SCHMIERER, Herman—J. Kulla
SHARP, Harry D.—E. A. Sharp
STORM, Edwin R.—G. E. Halsted
STURNU, Issac J.—E. Hartman and another
TAFT, E. Nelson—W. Lanahan and others
TAYLOR, Charles H.—The Hercules Cement Company
THE MARKET REFRIGERATING COMPANY—Crane Company
THE BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER Company—H. Reimers and another
THE HANEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Cycle Age Company
THE GODEY COMPANY—S. L. Richtmyer
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Marcks
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Martin Engel
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James M. Constable and others, trustees
THE HOBBY AND DOODY COMPANY—W. H. Wheeler
VAN NOSTRAND, Marshall R.—Sarah O. G. Pickman, (seven judgments)
VAN NOSTRAND, Marshall R.—Sarah A. H. Grundy
VAN NOSTRAND, Marshall R.—Emma H. Scudder, (three judgments)
WALTERS, William M.—E. Kimpton
WIEGAND, Alexander—L. Sanders
WHITE, Webster—C. R. Barkley
WILSON, James A., and John S. Roake—M. de Trobriand
WIEDERMAN, Rosie, and Benjamin Sulinsky—M. Fischler

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, Middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, July 29.—Flour quiet and steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 corn, 33¾@33⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34⅝; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 red, 66¼c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 2 barley, 32@36c; No. 2 rye, 43@43¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86@86½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $9.30@$9.35; lard, per 100-lb, $5.35@$5.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@5.90; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 25@30c; Port Philip clothing, 32@36c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

COTTON.

Following Thursday afternoon's advance of 5@7 points, it was expected by many that the Liverpool cotton market would send bullish cables yesterday morning; the response, however, was most disappointing. Spot sales in the Liverpool market dropped off to 8,000 bales. The Liverpool future market, after opening at an advance of 2 points, closed barely steady, with the advance practically wiped out. This was too much for our market, and long cotton came out freely. The first call showed an easy feeling, with prices 1@4 points lower. Before 12 M. the decline had reached 6@8 points. For the rest of the session the market was irregular. At the close the feeling was quiet at a net decline of 7@8 points. A leading factor in the weakness of yesterday's market was the official weather forecast by the authorities at Washington; clear weather was predicted for the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States to succeed the long period of excessive moisture, while showers to rains were predicted for Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory—just the weather needed for those sections.

Spot cotton in the local market was about steady, with the close quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands quoted at 6 1-16c and middling Gulf at 6 5-16c. Official advices from Southern spot markets reported business to be quiet, with the general feeling steady. Slight gains in prices were noted in some instances.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	....	....	5,109
Thus far this week	13,280	2,648	8,419
Total since Sept. 1	3,466,006	815,208	2,960,919

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	Nominal 5.86@5.87
August	5.93	5.93	5.86	5.90@5.91
September	5.96	5.96	5.91	5.93@5.94
October	5.99	5.99	5.93	5.96@5.97
November	6.01	6.01	5.96	5.99@6.00
December	6.03	6.03	5.99	6.03@6.04
January	6.08	6.08	6.03	6.06@6.08
February	6.06	6.08	6.06	6.10@6.11
March	6.14	6.14	6.11	6.13@6.15
April	..	..	..	6.17@6.19
May	6.19	6.19	6.19	

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d. December and January, 3 20½s; January and February, 3 20½s; February and March, 3 21b; March and April, 3 22s; April and May, 3 22½b; August, 3 24b; August and September, 3 23v; September and October, 3 22s; October and November, 3 21b; November and December, 3 20½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74	74	74	74
September	70	70	69	69
December	70	70	68 13-16	68⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37½
September	38½	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞
December	39⅜	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25¼
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72	73	70¼	70¼
September	64⅞	65	63⅞	64
December	64⅞	65⅛	64	64
Corn—				
July	33⅝	33⅜	33 7-16	33¼
September	34	34½	33⅜	33⅜
December	34⅝	34 11-16	33⅞	34
Oats—				
July	25½	25⅛	24½	24¼
September	20⅝	20 7-16	20⅛	20⅛
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.42½
September	$5.42½	$5.47½	$5.37½	5.47½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.40
September	5.42½	5.45	5.35	5.42½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.30
September	9.35	9.45	9.20	9.40

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

All of the advance obtained Thursday and more, too, was lost yesterday through liquidation and renewed confident short selling by scalpers. Part of the heaviness was attributed to a break in corn, but weakness in Liverpool, a fair Winter wheat movement, and bearish advices from the Spring wheat belt were also factors connected with the decline.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—July, 68½c; September, 62½c; December, 61⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 84⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 79⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—No. 1 Northern, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; September, 65¼c.

DULUTH, July 29.—No. 1 Northern cash, 75c; September, 64⅝c; December, 63⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 31@33c; white clips, 32½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50½c, free on board, afloat; 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.65@$4.85; Winter straights, $4@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.25@$4.60; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.50; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 60c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—Flour—First patents, $4.35@$4.45; second patents, $4.20@$4.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10.25; family $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 6½c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5@$5.25; refined, South America, $6.40; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound city, 4⅜@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s; American finest colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a narrow one as to scope of fluctuations, and there were no indications of widening speculation. There were sales of 3,750 bags on the call, 7,500 bags up to 12 M., and for the entire session 13,500 bags. The market opened steady at unchanged prices and showed a rather weak undertone as the news from without was in the main unsatisfactory. Havre made bullish overtures to start with, but failed to hold; Hamburg showed speculative apathy; Rio was irregular and weak, while reporting only 8,000 bags received, and Santos was steady and unchanged on receipts of 25,000 bags, making the Brazilian movement 33,000 bags. This feature, with a diminished warehouse movement in this country, produced a bearish feeling. The close was barely steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
September	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
November	..	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
December	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
January	5.60	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.75@5.85
May	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Santos—Good average, 7$500. Hamburg—¼ pfennig net higher. Havre—¼f net higher; January, 37.00; February, 37.00; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 36.50; August, 36.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 27@27½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Turpentine, 25c; resin, A, B, C, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; N, I, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; WG, $1.80; WW, $2.

WILMINGTON, July 29.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; resin, 92½@97½c; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Turpentine, 24½c; resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper, ingot, $11.50; tin, $15.62½; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.57½.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.55; Texans, $4.55@$4.60; fat oxen and stags, $4.35@$4.90; bulls, $2.75@$3.50; cows, $2@$3.50; cable slow; live cattle, 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.50; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 7@9c lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $4.50@$6; culls, $4@$4.25.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.60.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Only One Favorite Landed the Money for the "Talent" Out of Six Races.

HANDICAP FOR FREE LANCE

The Fields Were Larger and the Condition of the Track Was Very Much Better Than on the Preceding Day.

Racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was in marked contrast to that of the previous day, for the track, which on Thursday was as sloppy as a duck pond, had dried out under the warm sunshine until it was in fairly good condition. It was lumpy and soft on the inner rail, but much faster on the outside, and some of the jockeys took advantage of that fact, and took to the overland route when they had horses that did not take kindly to the heavier going.

There was not much of quality in the races, but the fields were much larger than on Thursday, so that both speculators and bookmakers had little to grumble about, except hard luck.

The principal race of the day, the fourth, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, furnished a surprise, for Free Lance, who was not very well supported in the ring, went to the front at the start and was never headed, winning easily by two lengths from Bannock. The latter, who was the choice of the talent, was in trouble at the start, but after going half a mile he got through into second place. Songer rode him for all he was worth in the race through the stretch, but he was unequal to the test.

Dutch Skater found a spot in the third race at a mile and a quarter that was just to his liking, and he won in easy fashion. John E. Madden's filly Helen Thomas was made a strong favorite in the two-year-old handicap at three-quarters of a mile, but Jack Point was by far the best horse in the race, and won easily. The start in the first race was a poor one, for White Buffoon was in front and the others were strung out. Buffoon never relinquished his lead, and won easily by two lengths from Decide.

Only one favorite succeeded in getting past the judges first and that was Dutch Skater. Continental, the favorite in the sixth race, was heavily played, but his hard race on Thursday had taken the edge from his speed, and he could do no better than finish second.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Buffoon, John S. Worthington's br. g., 5 years, by Sailor Prince-Oolat, 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Doggett.)

2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 108, 3 to 1 and even money....(Hamilton.)

3—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 107, 8 to 1....(James.)

Billali, 111, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Athy, 106, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Field Lark, 110, 2 to 1, (O'Connor;) Set Fast, 112, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Red Spider, 100, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Our Breezy, 96, 15 to 1, (Sanger;) The Cad, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tent Pin, 101, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Adaxus, 105, 30 to 1, (Coylie,) and All Over, 114, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Passaic, R. Earle's b. c., by Sir Modred-Irian, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Songer)

2—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 103, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5....(O'Connor)

3—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., 109, 11 to 20....(Doggett)

Hopscotch, 106, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Earline, 103, 60 to 1, (James,) and Klondyke Queen, 103, 40 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12.

1—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's b. h., aged, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 116 pounds, even money....(Collins)

2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 116, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Taral)

3—Landsdale, Jr., W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 113, 4 to 1....(Lewis)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¼.

1—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4 years, by Cavalier-Lady Alice, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5....(Doggett)

2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4, 126, even money and 1 to 3....(Songer)

3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 115, 11 to 5....(Taral)

4—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 97, 10 to 1....(Thompson)

Won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.

1—Jack Point, Kensico Stable's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 126 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money....(Songer)

2—Dan Cupid, J. D. Smith's b. c., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(O'Leary.)

3—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., 109, 6 to 1....(Hamilton.)

Helen Thomas, 105, 6 to 5, (Thompson,) and Dr. Fitzsimmons, 106, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendova, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(O'Leary)

2—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 116, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4....(Taral)

3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 97, 7 to 2....(Songer)

Doggett, 116, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tinkler, 97, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Nedjed	116	Leo Lake	116
Abingdon	116	Gun Metal	104
Bergen	116	Ella Daly	102

SECOND RACE.—For two year olds. Five furlongs.

Life Guard	112	Frohsinn	112
The Gardner	112	Lady Meddlesome	109
Rusher	112	Seraphic	109
Taskmaster	112	Fulminate	107
Muggins	112		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Burlesque	108	Merlin	98
Ben Ronald	107	Charagrace	91
Leo Lake	108	Frohman	91
Endeavor	101	Ruby Lips	89

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Peep o' Day	140	Murillo	112
Lambent	127	Frohman	112
Leedsville	123	St. Nicholas	111
Lannep	123	Lady Marian	110
Tripping	119	Chenille	107
Blue Devil	118	Fleeting Gold	105
Hanwell	115		

FIFTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, of $7,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter.

Howard Mann	133	Ogden	130
Master James	133	Hamburg	112

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Lady Meddlesome	109	Ben Viking	102
Mark Miles	106	Cormorant	102
Matanza	105	Tut Tut	99
Lepida	103	Ninety Cents	99
The Gardner	104		

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short course.

Olindo	157	Rheinstrom	142
Beaufort	148	Baby Bill	136
Trillion	147	El Cid	135
Forget	147		

RACES AT SARATOGA.

Ways and Means Wins Maiden Two-Year-Old Honors.

SARATOGA, July 29.—At the Saratoga Racing Association, second day, the weather was fine and the track in an improved condition over yesterday. There was a fair card for an off day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, $300. Five furlongs. Ways and Means, 115 pounds, (W. Martin,) 3½ to 1 and 6 to 5, won by half a length; A. N. B., 115, (Clawson,) 4½ to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head; Sugden, 115, (R. Williams,) 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:04. Colonel Tommy, Lost Time, Tranquil, Effect and Menu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mares and fillies, three years and upward, $300. One mile. Buela, 120 pounds, (C. Sloane,) even and out, won by three lengths; Lillian Belle, 108, (W. Martin,) 7 to 5 and out, second by four lengths; Saratoga, 108, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Bardella also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three years and upward, $400. Mile and a sixteenth. Athamas, 107 pounds, (W. Martin,) 6 to 5 and out, won by a neck; Peat, 116, (R. Williams,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a length; Valid, 104, (Grey,) 40 to 1 third. Time—1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds, $300. Five furlongs. Mr. Clay, 110 pounds, (C. Sloane,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 10, won by a length; Galahad, 108, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Water Girl, 100, (Civing,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:03¾. Diva also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, $300. Six and a half furlongs. Lexington Pirate, 118 pounds, (McCafferty) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by four lengths; Bon Ina, 113, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Damocles, 115, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Hanlon, Plutarch, Aratoma, Charentus, Oxnard, Marsian, and Organ Pilot also ran.

The attendance was rather light.

The following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Diminutive	101	Ordelette	117
Chrysodor	100	Mario	97
Tyram	97	Flavicus	103

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $5,000. One mile.

Bangle	114	Ben Hadad	104
Glenoine	104	Deerfoot	101
McAllister	104	Hurly Burly	99
Hand Press	104		

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. One mile and a furlong.

Premier, 5 years	112	Squan, 4	109
Estata, 4	112	Poetess, 4	107
Sir Vassar, 5	112	G. B. Cox, 3	100
Havoc, 6	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Kearney Stake for all ages. Three-year-olds or upward.

Tragedian, 4	115	Domita, 4	115
Maceo, 5 yers	125	Irish Reel, 6	114
Premier, 5	115	Hanlon, 5	112
Gotham, 6	125	Dr. Black, 3	104

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Hurdle race. One mile and a quarter over five flights of hurdles.

Hurry Up, 4 years	136	Plutarch, 3	135
Gov. Budd, 5	142	Falsecraft, 5	142
Marble Boy, 5	153	Right of Way, 4	149

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—This afternoon the world's record to wagon was broken twice; first by Kentucky Union, who went under the mark established by the Village Farm stallion, The Abbot, a second and a half, and second by Grace Hastings, who lowered the mark to 2:09½, half a second below even the unrecognized clip of Elloree.

In the first race, the 2:10 trot, continued over from the day before, The Abbot, with Geers in the sulky, traveled the fastest heat trotted this year, and the fastest trotted on the Glenville track in two seasons, cut the world's record for five-year-old geldings from 2:09¼ to 2:08½, and went three heats that formed the fastest race trotted this season, robbing Mattie Patterson of her recently gained glory. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Eagle Flannigan, b. g., by Eagle, (Hudson)	4	2	2
Pilot Boy, g. g., (Mell)	2	3	4
Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	3	4	5
Rilma, b. m., (Benson)	5	5	3

Time—2:08½; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Anne Lee, b. m., by Alfred G., (Hudson)	1	5	1	1
Evangeline, rn. m., (McLaughlin)	3	1	2	6
Silver Hal, rn. s., (McDermott)	2	2	3	2
William Harold, b. s., (Allen)	5	3	5	3
Harry Woodbine, b. g., (J. Curry)	4	6	4	4
Don Sphinx, (Speer)	6	4	6	5

Time—2:12¼; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:14¾.

2:14 Class, Trotting; Purse $2,000.

Dione, b. m., by Eros, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Wilbur, br. g., (Hilgert)	4	2	4
Red Bee, b. g., (D. Wilson)	2	4	3
Cedacala, b. m., (Keyes)	8	10	2
Medium Wood, b. g., (Hudson)	10	3	5
Black Silk, blk. g., (Bush)	5	6	8
Alrich, blk. g., (Bowne)	9	5	6
Hastings, b. s., (Bocock)	6	7	10
Courier, b. s., (Nickols)	7	9	7
Thorn, b. m., (Brown)	12	8	9
Mountaineer, b. g., (Lapham)	11	11	11
John Nolan, b. g., (Speer)	3	dis.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:09.

2:05 Class, Pacing; Purse $2,000.

Anacona, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	1	1	2	4	1
Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash)	4	5	1	1	4
Anats, b. s., (Keyes)	5	6	6	2	2
Bumps, b. g., (D. Wilson)	2	2	7	6	5
Bright Light, b. m., (Bounds)	7	7	3	3	3
Pearl Onward, b. m., (Spear)	6	4	4	5	6
William Wallace Scribner, br. s., (Mull)	3	3	5	dr.	

Time—2:04¾; 2:05½; 2:05¼; 2:09½; 2:09¼.

Trial heats to beat wagon record (2:12½) made by The Abbott at Hartford on July 4:

	¼	½	¾	Mile.
Kentucky Union	:32	1:05	1:37¾	2:10¾
Grace Hastings	:33	1:06¾	1:38¾	2:09½

At Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 29.—Summary of races at Granite State Park:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, (Collins)	3	1	6	5	4	1	2	1
Bingen, b. s., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer)	5	7	2	6	1	4	1	2
J. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	3
Nicola, b. g., (Knapp)	4	4	4	1	2	2	4	4
Sidney McGregor, b. s., (Conley)	2	2	3	4	dis.			
Hazel Dell, blk. m., (Dore)	6	5	5	3	dr.			
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	7	6	dr.					

Time—2:12½; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:17¼; 2:18.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Little Dick, br. g., by Harry Plummer, dam unknown, (Coville)	1	1	5	1
Timbel, br. g., by Bermuda-Tennie B., by Black Pilot, (Payne)	2	2	1	4
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	8	6	2	3
Greenbrino, b. s., (Gilbert)	7	8	8	2
Philip T., b. s., (Brennan)	4	3	7	7
Jim Crow, blk. g., (Cox)	3	4	4	8
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	9	9	3	6
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	5	5	6	5
Andy W., ch. g., (Folsom)	6	7	9	dr

Time—2:18; 2:14¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

2:16 Trot; Purse $500.

Nice, b. s., by Arion, (Titer)	1	1	1
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	5	3	2
Paddy D., ch. g., (Payne)	8	2	3
Hattie R., b. m., (McDonald)	2	5	7
Nick, ch. g., (Woodbury)	3	4	6
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	6	6	4
Success, g. g., (Demarest)	7	7	5
Tonnahinch, b. g., (Collins)	4	8dr.	
Electric Light, br. g., (Loomis)	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

2:10 Trot; Purse $500, (Unfinished.)

Alcydalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr.—Comees Sister, by Daniel Lambert, (Dore)	4	1	3	2	1
Captain Jack, blk. g., by Blake Wilkes-Mattie C., by Wildwood, (Flynn)	2	2	1	1	2
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	1	3	2	3	3
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	3	4	dis.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:11½; 2:18; 2:18¾; 2:11¼.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—The midsummer meeting of the Western New York trotting circuit was brought to a close this afternoon. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Wilkesmaid, b. m., Harvey Ernst, Syracuse	1	2	7	1	1
Una Bell, ch. m., W. J. Haggarty, Hemlock Lake	3	1	1	3	5
Karnock, blk. g., L. H. Tubbs, Scotland, N. C.	2	7	2	2	3
Rosy Lynn, ch. m., William Cobb, Spring Mills	8	5	6	5	2
Billy B., g. g., F. L. Brewster, Lyons	4	3	3	4	7
Hazel, blk. m., W. P. Briggs, Asrington, Md	6	6	4	7	4
Helen M., b. m., S. S. Blackham, Philadelphia, Penn	5	4	5	6	6
Colonel Macy, b. s., D. R. Blackman, Wellsville	7	dis.			

Time—2:22¼; 2:28½; 2:22½; 2:21½; 2:24¾.

Free for All.—Purse $500.

Coleridge, b. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse	1	1	1
Tony Wilcox, ch. m., W. M. Wilcox, North Lansing	2	2	2
Bullmont, g. h., S. G. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	3	3	3

Time—2:18; 2:14¾; 2:14.

2:18 Pace.—Purse $400.

Dora Highwood, ch. m., Vernon Miller, Oneida Castle	1	1	1
Ashwood, g. s., F. M. Clark, Marion	2	2	5
Harry M., br. g., F. J. Manning, Watkins	3	5	2
Cynthia E., ch. g., Fred Mitchell, Norwich	8	3	12
William Brookfield, blk. g., W. L. Snow, Hornellsville	12	11	3
Idemont, b. g., S. G. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	4	6	6
Water Lily, blk. m., S. P. Kreiham, Binghamton	6	9	4
Little Wonder, b. s., S. W. Frame, Belleville	10	4	13
Tony M., blk. g., G. A. Palmer, Syracuse	5	14	11
Forrestona, b. m., John F. Powers, Ilion	9	7	7
Broadwell, blk. s., William Cobb, Spring Mills	11	10	8
Queen Lil, blk. m., Ira Rapleo, Dundee	14	8	10
Mary Wilkes, b. m., J. B. Pitman, Spaeta	13	12	9
Aplomb, b. s., Samuel Howe, Cobleskill	7	13	14

Time—2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:17¼.

One Mile Running and Repeat.—Purse, $150.

Cake Walk, b. m., J. Wright, Marcellus	3	1	1
Fanslight, s. g., H. R. Elliott, Wellsville	1	5	2
Cashier, b. c., F. B. Hawthorn, Rochester	2	3	ro
Bell Boy, b. c., Ira Rapeo, Dundee	5	2	ro
Teddy, ch. c., E. Mahan, Syracuse	4	4	ro

Time—1:40¾; 1:47½; 1:55¼.

At Albany.

ALBANY, July 29.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:16 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.—Othello, blk. g., by George Simmons-Lillie H., by Milwaukee Clay, (Ryan,) won first, third, and fifth heats; Star Boy, b. g., (McDonald,) won second and fourth heats; Apalert, b. g., (Powers,) third; Bert Sheldon, blk. g., (George Smith,) fourth. Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:16¼; 2:16; 2:17¼.

Free-for-All, Pacing; Purse $500.—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Jill, (Birney,) won in straight heats; Connor, blk. g., (Maguire,) second; Berkshire Courier, b. g., (Cy Smith,) third. Time—2:08¼; 2:11½; 2:07¼.

2:26 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.—Spinalong, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Nevada, by Princeps, (Achull,) won in straight heats; Highland Maid, br. m., (McDonald,) second; Norcol, b. g., (Devey,) third. Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nearly an Entire Block Front on Central Park, West Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Morris Steinhardt has sold to the Globe Realty Company the block front on Central Park West, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, with the exception of the Ninety-fifth Street corner, 176.8 by 100. Mr. Steinhardt bought the plot in April. The present selling price is reported at $185,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph Guinet to a Mr. Schiff, the five-story American basement dwelling, 146 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 102.2.

Alexander W. Fraser has bought and has resold to Henry Thurston, with a building loan, the old buildings at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Prince Street, 40.11 by 74.

Sonn Brothers have sold to John Walker the old building, southwest corner of Washington and Beach Streets, 25.1 by 75. The buyer will erect a six-story building on the lot.

Martin & Brother have sold, through Frank A. Barnaby, the Hoagland residence, 366 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, recently purchased by them.

Fitzsimons & Smith were the brokers in the trade of the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for 511 to 517 West Forty-eighth Street.

It is reported that Gordon Brothers have sold the five-story brick flat, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report the sale of four lots at the northeast corner of German Place and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for John De Hart, to Mary Schafer, at $22,500; also, of the five-story tenement, 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for Mary Schafer, to John De Hart, at $30,250.

Troger Brothers have leased from Robert Goelet, through David Stewart, the plot, equivalent to about six lots, at the junction of Edgecombe Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, opposite the entrance to the new Speedway. The lease is for a term of twenty years, and the aggregate rental, about $85,000. A large roadhouse will be erected on the plot, work on which will begin immediately.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Isidore S. and Max S. Korn, for $50,800, the six-story brick tenement, 71 Barrow Street, running through to 85 and 87 Commerce Street, 35.11 by 75 by 39.10 by 75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 59 and 61 Montgomery Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 44 by 50, Nathan Lieber of 1,657 Madison Avenue, owner; M. J. Smallheiser, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 119 Maiden Lane, for a three-story brick fire-engine house, 26.1 by 80, city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 244 to 248 Broome Street, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 26.1 by 82.7 and 30.6 by 77.6, Harris Fine and David Kidansky, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $70,000.

Second and Third Avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, for three one-story iron Inspectors' houses, 6 by 8, Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southwest corner of Convent Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 46.8, John Connors of 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 56 feet west of Convent Avenue, for two four-story brick dwellings, 22 by 44, John Connors, owner; John C. Burne, architect; cost, $30,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for eight four-story brick flats, 25 by 73 and 86; Abelman & Rosenbaum of 1,804 Madison Avenue, owners; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $140,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 274.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 60; Joseph Gleason of 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Arthur J. O'Connor, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 609 and 611 Southern Boulevard, for two one-story brick stores, 29.6 by 36.6 and 11.3 by 21.6; the Joseph J. Gleason Company of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Maney, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 577 Tremont Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 58; Joseph Kerr of 573 Tremont Avenue, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 535 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 27.6 by 61 by 35.6 by 65; Charles F. Ramsdell of 312 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 306 to 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dispensary and dwelling; Amity Baptist Church of 310 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Rossiter & Wright, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 220 William Street, to a six-story brick factory; August Zinsser of 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John A. Roebling & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 66 Beekman Street, to a four-story brick store and shop; F. W. Meyer, owner; H. Read of 67 Gold Street, builder; cost, $500.

No. 64 West Fourth Street, to a four-story brick store and shop; John B. Ireland, owner; G. Randall, architect; cost, $485.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 72.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 29.

BARROW ST, 71, 25x75; E. J. Gavegan, referee, to Isidore S. Korn and another.	50,800
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x100; Rachel T. Whitehead to John C. Lathrop	29,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x100; John C. Lathrop to the New York Church of Christ, Scientist	4,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176.2x100; Morris Steinhardt to Globe Realty Company	100
CRESTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Arthur E. Briggs to Elizabeth Tiernan	34,000
ELIZABETH ST, e s, Lot 42, map of E. Livingstone, 20x87.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Rosina Pati	20,000
FOREST AV, w s, 370.2 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Thomas Daly to William Hughes.	2,000
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Jefferson St, 40x150; William Wach and wife to Charles Whealen	13,000
JEROME ST, Lot 70, map of new village of Jerome; Angelina Borgaro to Michael Belotto	1,800
LOT 191, map of Van Nest Park; William Schnell to Marie Wittekind	400
LOT 191, map of Van Nest Park; Rudolph Wittekind to William Schnell	400
MANGIN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 125x98.11; Jane E. Cusack to Louis Rinaldo	6,500
NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.7x15.10x92.3; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to Thomas F. Whalen.	4,400
PROSPECT AV, w s, 171 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x100; John S. Larmour to Julia E. Larmour	5
SHERIFF ST, 81; Suffolk St, 72; Bernard Drescher and wife to Charles H. Young, receiver	1
VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 350 ft s of Fletcher St, 73x150; John J. Brady and another to William Hodgson	100
VILLA AV, w s, 559.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 73.3x155.6x136.8; Frank McGarry to Anna F. Ramsdell	1,650
VYSE AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Jacob Walter and wife to Christian Walter	600
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 18.9x150, 24th Ward; Mary R. Schwarz to Winslow E. Buzby	1
WILLIS AV, e s, 24.10 ft s w from 3d Av, 25.10x76.3x irregular; Charles H. Zeltner to Mary M. Zeltner	Gift.
WILLIS AV, e s, 24.10 ft s w from 3d Av, 25.10x76.3x irregular; Henry Zeltner to Charles H. Zeltner	Gift.
1ST AV, e s, 23.10 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Otto C. Waeterling	22,000
1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; Charles D. Hilson to Susannah Hall	Exch.
2D AV, 677, w s, 24.8x105; Annie McDaniels and another to James A. Hume	9,000
3D AV, 669, e s, 25.1x80; Henry Weiss to Charles H. Randall	15,000
5TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Madeline Pierce to Herbert Reeves	1
5TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Charles Selden and wife to Madeline Pierce	1
5TH ST, n s, 74.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25.3x48.6; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to John Hannemann and wife	12,000
6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Henry Feisel and wife	18,000
11TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 55x100, Wakefield; Michael Joswik and wife to Michael Rusoski	1,375
14TH ST, 432 East, 25x94.2x29.10x110.6; Henry J. Wirth to John Kohl	14,250
16TH ST, n s, 187.3 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; Monson Morris to Gerson Hyman and another	13,000
16TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; John E. Kaughran to Gerson Hyman and another	13,000
16TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; James Morris to Gerson Hyman and another	13,000
16TH ST, n s, 209.8 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.6x92; Helen V. C. Morris, by guardian, to Gerson Hyman and another.	13,000
17TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; George C. Austin, referee, to Julius Maier and another	11,775
45TH ST, n s, 288.11 ft e of 7th Av, 17.2x100.4; Edgar V. Lindsley to Angelica P. H. Allen	1
62D ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Michael H. Underwood to Ella J. Breckenridge	19,000
68TH ST, 309 West, 25x100.5; Frederick Voss to W. D. Morgan	1
82D ST, s s, 231.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Philip Patash and wife to Carl Bunte and wife	16,600
99TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Imogene Hart to John W. Stevens	100
114TH ST, 31 West, 20x100.11; Arthur Gorch to Henry Hermann	Exch.
127TH ST, s s, 206.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Morris E. Sterne to Herman Scheideberg	14,140
138TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to James F. Sullivan	7,000
147TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 22.6x79.11; William H. Shaw to William H. Shaw and another	1
162D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1.6x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Henry Muller, Sr.	1
162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50.5x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Henry Muller, Sr.	1
166TH ST, 463 West, 25x100; W. D. Morgan to Lena Voss	1
180TH ST, s s, 28.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.3x95; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company	4,100
182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Loretta O. Smith to Mercantile Cooperative Bank	1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Johannes Sebastian; s s of 6th St, 275.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20 years from May 1, 1882	340
BOFFA, Annabale, to Antonino Lui; 110½ Mulberry St, 3 years	228
CONSTABLE, Fannie, to Ike Applebaum; 1 Jackson St, 5 years	850
CONSTABLE, William, to Patrick McCullagh; 1 Jackson St, 5 years	850
CORN, Henry, to George Everall; 258 and 260 5th Av, part, 5 years	4,750
FROELICH, Julius, to Christian Muller; 587 10th Av, 5 years	800
GRENNELL, George, to Peter Tivnan and another; 155 East 125th St, 5 years	2,500
HARNISCH, Frederick R., and others to Louisa Spazlandi; 223 and 225 East 103d St, 5 years	3,000
HINCK, Anna, to Gustave Berjan; 1,944 Lexington Av, store, &c., 5 years	720
SESA, Nicola D., and others to Donato D. Sesa and another; 114 and 116 Mulberry St, 5 years	6,300
SHAPIRO, Adolph, and another to Mary Cohen; 114 Lewis St, 5 years	2,350
WITZEL, Julia, to Herman Rosenbaum; 205 Eldridge St, 5 years	2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTHOLOMEW, Iola J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 322, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	478
BILOTTO, Michael and Rachel, to Angelina Borgano; n s of Jerome St, Lot 70, map of new village of Jerome, installments	300
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Mary R. Schwarz; w s of Washington Av, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 24th Ward, 2 years	1,500
CONGER, Clarence R., to Lucinda W. Smith, executrix, &c.; e s of East Broadway, Lot 988, map of Hendrick Rutgers estate, leasehold, demand	4,500
CULLEN, Catharine, to John Devine; e s of Anthony Av, 202.3 ft s of 174th St, 3 years	1,000
ELDER, Francis W., and another to Henry Clark and others, executors, &c.; s s of Morris Park Av, Lot 102, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 2 years	1,000
FEISEL, Henry, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 6th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
GARRY, Patrick, to George H. Ergott; plot at s corner of land of Samuel Nelson, on n s of Willow Lane Road, Westchester, 3 years	600
HAHN, John H. and Elizabeth, to Marie Eichler; e s of Stebbins Av, 55 ft s of Home St, 1 year	2,000
HANNEMANN, John, and wife to Abraham Goldsmith; n s of 5th St, 74.3 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	8,000
HEALY, Fanny T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 82d St, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	500
HESS, Jacob, to Carroll & Shufflin; w s of Audubon Av, 36 ft s of 185th St, demand	350
HESS, Jacob, to Joseph A. Haas; w s of Audubon Av, 36 ft s of 185th St, demand	350
HESS, Jacob, to Fredenburg & Lounsbury; s w corner of Audubon Av and 185th St, demand	909
HESS, Jacob, to John Preusser; w s of Audubon Av, 89.10 ft n of 184th St, demand	819
HESS, Jacob, to Charles A. McQueston; w s of Audubon Av, 36 ft s of 185th St, demand	350
HODGES, Frank M., to Isaac Butler; Lots 21 and 22, map of Kingsland estate, 3 years	2,200
HOFFMAN, Emil, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,125 3d Av, and 201 East 116th St, leasehold, demand	2,500
HOUGET, Marie N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 57th St, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years	15,000
HUME, James A., to De Witt C. Middleton and others, as Commissioners, &c.; 697 2d Av, 5 years	10,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to John E. Kaughran; 325 East 16th St, 1 year	10,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; n s of 16th St, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 1 year	11,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to James Morris; n s of 16th St, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 1 year	10,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Alonzo C. Monson, as guardian; n s of 16th St, 209.8 ft e of Livingston Place, 1 year	10,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Monson Morris; n s of 16th St, 187.3 ft e of Livingston Place, 1 year	10,000
LATHROP, John C., to Rachel T. Whitehead; w s of Central Park West, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 3 years	25,000
LEHMANN, Louis, to The George Bechtel Brewing Company; Washington Av, n w corner of 186th St, 2 years	3,100
McCAFFRAY, Jane, to William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c.; s s of Jennings St, 537.7 ft e of Union Av, new line, 3 years	6,000
MEEHAN, James, to Thomas O'Rorke; n e corner of Union Av and Dawson St, 2 years	6,000
MEEHAN, James, to Thomas O'Rorke; n w corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, 2 years	5,000
MEIER, Julius, and Frederick Wachtel to Charles K. Beekman and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 17th St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	8,000
MULLER, Henry, Sr., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e s of 162d St, 80.7 ft s e of Brook Av, demand	3,500
PARMELEE, William I., and wife to Jane A. Parmelee; s s of 182d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, secures note	3,000
PATI, Rosina, to Mary H. Laurence and another, executors, &c.; e s of Elizabeth St, Lot 42, map of Ed. Livingstone, No. 1, 3 years	10,000
RANDALL, Charles H., to Marcia B. Beals; 669 3d Av, 2 years	3,000
RUSOSKI, Michael, to the Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of 11th St, 50 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments	4,080
SCHEIDEBERG, Herman and Fannie, to Harry W. Leonard; 120 West 127th St, 3 years	9,000
STEVENS, John W., to Imogene Hart; s s of 99th St, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years	6,500
SULLIVAN, James F., to Thomas J. McGuire; s s of 138th St, 75 ft e of Brown Place, 2 years	2,000
SULLIVAN, Margaret, to Julia A. Gainey; 1,797 Lexington Av, 2 months	500
TRAINOR, Ann M., to Sadie B. Clocke; e s of Creston Av, Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 1 year	100
TRAINOR, Ann M., to Elba A. and Gertrude L. Maring; e s of Creston Av, Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 3 years	1,500
WAETERLING, Otto C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 1st Av, 23.10 ft s of 4th St, 3 years	18,000
WALTER, Christian, to N. Park Collins and another; s e s of Vyse Av, 75 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 1 year	400
WHALEN, Thomas F., and wife to New York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of Nelson Av, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, installments	4,690
WHEALAN, Charles, to William Wach and wife; e s of Franklin Av, 145 ft s of Jefferson St, 2 years	3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DINKELMAN, Sarah and Betsey, to George A. Roberts	2,750
GOLDBERG, Harris, to Bernhard Striem.	3,000
GOLDBERG, Harris, to Adolph Katzman, (two mortgages)	6,000
HAGAN, Annie, to Trustees of New York Universalist Relief Fund	1,200
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst	3,000
REINER, Emma, to Sarah F. Fabbricotti, guardian	1,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Donald Mackay	25,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,317; Joseph Bologna against Joseph Pickett, owner; Frank Van Pelt, contractor	$143
CHERRY ST, 328; Lipman Abel against Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; Abraham Silverson, contractor	100
DIVISION ST, 324 and 326; Emil Schaik and Matthew H. Mercer against Abram W. Egbert, owner; John Duane, lessee; McKinney & Son, contractors	225
DYKMAN ST, n s, 300 ft w of the Harlem River, 75x25; John O'Callaghan against John Shady, owner; James Kolbach, contractor	12
UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 25 ft s of Jackson Av, 25x100; Carmine Cipolla against Pasquale d'Auria, owner and contractor.	9
WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Frank J. Ferrell against John Pettit, owner and contractor	318
WEST END AV, 512; Mitchell & McMein against William K. McClure, owner and contractor	323
WEST ST, 18; H. M. Van Wagner against John Stack, owner and contractor	73
WORTH ST, 142 to 150, and 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place; Johnson Brothers against Mary Brown, owner; Sylvester D. Brown, contractor	250
117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 76x100; Henry Krorr against Brooker & Schroeder, owners; Hogben & Brown, contractors	15
117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 76x100; Frank Ledford against Brooker & Schroeder, owners; Hogben & Brown, contractors	7
117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 76x100; Austin Greene against Brooker & Schroeder, owners; Hogben & Brown, contractors	14
145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Michael Tully against William C. Turner, owner; Frank E. Stephens, contractor	901

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Beach St, 25x75; Hyman and Henry Sonn against John Walker, 10 payments	$16,000
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Emil Bloch with John Babcock, 10 payments	40,000

Lis Pendens.

ATTORNEY ST, 17; Jane E. Oothout against Jacob Bernstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 51.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x95; Benjamin W. Winans and others, trustees, against Patrick and Mary W. Merrigan, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Allen & Talmage.

BARROW ST, 17; Josephine W. Johnson and others, executors, &c., against Bridget Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

CHERRY ST, 365 and 367; Catharine B. Davis and another against Edward Feibel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

LOT 54, map property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, 24th Ward; Samuel I. Samuels against Morris Lewine, (specific performance.) Attorneys, Horwitz & Samuels.

MONROE ST, n s, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 25.11x101.7x27.4x101.11; John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., against Louise Rockwell, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, J. F. Coffin.

MULBERRY ST, 36; Jane E. Oothout against Catherine Maher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

RENWICK ST, e s, 357.9 ft s of Spring St, 20.4x irregular; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edgar W. Youmans and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Russell & Percy.

RIVERSIDE AV, or Drive, s e corner of 95th St, 76.2x88.5x75.6x88.9; New York Building and Improvement Company against Springfield Elevator and Pump Company, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. de H. Brower.

7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 27th St, 27.10x irregular; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Clara A. Stein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

7TH AV, e s, 22.1 ft n of 27th St, 27.9x irregular; Charles Lanier, trustee, &c., against Charles A. Stein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

7TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 22.1x irregular x— to 27th St x59.5; Mary M. Lanier and another, executors, &c., against Charles A. Stein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

13TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 22x87.2x22.8x92.9; Michael Meyer against John P. Meyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roesch & Steiner.

26TH ST, 315 East; John Miller against Catherine E. Keegan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Adler.

27TH ST, n s, 59.5 ft e of 7th Av, 18.6x irregular; Stephen Duncan against Benjamin Sire and another, (foreclosure of moraage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

30TH ST, n s, 142.11 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2; José C. de Rivas against Maria F. de Rivas and others, (partition.) Attorneys, Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez.

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, against John Van Dolsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

35TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Union Trust Company, trustee, &c., against Margaret Graham, and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

50TH ST, 362 East; Jane E. Oothout against Edward Feibel and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; Samuel N. Hoyt against Dexter B. Horton and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

99TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x100.11; Charles Lanier against Sarah Myers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.—Jane Jones and Anna R. English.

At 11 A. M.—August Steegman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Frankenberg—Albert J. Appell. Terry vs. Wiederman, (three cases)—Charles A. Runk. Wall vs. Woolley—Louis Hannemann. Kingman vs. Barnes—George H. Cowie. Greenbaum vs. Taylor—John J. McCauley, Jr. Moore vs. Maurer—William C. Arnold. Matter of Askine, Jr.—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Beckel—A. S. Norton. Entz vs. Smith—Thomas F. Donnelly. Murphy vs. Murphy—Arthur Truax. De Sperati vs. Cohn—Louis Van Gaasbeck. Levin vs. Levin—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Katonah Avenue, (and ten other cases)—Theodore F. Hascall. Herzfield vs. Reinach—William H. Van Steenburgh.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Kattenhorn—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Valentine vs. Juck—Messmore Kendall.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Banks—William H. Sage. Beebe vs. Hamilton—Sylvester L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Matilda E. Goodwin vs. Frank J. Ferrell—William H. Ricketts. Alvin J. Donally vs. Robert J. Dean—Eugene W. Guindon. Walter R. Wood vs. Alecia Loughran—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Charles Raoul Duval vs. Nathaniel C. Reynal—Anderson T. Herd.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST SUIT.

Sternbachs Get an Offer from New York for Their Equitable Bonds.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Charles and Maurice Sternbach and Abraham Hermann, the Eastern bondholders in the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, whose suit against the consolidated companies was decided adversely yesterday by Judge Gibbons, have abandoned an appeal to the higher courts.

They hold $42,000 worth of Equitable bonds, and claim to have been offered $45,000 for these bonds in New York. Their attorneys say they are debating whether to carry on the litigation or accept this offer.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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EXCURSIONS.

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Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
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From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

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Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 8:00, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, P. M. Leave L. I. City ten minutes later. Frequent trains returning.

Special THREE-DAY EXCURSIONS, Including HOTELS and ALL EXPENSES.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, New York, $18.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, (Alexandria Bay and return,) $11.50. Second section, leaving AUGUST 6, $10.
AUGUST 6. Niagara Falls, $14.50.
FOUR-DAY EXCURSION.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, $30.
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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM. ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Long Island.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvm'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936 [illegible] family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortab[illegible] cools superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circula[illegible] of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class rooms; reasonable; transients accommodated; references; table boarders taken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a settled, quiet, industrious young woman with a family living in the country; has good experience in all kinds of cooking; references from present and other employers. Cook, care E. W. Dayton, 650 Madison Av., corner 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker of long experience in leading house; expert fitter; will make gowns after latest models; out by day. Miss Keegan, 313 West 118th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl speaking French, German, English and instructing in music, as governess to children. M. F., 115 West 28th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; good city reference. M. D., 650 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, college educated, honest, industrious, and faithful, with business experience and good reference, desires employment with fair wages. Address D. R., Box 147 Times Office.

FOREMAN or MANAGER.—By a single man as foreman or manager on a farm; knows all about horses and cattle; good references. G. Ramseyer, Lyons, Somerset Co., N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 161 Times Office.

HUDSON COUNTY TAXES.

State, School, and County Dues Apportioned Among the Municipalities.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes yesterday apportioned the State, school, and county dues among the various municipalities as follows:

	Valuations.	School Tax.	County Tax.
Jersey City	$89,379,440	$247,858.68	$489,386.74
Bayonne	12,627,845	35,018.36	69,135.23
Hoboken	27,346,320	75,834.25	149,716.80
North Bergen	3,787,185	10,507.81	20,745.12
West Hoboken	5,674,546	15,736.12	31,067.14
West New York	2,587,150	7,174.44	14,164.19
Union Hill	3,834,200	10,632.64	20,991.57
Weehawken	3,018,312	8,370.10	16,524.28
Guttenberg	828,950	2,298.77	4,538.36
Kearny	3,990,000	11,064.60	21,844.56
East Newark	1,810,200	5,019.88	9,910.58
Harrison	3,426,735	9,502.70	18,760.77

The total valuations of the county are $158,312,883. The school tax rate is $2.78 and the county tax rate $5.48.

Prospecting for Gas in Jersey.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 29.—William N. Potter of Syracuse is in Rahway, representing a syndicate, prospecting for natural gas. For some time it has been thought that this section of New Jersey contained gas in large quantities. So confident does the concern feel that is backing Mr. Potter, that the Rahway City Council will be petitioned at its next meeting to grant this company a franchise for piping the strets and avenues, preparatory to furnishing light and heat to private residences, factories, and public buildings. Meantime prospecting is going on.

Pushed Under Train and Killed.

HASTINGS, N. Y., July 29.—In a quarrel over the possession of a lantern at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, between Peter Debato, the Italian station watchman of the New York Central Railroad at this place and Frederick Tator of Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, the latter pushed Debato so that he fell under a moving freight train. Both of his legs were cut off and he died shortly afterward in St. Joseph's Hospital, in Yonkers. Tator has been arrested, charged with manslaughter. He says he had no intention of killing Debato. His story is that he merely shoved him away, so as to continue the fight, and that he had no idea Debato would fall under the train.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa&S3

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. jy16-1aw6wSa

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-1aw6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

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HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bookhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phineas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

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HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

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McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f5-1aw6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Booraem and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-1aw8wS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.

BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Take notice that I shall apply to a Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at a term thereof to be held at the General Post Office Building in the County of New York, on September 6th, 1898, at 11 A. M., for an order passing my accounts as substituted assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and also the accounts of Edward V. B. Dodd, deceased, as assignee of the said estate, and also allowing my expenses, as set forth in said account, and my commissions, and such other allowance as the Court may grant, and also for an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt, all in accordance with my petition and accounts herein filed, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of said court, on June 24th, 1898, and in pursuance of the order of Hon. Addison Brown, Judge, filed in the office of the Clerk of said court on July 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898.

GEORGE H. FISH, Substituted Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY,
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 20th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy20-1aw6wS

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John S. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell at an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 310 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all the assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.

FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

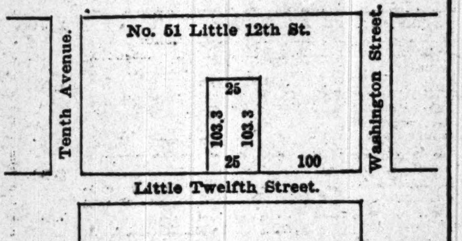
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1883," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy13-2aw3wW&S&au3

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) "HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU," 68 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso....40th St. & B'way. Tdh. $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage,6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.-w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Grenoble, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest, } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh.Gypsy Band
Agassiz Rest, 116 University Pl. Alc., Tdh., 50c
Jacquin.......57 West 28th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
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Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc,tdh.40c.

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CLEOPATRA..........August 13
VICTORIA...........August 20
BOADICEA...........August 27
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ALL NEW STEAMERS THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
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Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon | Anchoria, Sept. 17, Noon
City of Rome..............Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
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Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
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PERU, via Honolulu...........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie. Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

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On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

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Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

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HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St. N.R.: 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St. N.R.: 9:30.

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CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) 3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,234 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL, Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:30, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sunday.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M.; due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and passenger cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, for Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:30, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 5:30, 6:15 P. M., 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. Sundays.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street, 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville, Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only.) Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Through Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford; arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:30 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

HAMILTON FISH'S FUNERAL

Buried with Military Honors After Impressive Services in St. Mark's Church.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS PRESENT

Interment at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, Where Volleys Were Fired Over the Grave and "Taps" Were Sounded.

With the military honors appropriate to his rank, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Troop L of the Rough Riders, who was one of the first American soldiers to fall in the advance against Santiago, was buried in the Fish family plot at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, just before noon. These services, although of a simple character, were made impressive by the participation of many of the dead soldier's military and college friends and by the uncommon demonstration of public interest which the services evoked.

A crowd of several hundreds of people assembled in the vicinity of the quaint little church in St. Mark's Place, near Second Avenue, early in the forenoon, although the time set for the services to begin was 11:30 o'clock. This crowd swelled rapidly, and when the uniformed members of Squadron A who had been detailed to act as escort and pall bearers reached the church they found an eager but orderly multitude sufficiently large to fill the church ten times over. A strong detail of policemen, under Inspector Cross and Capt. Delaney, established a cordon around the church, thereby preventing any obstruction of the approaches.

Owing to the limited capacity of the building, it was necessary to restrain the general public until after the funeral party and invited friends were seated. Only a few hundred other persons were admitted, and the remaining thousands contented themselves with peering through the iron fence of the venerable churchyard, or watching from across the street the platoon of Squadron A men who, with the exception of the pall bearers, remained outside the church throughout the services.

A delegation of nearly seventy-five members of the Delta Psi, the college fraternity to which Hamilton Fish belonged, marched into the church about 11:15 o'clock and took seats reserved for them on the right of the main aisle. The front pews on the left of the main aisle were reserved for members of the family, and pews in the centre of the church were assigned to the wounded members of the Rough Riders and the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

The Wounded Soldiers Present.

There were about a dozen of these wounded boys in blue in attendance, including Sergt. Joseph Kline of Troop L, Rough Riders, who was shot in the knee; Edward Culver of the same troop, who was shot through the body, and Corp. G. H. Seaver of the same troop, who was shot in the right leg. The latter proudly remarked that he had charge of the ration squad to which Hamilton Fish belonged.

Other Rough Riders present were Basil Ricketts of Troop K, who limped into church with a wounded hip, and Mason Mitchell, also of Troop K. There were also the following wounded members of the gallant Seventy-first: George Featherstone of Company F, Fred C. Kuehnle of Company D, Richard A. Beavan of Company K, Richard Thiele of Company C, and E. J. Albers of Company E. Nearly all of these soldiers were in a disabled condition, and they received much sympathetic attention from the feminine portion of the crowd in the streets.

When the members of the family reached the church it was 11:30 o'clock, and the sweet-toned organ was softly murmuring "Asa's Death," by Grieg. The coffin containing the body of the dead soldier had been placed in the vestibule of the church on Thursday evening. A large American flag completely covered it. As the mourners entered the vestibule the eight members of Squadron A, detailed as pall bearers, raised the casket to their shoulders and passed into the church. Three clergymen were at the portal to escort the funeral party to the chancel. These were the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, curate of St. Mark's; the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, and the Rev. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel. The names of the bearers were Privates William Adams, Arthur Corlies, Stacy Richmond, Philip J. Stillman, O. Z. Whitehead, W. Albert Pease, Jr., Joseph Carson, and Alexander L. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, the parents of Sergt. Fish, followed the casket, and with them were ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish with Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the Misses Bryce, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, and other close friends of the family.

Organist W. Edward Mulligan played the funeral march from "Siegfried" as the procession moved up the aisle. Other music during the service was the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, "Lamentation," by Guilmant, and the communion by Batiste. The vocal parts were sung by the choir, comprising Mrs. Cornell, soprano; Miss Clara A. Jewell, alto; A. Warner, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, basso.

While the choir sang "Rock of Ages" the members of the Delta Psi performed their peculiar ceremony of laying evergreen upon the coffin of their dead comrade. A fraternity procession was formed up the main aisle and down one of the side aisles, and as each man passed the flag-covered casket he dropped a sprig of evergreen on it, the whole forming a thin layer the entire length of the lid.

The Floral Tributes.

There was a profuse and beautiful display of floral tributes in the chancel. Completely covering the pulpit were five wreaths—one large one of pond lilies, another of lilies of the valley and purple immortelles, and two of white and pink roses. Along the top of the pulpit was a border of pink roses. On the font was a rich wreath of white roses and myrtle, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and at the base of the font were clusters of white roses. The lectern was adorned with three wreaths of roses and autumn leaves, and along the chancel rail were several handsome wreaths and clusters of white, red, and pink roses. Directly in the centre was one large wreath of white lilies. Near by was a wreath of white roses, tied with white ribbons, on which small American flags were imprinted. The names of the donors of these numerous mementos were made known only to members of the family. The flowers were distributed among the hospitals in this vicinity.

The duties of usher were performed by the following personal friends and former school associates of Hamilton Fish, Jr.—Dr. D. W. Wynkoop, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Julian Benjamin, Leon M. Lawson, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, C. R. Swords, R. M. Miles, Arthur O. Choate, Alfred Cooley, L. C. Nesbit, Richmond Talbot, R. L. Morris, Beverly Robinson, J. H. Prentice, W. S. Gurnee, third, and William Rogers.

Among the occupants of the pews in the body of the church were Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Schuyler Hamilton, Gen. Wager Swayne, Thomas C. Platt, E. N. Taller, Perry Tiffany, George L. Rives and wife, John C. Cowdin, Capt. Oliver Benedict Bridgman of Squadron A, William Harriman, E. H. Harriman, Jr., John J. McCook, Cyrus Field Judson, the Rev. Granville G. Merrill, rector of St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo; Rhinelander Stewart, Daniel Worden, Police Magistrate Cornell, Major John J. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn Stuyvesant, Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and James Brown Potter. There were several soldiers present other than the wounded heroes from Cuban battlefields. All soldiers were promptly admitted to the church and furnished with seats.

After the services in the church the body was borne out to the hearse by the military pall bearers, the escort platoon from Squadron A standing in the street meanwhile at present arms. The escort consisted of fourteen privates, in command of Sergt. Jones. This is the regulation detail for the funeral of a Sergeant of cavalry, such as Hamilton Fish, Jr., was. The members of the escort platoon besides Sergt. Jones were Lamont Dominick, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Walter A. Pease, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Edward Olmstead, J. H. Brookfield, and Privates Hopkins, Thain, Watson, Smith, Kemeys, Cary, Fox, and Bates. Escorted by this military detail on foot, the hearse and mourners' carriages proceeded through Tenth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence to Forty-third Street, and through that street to the Grand Central Station. Two special cars had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Nicholas Fish, and these took the body and the funeral party to Garrisons, leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:00 P. M.

The Ceremony at the Grave.

The interment was in the Fish family plot, in which several generations of the Fish family are buried. The brief religious ceremony at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. Thompson, rector of St. Philips Church of Garrisons.

After he had pronounced the benediction the military escort fired the regulation salute of three volleys over the grave, Trumpeter Bates sounded "taps," the signal for "lights out," or sleep, and the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was over.

MODEL LACKAWANNA BRAKEMEN

Alighting Passengers Reminded of Parcels, Children, and the Maine.

In order, as far as possible, to prevent passengers from leaving their parcels behind them when they alight from trains, the brakemen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been instructed, in calling the names of the stations, to add, in a clear voice, "Please don't forget your parcels."

The plan works even better than the officials hoped it would. Some brakemen have improved on the call, and such calls as this are now heard: "All out for East Orange. Only stop in East Orange. Please don't forget your parcels. Take your umbrellas with you, and leave no children behind." Some brakemen infuse some patriotism into their cries: "Please don't forget anything, and remember the Maine," is the way one brakeman puts it.

At connecting points along the line the new order causes the brakemen to make quite lengthy speeches. At Summit, for instance, they have to call out half a dozen stations on a branch line, and then add the injunction not to forget parcels. The brakemen are not permitted to stick their heads inside the door and shout out the calls in an indistinct voice. They must enter the car, close the door, walk to the second seat and come to a stop, and, while standing still, call out the station in a clear voice, and then repeat it.

TRIED TO CUT A SCAFFOLD ROPE.

Mrs. Toppin, Prevented by a Workman, Charges Him with Assault.

John Celto of 45 Sussex Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday charged with assault and battery by Mrs. Michael Toppin of 137 Morris Street. The adjoining house, 135, was bought recently by A. J. Goldstein. He decided to have the house painted, and the workmen employed in erecting a scaffold tied one of the ropes supporting it to the chimney of Mrs. Toppin's residence.

In the meantime, Mrs. Michael Trisnan, whose husband had sold the house to Goldstein, and who was moving out, sent Celto to the roof to beat a carpet. To facilitate his work, he suspended one side of the carpet by a rope from Mrs. Toppin's chimney. Mrs. Toppin appeared and ordered him to remove the rope. He did not do so, and she produced a carving knife and cut the rope that held the carpet up. When she had done this she attempted to cut the rope supporting the scaffold.

There was no one working on the scaffold at the time, but Celto says he feared the falling boards might injure some one in the yard, and he interfered and drove Mrs. Toppin from the roof. She alleged that he knocked her down. Celto was bailed in $200 to appear before Police Justice Potts to-day.

MARSTON NOT YET FOUND.

Dr. Jolliffe Thinks the Missing Broker Has Met with an Accident.

What has become of Charles E. Marston, the broker, who left his office in the Produce Exchange Building on Tuesday afternoon, is as much of a mystery as ever. Neither the police, Dr. Charles C. Jolliffe, his physician, nor any member of the missing man's family can give any explanation of his absence. Dr. Jolliffe said yesterday:

"I knew Mr. Marston as intimately as any other man living, and I am unable to explain his disappearance. He was one of the steadiest and most methodical men I ever knew. There was nothing in his condition to lead one to suppose that he would become a victim of any mental trouble. He must have met with an accident.

"As for the story that his office door in the Produce Exchange is found open mysteriously every morning, it is easily explained. The Marstons have had friends who went in their office to meet and smoke after office hours. This has gone on for years. The office was never locked, and there is nothing surprising about its being found open."

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATORS.

Senator Faulkner and Congressman Loud in the City.

An inquiry was begun at the Post Office yesterday by Representative Loud of California, Chairman, and Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, a member of the Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee which is investigating postal affairs. The purpose of the investigation is to obtain information concerning second-class mails and the railway mail service.

The two members inspected some of the departments of the Post Office, particularly the workings of the machine for canceling stamps, and the second-class mail matter division. They also heard Superintendent Connelly of the newspaper and periodical mails and Superintendent of Mails A. B. Maze, both of whom explained the workings of their departments. Before they leave the city they will look into the workings of the pneumatic mail tube service between New York and Brooklyn, and the mail delivery service. The facts ascertained will be laid before the full committee when it meets in Chicago on Aug. 10.

POLICEMAN GEBHARDT BURIED.

Mayor Fagan and All Hoboken Officials Attend the Funeral.

The funeral of Patrolman Charles Gebhardt, who was murdered in Hoboken on Tuesday last by John Jackson, alias Preston, whom he was trying to arrest as a sneak thief, took place yesterday from the Church of Our Lady of Grace.

When the body was moved from the family home, 823 Willow Avenue, to the church, Mayor Fagan, Police Commissioners Lally and Hayden and all the city officials walked behind the hearse. The pall bearers were selected from the police force. Mass was sung by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the church, with Father Fitzpatrick as deacon and Father Freeman as sub-deacon. The music was from Rossini's Requiem Mass.

The burial was in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, Jersey City.

Man Killed by Fall from a Window.

Frederick Quevado, a porter employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, was killed last evening by a fall from a fourth-story window of the company's building. Quevado was engaged in lowering an awning on the Elm Street front of the building, near the corner of Leonard Street, when he lost his balance and fell, striking on his head. He died shortly afterward, and the body was removed to the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Quevado was twenty-three years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents at 85 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

Bradley Reported Captured.

The officials at Snake Hill received a telegram from the St. Louis police Thursday evening that a man answering the description of the escaped lunatic, William Bradley, had been picked up there, and was held. The man was insane, and in appearance and manners tallied with the description of Bradley. If he proves to be Bradley, he will probably be brought back to Snake Hill.

Coney Island Hotel Man Missing.

Joseph Warshauer, a young Coney Island hotel keeper, has been missing nearly two weeks, and his wife and family have asked the police to aid in the search for him. His wife, who saw him last, says that he left her with the expressed intention of going to a barber's shop. He was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and had $300 in cash. She fears foul play. Their domestic relations, she says, were of the most pleasant nature.

"Time proves all things." It has proved the potency of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a Throat and Lung cure.—Adv.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Association Sends a Booklet and a Circular to All New York Merchants.

The Merchants' Association has mailed a copy of its booklet entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York" to each of the merchants on its list within the limits of New York. The number of such merchants is 12,000, and the copies have been sent to everybody, whether members of the association or not. The membership of the Merchants' Association is about 10 per cent. of this total.

In the envelope in which the booklet was sent, a copy of a circular announcing the reduced rates in the territories from which such rates have been obtained was inclosed, together with an appeal for increased membership of the association.

The association has also mailed a circular to all merchants in Texas, announcing the reduced rates obtained from points in that State and the conditions surrounding them. It has also prepared a series of circulars on a new line, but which will set forth generally the superiority of the New York market.

Merchants are arriving in small numbers daily from Western points. The man who was the first to register at the rooms of the Merchants' Association last year registered yesterday. His name is Morris Deutsch of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Deutsch said he was anxious to get into the New York market early, and preferred not to wait for the reduced rates.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT MACLAY.

Services to be Held in Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The funeral of Robert Maclay, the President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and member of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, who died on Thursday at his Summer home at Elberon, N. J., will take place at 11 o'clock Monday from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

There will be a short service of prayer at the Summer home of the family on Monday morning, after which the body will be brought to this city on a special train, and taken direct to the church. The interment will be at Woodlawn. The pastor of the Madison Avenue Church is abroad, and it is expected that the Rev. Dr. McKay of Newark and Elberon, who was Mr. Maclay's Summer pastor, will officiate at the funeral service.

Mr. Maclay is survived by a widow and two sons, the younger of whom is a student at Columbia. The elder son, Alfred B. Maclay, until the outbreak of the war was Assistant Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, but he went with Troop A as a Sergeant. He has since been promoted and appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Regular Army. A telegram telling of his father's death was sent him at Tampa, but it is now known whether he was at that place when the message arrived, as he expected to leave with the invading army for Puerto Rico.

BLAST SMASHES A HOUSE.

Residence Nearly Demolished and Inmates Narrowly Escape.

Insufficient precaution in the explosion of a blast at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, the site of Father Farrell's new Roman Catholic church, yesterday afternoon, resulted in almost demolishing an adjacent house and endangering the lives of its inmates. James Christiano, the contractor, was locked up on the charge of negligence. His brother, Samuel, who is his foreman, eluded the police.

The damaged house is used as a residence by the Misses Emma, Clara, and Mary Waterman, sisters, who run a small notion and dry goods store in a one-story extension which they have built adjoining their house. The blast was arranged to explode toward the west, and in the direction of the Waterman store. A pile of rocks, thirty or more feet high, was believed to be sufficient protection for the Waterman house, but the heavy charge hurled a shower of missiles away over this pile, and rocks ranging from one to fifty pounds fell with a crash on the dwelling.

Emma Waterman was in the store at the time, but saw the shower of descending rocks in time to join her sisters in the rear. Had she remained a moment longer she must have been seriously injured, and perhaps killed. The house and furniture sustained damage to the extent of $1,500.

STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

Brokers Seem to be in No Hurry to Pay on Time.

Although to-day is the last day for the payment of special taxes under the war revenue law, Collector Treat said yesterday that there was no great rush on the part of bankers and brokers to pay their taxes. The law will be rigidly enforced, and every one who has failed to pay his tax by Aug. 1 will have to pay the 50 per cent. penalty. The law is mandatory on that point. Collector Treat will send out a force of inspectors on Monday.

Several rulings were received yesterday morning from Washington, as follows:

Where a corporation issues bonds and executes a mortgage for security, the mortgage must be stamped as well as the bonds.

Where a part of the bonds secured by mortgage are to be issued at a future time the mortgage must be stamped at the time of execution for the full amount represented.

Where a railroad mortgage is issued for the purpose of securing bonds, all of which are reserved, to be issued only on a mileage basis of road afterward constructed, the mortgage must be stamped before it can be registered.

Renewals of mortgages, leases, and insurance policies which expired after July 1, 1898, must be stamped.

In the case of a real estate transfer under mortgage the deed must be stamped for the full value of the property transferred. This is a reversal of a previous ruling to the effect that only the equity in the property actually transferred should be liable for the tax.

Clearing House Notice to Banks.

Manager William Sherer sent this notice to the Associated Banks from the Clearing House yesterday:

> We beg to advise you that under the ruling of the Collector of Internal Revenue the returns in duplicate for the special license tax on capital and surplus must be made prior to Aug. 1, 1898. The payment of the tax may be made later and you will be duly notified thereof.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters will give a dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening to Samuel Cross of Liverpool, the underwriter of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.

The fire insurance agency business of Currier & Blanchard has been purchased by Allison & Borley of Fitchburg, Mass. The companies represented are the American of Philadelphia, Girard, Westchester, Equitable Fire and Marine, Merchants' of Providence, Phoenix of Hartford, Phoenix of London, Lancashire, Prussian National, Hartford, United Firemen's, and North British and Mercantile.

A prominent plate-glass insurance man said yesterday that the meeting held on Tuesday of this week for the purpose of forming a compact, covering the entire United States, had been mismanaged, and that there was little doubt that the penalty would be a rate war, involving the whole country. The effect of such a fight in the West could not, he said, be much worse than the present condition of affairs, but the business in this and other Eastern cities was, despite constant violations of the agreement, in fairly good shape, and in all probability rates would now be cut to pieces.

Duty on Thermometers.

In an opinion handed down yesterday the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that thermometers made of glass and metal, or glass, metal, and wood, glass being of chief value, are dutiable at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 100, and not at 45 per cent., as manufactures of glass under Paragraph 112.

1900 Not a Leap Year.

"T. J. R." sends to this newspaper the inquiry, "Is 1900 a leap year?" According to the Julian and Gregorian calendars every year whose number is divisible by 4 except those that are divisible by 100 and not by 400 is a leap year. No centenary year, therefore, can be a leap year, unless it is divisible by 400, which 1900 is not.

THE CONTROLLER DEFEATED

Mr. Coler Must Pay the Judgment of the New York and Westchester Water Company.

OPINION OF JUSTICE PRYOR

The Question of Defending an Action Against the City One for Corporation Counsel Whalen Alone to Determine.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the taxpayer's suit brought by Irving T. Bush of Brooklyn, which gives Corporation Counsel Whalen an important victory over Controller Coler. Justice Pryor denies the application of Mr. Bush for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Controller from paying a judgment for $4,000 in favor of Franklin Bien, as counsel for the New York and Westchester Water Company.

The Corporation Counsel has permitted this judgment to be taken as a settlement of a claim for $8,000 made by the water company for furnishing excess water to city institutions on Hart's Island. The Controller made an investigation of the claim, and decided that the company was entitled to only $320, and refused to pay the sum Mr. Whalen had agreed upon. The company instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the payment of the judgment, and Mr. Bush, on behalf of the Controller, then applied for an injunction.

These proceedings caused an unfriendly feeling between the Corporation Counsel and the Controller. The latter said that if the Corporation Counsel had the right to compromise suits brought again the city, the entire management of the financial department might as well be turned over to him.

Justice Pryor, after denying the application for an injunction, directs that the mandamus to compel the payment of the judgment be issued. He says in his opinion:

> Whether there be a defense to an action, and whether the evidence suffices to establish it, are clearly questions of law, and as such are within the province of the Corporation Counsel to determine. If he concludes that no defense exists, who is to gainsay him? Certainly not the Controller; because, first, not he, but the city, is the client; secondly, he is a layman, and so incapable of solving a professional problem; and, thirdly, by the charter he is to take the law from the Corporation Counsel, and not the Corporation Counsel from him.
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> Again, if the Corporation Counsel concludes that no defense to the action exists, he may certainly suffer default, for he is not to fabricate a false defense. That is, he may do, at the expense to the city of interest and costs, what it is contended he may not do to escape such expense.
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> If the Controller may supervise and direct the course of litigation, if he may command what causes shall be contested in the courts, then he, and not the Corporation Counsel, has "the care and conduct of the law business of the city." The charter conveys no intimation of a right on the part of the Controller to interfere with the Corporation Counsel in the care and conduct of the law business of the city.
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> It is argued, however, that the duty of the Controller to "settle and adjust all claims" against the city deprives the Corporation Counsel of power to compromise a claim by an offer of judgment. But the right of the Controller to settle and adjust prevails only when claims are before him for settlement and adjustment, and not after they have passed within the jurisdiction of the Corporation Counsel.
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> It is said that the compromise of a claim in litigation is beyond the power of the Corporation Counsel, because, by the present charter, he is required to "maintain, defend, and establish" the rights and interests of the city. But to concede a just claim against the city is no sacrifice of its rights or interests; and that is all the Corporation Counsel did in his offer of judgment. Having no defense to half of the claim in action, he tendered judgment for the amount due, upon the condition of a renunciation of the excess by the plaintiff. Had he accumulated expense against the city by a fruitless litigation, he would have betrayed its interests.
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> Suggestion is made that it would be of public advantage to associate the Controller with the Corporation Counsel in the compromise of litigations, and upon a proposition to amend the law the argument might not be irrelevant. And yet it is to be questioned whether a divided responsibility be conducive either to an honest or an efficient administration.
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> Authority to compromise a claim against the city is liable, undoubtedly, to great abuse; and in its exercise by a careless or corrupt official might inflict severe loss upon the community. But all power is susceptible of prostitution, and the most that can be done to intercept the evil is by the selection of competent and faithful functionaries, and by the condign punishment of delinquents. These safeguards against an incapable or dishonest Corporation Counsel the law abundantly provides.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY TAXES.

Hamilton Odell, as Referee, Finds that the City Assessment of 1894 Was Excessive.

A report has been made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court by Hamilton Odell, referee, in favor of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company in its suit to set aside the assessment of 1894.

The assessment was made by Tax Commissioners Edward P. Barker, John Whalen, and Thomas L. Feitner. They assessed the railways and franchises of the company at $37,000,000 and the company's bonds at $21,000,000. The company brought suit to set aside the assessment on the bonds and to reduce the valuation of the railways and franchises to $27,000,000. The company was beaten in the Supreme Court and in the Appellate Division, but it carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the action of the lower courts. Mr. Odell was then appointed referee in the matter to take testimony. While the case has been pending in the courts the Tax Commissioners have reduced the assessment on the real property to $27,600,000 and have not enforced the assessment on the bonds.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James M. Ward, who had charge of the case for the city when it was before the referee, said yesterday that the referee's report was a complete victory for the company, but that it was not final, because, if necessary, the case would be again fought through the Court of Appeals. The report affects a part of the assessment for 1895, but does not affect the assessments for 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Julien T. Davies, the company's counsel, gave the following estimate yesterday of the reduction in the taxes of the company if the report is sustained:

1894 personal		$283,092
1895 personal		285,035
1896 personal	$31,087	
1896 structure, say	320,000	
		351,087
1897 personal	$31,096	
1897 structure, say	310,000	
		341,096
1898		330,000
Total		$1,590,310
Or say		1,500,000

The company has paid, under protest, something over $1,000,000 of the $1,500,000. The amount thus paid will have to be returned if the report be sustained.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOCK FALLS.

A Crash Followed by a Fire in the Bond Call Room.

The clock, made a quarter of a century ago by W. H. Ladd, which hung on the east wall of the bond call room of the Stock Exchange, broke from its fastenings just before 2 P. M. yesterday, and the crash of its fall startled the brokers on the floor of the Exchange. The weight of the timepiece was, with the mercury in the pendulum, enormous, and proved sufficient to tear away a wall bracket with electric and gaslight fixtures and to destroy a leather upholstered chair.

When the bracket gave way a gas pipe was ruptured and electric wires were crossed so as to emit sparks, which ignited the gas. There was a threatening blaze, but while the brokers yelled "Fire!" employes of the Exchange acted coolly, and the fire was promptly stopped by an extinguisher.

The accident resulted in about $300 damage. Had it occurred during a call, several brokers would have been injured, but no one was in the call room when the clock fell.

De Water Held for Grand Larceny.

In the case of William R. De Water of 7 South Street and John A. Horton of 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, charged with stealing $1,075 in cash from their office partner, Adolph Eidman, Horton was discharged by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, and De Water held in $1,000 bail on the charge of grand larceny. De Water confessed that he had taken the money, and sought to implicate Horton, who protested his innocence. A blacksmith, to whom the iron box which contained the money had been taken in order to be opened, identified De Water, but did not know Horton.

CRIME OF AN EX-CONVICT.

George Allen Stabs and Shoots Mrs. Ida Lunger and Then Kills Himself in Brooklyn.

A quarrel between George Allen, who lived at 1,260 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ida Lunger, to whom he had been paying attention for some time, culminated yesterday afternoon in the murder of Mrs. Lunger by Allen and his suicide. The tragedy occurred at 3:30 o'clock in the apartments of Mrs. Lunger, at 502 Gates Avenue.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Agnes Larsen, a sister of Allen, who lived with him, went to spend the day with Mrs. Lunger, and in the afternoon Allen arrived. A dispute arose, and after it had continued for some time Allen, according to reports of the affair, remarking that he loved Mrs. Lunger, drew a deer-handled dirk and attempted to stab her. There was evidently a struggle, as in the course of the conflict Allen nearly severed his nose from his face by a blow with the knife, probably intended for Mrs. Lunger. He, however, succeeded in stabbing her in the right breast.

Not satisfied with the deed already accomplished, he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the woman, one of which hit her in the left temple. Immediately afterward he turned the revolver on himself and fired a shot into his own head over the right ear. He died instantly. As soon as she was shot Mrs. Lunger rushed from the apartments and down the three flights of stairs to the street. She had proceeded as far as the butter store of Frank Nooney, at 508 Gates Avenue, when she fell dead.

During the time of the shooting, Thomas, the two-year-old son of Mrs. Lunger, was asleep in the bedroom adjoining the parlor, where the affray occurred. He was awakened by the body of Allen falling partly on the bed after he shot himself. Mrs. Larsen, the sister of Allen, rushed downstairs after Mrs. Lunger, with her nine-months-old child in her arms. She was so excited that without reporting the details of the affair to the police, and without waiting to put on her hat, she took a car for her home.

Capt. Charles H. Bedell of the Fifty-fifth Precinct detailed a number of men on the case, among whom was Officer Michael Davey. Davey immediately recognized Allen as an ex-convict. He said he had arrested him a few years ago while coming out of a house on Greene Avenue, near Bedford. Allen was tried and convicted of burglary, and served four and a half years in Kings County Penitentiary. Since that time he had not troubled the police.

Thomas Lunger, the husband of the murdered woman, is employed by the Nassau Electric Railroad as an electrician. He was summoned by the police, and was overcome when he saw his wife's body. He said that he had known Allen for three or four years, and had met him while living in the same house on Madison Street, near Bedford Avenue. He was not aware, however, that Allen had been paying attention to his wife.

While the officers were searching the house for evidence that would throw some light on the cause of the act, a locket was found that contained a picture of Allen and Mrs. Lunger, in which their heads were close together. The photograph was taken at a Coney Island studio.

PROPOSED HOME FOR AGED.

An Appeal for Its Establishment Issued by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

George Blair, the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor for Manhattan and the Bronx, whose office is at 66 Third Avenue, yesterday issued an appeal for the establishment of a free, non-sectarian home for the aged. He said:

> We have all sorts of institutions in this great, charitable city of ours; in fact, no city on earth does so much toward relieving the sufferings of the unfortunate; yet, with this unparalleled record, there is a crying demand for a home, well situated and free, for the aged of both sexes; a home in which those who are compelled to become inmates would not be labeled as paupers. Society owes much to the helpless aged. Recent years have proved that the average man hardly earns sufficient for his daily wants, the applications which are being made at this office daily having convinced me that thousands in this great city are merely existing, living, as the phrase goes, "from hand to mouth."
>
> This state of affairs arises merely from the cold, selfish competition of our business life. The tendency of industrial life is plain to any observer. Small business concerns are being slowly forced out of business by the large corporations, who, in their unceasing, everlasting struggle to obtain patronage, pay hardly enough salaries to keep their employes from starving, with the exception of those holding the principal and more important positions. All manufacturing and railroad companies, and, in fact, all enterprises, are conducted upon such huge foundations that the day is past when a reasonable amount of our youth can ever expect to reach the top of the ladder of wealth, their energy becoming stunted through lack of room for expansion; hence it becomes the duty of those who have been favored by Providence or fortune to consider seriously the unfortunate condition of those who look forward to old age as a curse and who see no future but the poorhouse.
>
> They should be considered pensioners of society; that the present civilization, to be beyond the necessity of worrying about their future, should lend their aid in founding a home to which all respectable, poor, aged people of both sexes, can go and be cared for, feeling that they are not paupers, maintained and cared for at the unwilling expense of others, but that they are receiving in their old days that assistance which society owes to them, and that they are not recipients of charity, but are receiving their just dues. The plan could and ought to receive State and city aid; our millionaires ought to endow it; our large department stores ought to contribute a percentage of their earnings; our railroad, steamship, and manufacturing establishments should be taxed for its support; the people should contribute their dollars, dimes, and nickels; the home should be situated upon ample grounds, covering many acres, in detached cottages, where they could cook and live to suit themselves, make clothes in any style they like, receive a daily allowance for the meals, which they could order at the various dining rooms attached to the home; they could visit and receive visits, any one could be admitted who has been a resident of New York City for twenty years or who has satisfactory recommendations from clergymen or good-standing citizens to the effect that they have not been residents for that length of time but are in every way deserving and worthy of entering the home; whose past histories would bear investigation, and who have always lived honest, upright, industrious lives, and whose misfortunes are through no fault of their own.
>
> I invite all those who are interested and are ready to contribute to such a deserving and necessary object as this home to communicate with me, and when sufficient capital has been collected I will call a meeting and complete the organization, with the most reputable citizens in the community as Directors.

EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CUBA.

Organized with $500,000 Capital—Scope of Its Charter.

The latest result of the raising of the American flag on Cuban soil is the formation, as a New Jersey corporation, of the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, with a capital of $500,000, common and preferred stock equally divided. Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell's Stock and Produce Exchange house, is a holder of fifty shares of its stock, and he is likely to figure prominently in the counsels and progress of the company, because of his interests in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Gen. E. C. O'Brien, recently a Dock Commissioner, has 100 shares, half of which he holds for an English interest. He is named as the company's first President. Other stockholders are State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who is to be counsel for the company; Timothy Hogan of the Lone Star Steamship Company, and John V. Bacot of Jersey City.

The object of the company, as stated by the incorporators, is to charter a line of steamers, which are, in turn, to take in business not only with Cuba, but with Puerto Rico and Colombia and Venezuela. The first venture will naturally be with Santiago de Cuba. The company will first supply such crying needs as facilities for forwarding articles from retail stores on price-list schedule, the transmission of commodities and merchandise C. O. D., and the safe handling of money between home ports and those of the emancipated countries.

The corporation will also, under its charter, create a comfortable and sure passenger service, construct vessels, build houses, wharves, docks, and warehouses; improve and reclaim lands, submerged and otherwise, and it may in time occupy an important position as a constructor, maintainer, and operator of railroads.

Waiting for a Building to Collapse.

The two-story and attic brick building at 39 Eighth Avenue, owned by John F. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, gives evidence of an early collapse. The walls of the building, which is seventy-five years old, show an unmistakable outward bulge, while the floors have taken on an incline ranging from 7 to 15 degrees. The consequence is that the families who until the last few days had been living in the house have sought other quarters. A large crowd gathered at a safe distance from the house last night in expectation of its immediate collapse, but the downfall did not occur. The Building Department will shore the building up in order to prevent any accident.

At 1 o'clock we bolt the door and then bolt ourselves.

But not unless everything ordered sent, is sent—you get for Sunday what you want for Sunday.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HOBOKEN SYNAGOGUE LIFTED.

Mr. Engler Wants to Put a Store Under It, but the Montefiore Congregation Objects.

A religious edifice thirty feet in the air, resting on props and jack-screws, and which can only be reached by ladders, is a novel sight that may be witnessed in Hoboken. The building in question is the synagogue of the Moses Montifiore Congregation of orthodox Hebrews, at 76 Grand Street. How it reached its present altitude was told in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday by Isaac F. Goldenhorn, counsel for Michael Aaronberg, Abraham Hoffman, Mendal Bloomkey, Jacob Joseph, and Adolph Horowitz, the Trustees.

Mr. Goldenhorn wanted an injunction to prevent the synagogue from going any higher, and such other relief as might be necessary to bring the building down to earth again. He also asked for an order to prevent David Engler, who claims to own the lot and a half of ground under the synagogue, from disposing of the property pending decision, and further for an order setting aside the deed by which Engler claims to own the property, which deed Mr. Goldenhorn alleges was obtained by fraud.

Mr. Goldenhorn said that the property in question and the lot adjoining, making two and a half lots in all, formerly belonged to Peter Kerrigan, from whom the congregation leased the building it had used as a synagogue for a score of years. When Kerrigan died and his estate was ordered divided among the heirs, the land on which the synagogue stood and the adjoining lot were offered for sale by the administrator at an upset price of $5,000. Engler, who owned the land adjoining the Kerrigan estate, wanted to buy the property, but would not pay the price asked.

Subsequently the Montifiore Congregation, which still held a lease of the synagogue and the land it stood on, decided to buy the entire plot and build a new synagogue. In pursuance of this idea the Trustees deposited $500 with Joseph Anderson, agent for the Kerrigan estate. Engler also wanted to buy the property, and after some complicated negotiations he obtained title to it. The Trustees of the congregation assert that he refused to carry out an agreement with them with reference to the property and that he notified them that they could no longer use the synagogue, as he proposed to raise the building and put a store under it. On Monday workmen appeared on the ground and began operations. Before the Trustees knew that work had been begun jack-screws were put under the building and it was raised thirty feet in the air.

The case will come up for argument next Monday. In the meantime Engler will not be allowed to continue his proposed alterations in the building.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A Judge in Milwaukee Sends a Case to the Federal Court—Opinion in This City.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Judge Johnson, in the Circuit Court, has handed down an opinion to the effect that the new general bankruptcy law has deprived the State courts of jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

William Gerhard, who went into voluntary assignment a year ago and wanted to have the slate wiped off so that he could begin even with the world again, asked for an order discharging him as an insolvent debtor from his obligations. This the Judge refused to do, and in his opinion stated that a cursory study of the bankruptcy laws convinced him that the State laws were now inoperative and had been since July 1, informing the attorneys they would have to wait until Aug. 1, when a petition may be filed in bankruptcy in the United States Court.

The papers were withdrawn and the discharge will be asked of the Federal Court.

Some of the attorneys are of the opinion that the bankruptcy law does not invalidate pending proceedings, and a test case may be made. It is also claimed by attorneys that plain, every-day assignments may still be brought in the State courts, subject to an application by foreign creditors to have the matter transferred to the Federal Court.

Emanuel Blumenstiel of the law firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, 309 Broadway, commenting on the foregoing dispatch yesterday afternoon, said that the fact that the new Federal bankruptcy law took all bankruptcy and assignment proceedings out of the jurisdiction of the State courts was regarded by lawyers familiar with that class of business, as an excellent thing. It was clearly understood by lawyers that the new law, which became operative July 1, confined all bankruptcy proceedings to the Federal courts, thereby relieving the State courts of a large proportion of the business with which they have been dealing. In this State the withdrawal of bankruptcy cases from the State courts means the lessening of the business of those courts about 25 per cent.

Aside from having the effect of concentrating all bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal courts, the new bankruptcy law is especially designed to protect legitimate creditors, and it throws rigid restrictions around the giving of preferences by insolvent debtors.

Referee Under Bankruptcy Law.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, has appointed Charles W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie referee for Dutchess County, under the new United States bankruptcy law. This is the first appointment made in New York under the new law. Mr. Arnold will be required to give bond in the sum of $5,000.

Came to Town on Her 108th Birthday.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 29.—Mrs. Mary Casey, who recently celebrated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of her birth, took her first trip in a railway passenger coach when she went to New York yesterday. She had been on a train before, but only on an open construction train, of which her husband was foreman, some fifty years ago. Mrs. Casey went to New York in order to have some money transferred from one of the banks there to a local bank. She was not satisfied to allow the banks to effect the transfer according to the usual way, but insisted on a transfer of the actual money, and accordingly went to New York to get it. She said to-day that the trip did her good and that she was better than she had been for years.

President Coleman's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The State Department has just received news of the death of Mrs. Ophelia Coleman, wife of the President of Liberia, in the Executive Mansion at Monrovia, June 24 last. She was a native of Arkansas, and emigrated to Liberia in 1895, where she was married to President Coleman the following year.

Buffalo Hotel Fatality.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—D. C. Fitch, a traveling man, whose home is in Jamestown, N. Y., fell from a fourth-story window of the Iroquois Hotel early this morning, receiving injuries from which he died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE.
Addresses will be made by distinguished orators, to be announced later.
MUSIC, WAR SONGS and PATRIOTIC AIRS
BY THE
NewYork Bank Clerks' Glee Club
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.
Tickets, 50c. and $1; stage seats, $2. Now on sale at Box Office and at the principal hotels.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student,
Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! 1st BIG MAT. To-day! The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Grace Sherwood in Rosina Vokes's "That Lawyer's Fee;" Geo. W. Monroe, Jeanne Franko, Dillons, &c

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 8th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

DR. SKINNER IS NO WORSE.

Was Resting Comfortably Last Evening—Detectives May Have a Clue to His Would-Be Murderer.

The theory that Dr. E. D. Skinner of Mineola, L. I., was shot by a burglar has been pretty generally abandoned both by the people of the village and the two detectives who are working on the case, and the view now accepted by almost every one in the neighborhood is that the deed was committed by some person who had a cause of enmity against him, or thought he had.

Detectives Sullivan and Downey of District Attorney Young's staff spent the entire day on the case yesterday. They had an hour's conversation with Dr. Skinner in the afternoon, and, although they declined absolutely to reveal what Dr. Skinner told them, the impression prevails that he gave them a clue to work upon, for they quitted Mineola and went further afield on the island.

A careful consideration has been made of the cases handled by Dr. Skinner in his capacity of Coroner, with a view to discovering whether any of the persons involved in them might have cause for enmity against the doctor, but no suspicion attaches to anybody as a result.

An examination of the brass slugs taken from the doctor's hips show they were cut from a piece of brass with a cold chisel or a hatchet. They are irregular in form and appear in some instances to have been cut into two parts after being chipped from the main piece.

Dr. Skinner cannot lie on his back, but is resting comfortably and has but little fever. He enjoys an extensive practice and is very popular for miles around. Farmers driving through the village stop to ask how he is and join in the general expressions of sorrow at his sufferings and indignation at the outrage.

BELLE ISLAND HOTEL BURNED.

Summer Resort Guests Panic-Stricken in Blinding Smoke.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 29.—By the explosion of an oil stove a fire was caused at 10:30 this morning which totally destroyed, with its contents, the Summit House, the largest cottage on Belle Island, a Summer resort on the Sound, three miles from South Norwalk. The house was leased by Mrs. Jane James of Brooklyn as a boarding house.

The fifteen inmates escaped panic-stricken through blinding smoke and flames, with the exception of Miss Emily Henderson of New York. Finding egress from her room cut off, Miss Henderson jumped from the third story, breaking a leg. Miss Henderson is a niece of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. A servant was rescued by means of a ladder from the roof. No other casualties are reported.

The loss will exceed $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

DROWNED IN THE WALLKILL.

Harry McCutcheon of New York Sinks at Springtown.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—While Harry McCutcheon of New York and four young women, among them Miss McCalla, said to have been his sweetheart, were bathing in the Wallkill River, at Springtown, Ulster County, in the mountains back of New Paltz, McCutcheon was seized with cramps and drowned.

Miss McCalla was standing on the bank, and swooned when she saw the young man sink. The parties refused to give their New York address or that of the young man who was drowned. Coroner Hasbrouck of Highland has gone to the place after the body. McCutcheon was twenty-four years old. The parties had been at Springtown, boarding with Samuel Dubois, about a week.

Two Deaths in the Same Family.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Thomas Keron, brother of ex-Chief of Police John Keron, died yesterday afternoon within three hours after the death of his granddaughter, Miss Bessie King, who expired in an adjoining bedroom at Mr. Keron's home, 927 Magnolia Avenue. Mr. Keron was nearly seventy-five years old. He was born in this city. His granddaughter, Miss King, was nineteen years old. Her death was caused by consumption. Mr. Keron for several years was a member of the Elizabeth police force, but resigned to accept the position of Inspector in the Singer Sewing Machine Works, where he had been employed for twenty years.

Lockhaven's Disastrous Fire.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., July 29.—The Borough of Millhall, four miles from this city, which four years ago had forty-three buildings destroyed by fire, was again visited by fire late last night. Eight buildings were burned, and nine families were left homeless. The fire originated in Mann & Co.'s hardware store. The loss is $25,000; partly insured.

A Houseboat Launched.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Lewis Nixon to-day launched from his yards at Elizabethport a new houseboat, designed by himself and to be used by himself and family. The boat was christened Loudoun by Mrs. Gen. Blake, mother of Mrs. Nixon, and is named after Mrs. Nixon's native county in Virginia. The Loudoun can go through the Erie Canal to the great lakes, and so be used for cruising on the lakes, St. Lawrence, and the Thousand Islands. She is 100 feet long, 17 feet beam, and draws 5½ feet of water. She has a speed of from nine to ten miles an hour, and, having a freeboard of four feet, she can go for short cruises in good weather at sea.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Libraries That Run to Weeds.

It is worth while for an honest man to sit down on a Summer afternoon and think about his library. The true book lover, of course, will do this, nor wait for the afternoon or Summer. But the man of business, accustomed to think of his bookshelves as he thinks of his clothesbag, as the place where the real books go, is apt to let the months slip by with never particular thought of his library. He leaves the home to the care of the housewife. She sees, if she is of the old-fashioned model!—that the volumes are dusted and the shelves are clean; but the collection's intellectual and moral character as a whole does not receive her careful attention. If the books were kept in the cellar, where the [illegible] responsibility, [illegible] might fare better. Now, books live long; but the harmony of the library, its nicely adjusted proportions, and its [illegible]

[illegible]

preponderance anywhere; whether his books keep abreast in knowledge and view with his own generation, and whether his library is narrow or hopelessly broad.

Literature's weekly article "Among My Books" has given to several men whose names might have caused a misunderstanding of the pronoun in the title an excuse for such analysis of their library. In the case of Prof. Max Müller the result was instructive. He made a discovery which many must make. "There are rows of books in my library," he exclaims, "which are perfect strangers to me. Even if I knew them once, I know them no more. New books rush in day after day, from strangers, from booksellers, from auctions. The new volume of journals and translations of academies break through all bounds, so that I cannot even offer them a chair to rest on. Most of these books are in no sense of the word 'my' books." It is clear that even his library has run to weeds. He knows it, and perhaps reveals his own ideal in the reminiscence: "What a delightful time it was when one possessed a few books only, which one could honestly call 'my books,' which one read again and again, which one knew and loved, and never forgot!"

But that may not be another's ideal. There are some who take an honest and worthy pride in extending cases and crowded shelves. That is one of the matters which each must decide for himself when he reviews his books. Is it necessary, or even best, for one's mind that every volume he reads should be a classic of the highest rank, that he should read nothing that he cannot read well and be proud to keep in his heart? May not the temporary and the imperfect have a place in culture; the superficial in some lines of thought gain more in its breadth than is lost in depth? To some who are conscientious self-critics the lightest of Summer novels, read in a hammock, may have a justification.

A man can form his library to suit himself. But he should make it his mind's home; and he should take a pride in so furnishing it that thither his mind will turn, when it is tired, for rest; for comfort when care weighs heavily, for stimulus in ambition and sympathy for every mood. The best libraries never are bought in bulk. They grow with the mind, and the books fit one another no more than they fit the purchaser's thought and dreams.

William Kelby's Death.

The death of William Kelby is not only a severe loss to the New York Historical Society, of which he was the librarian, but to all persons who have had occasion to frequent the rooms of that society and to consult its books, papers, and other records. Mr. Kelby's knowledge was of a kind that few students of our local history possess. It was minute, accurate, and yet comprehensive. What he knew seemed always to be at his fingers' (or his mind's) end. He could produce it instantly when asked for it. Occupied as he was with a large correspondence and many details in the care of the library, with his health impaired also in late years, he was never too busy to assist those who appealed to him for light and guidance. Mr. Kelby had grown up in the library from boyhood, and there was nothing among its thousands of objects that he did not know the contents and the place of. Librarians of this kind are not to be had for the asking; nor can library schools make them to order. They are growths, and it takes about half a lifetime to produce one.

Inexhaustible are the special topics to be found in the periodicals, both English and American, which our [illegible]

An American in Manila.

Mr. Joseph Earle Stevens's Account of a Two Years' Sojourn in the Philippines.*

While we are all wondering what To-morrow will bring forth in the Philippines, Mr. Joseph Earle Stevens's account of his "Yesterdays" in those islands may be gratefully accepted as a book of special significance and value. It is not "literature," certainly, and might be regarded as of slight importance if its subject were not of present interest. Mr. Stevens has caught too many of the tricks of expression of the cheaper kind of contemporary journalism and affects a degree of freedom of manner which does not increase one's pleasure while reading his book. His persistent affectation of smartness is sometimes annoying. But these faults do not count for much when one's testimony is actually wanted.

Mr. Stevens has dwelt in Manila. He has traveled a little among the Philippine Islands. He knows things other folks will be glad to know just now. His statement of his impressions of the scenery, climate, manners, and customs of the Philippines is, therefore, worth heeding. His book is made up of letters written by him for a Boston newspaper while he dwelt in Manila, 1894-6, and he prefaces them with an introductory chapter in which he touches upon the recent events which have made Americans aware of the Philippines and anxious to learn more about them. He begins by expressing his opinion that we do not want these Pacific islands:

> "Do we want them? Do we want a group of 1,400 islands, nearly 8,000 miles from our western shores, sweltering in the tropics, swept with typhoons and shaken with earthquakes? Do we want to undertake the responsibility of protecting those islands from the powers in Europe or the East, and of standing sponsor for the nearly 8,000,000 native inhabitants that speak a score of different tongues and live on anything from rice to stewed grasshoppers? Do we want the task of civilizing this race, of opening up the jungle, of setting up officials in frontier, out-of-the-way towns who who won't have been there a month before they will wish to return? Do we want them? No!"

But there is no hint of originality in the reasons he offers for his opinion. He admits, frankly, that he has not "the space" to "discuss the solution of the problem." What we are to do with the Philippines he leaves to some other fellow with more than 250 duodecimo pages at his command to decide. But he is sure the Philippines are not a land of gold, which will yield more than the ordinary remuneration to labor. In the gold and coal mines, he declares, more money has been put into the ground than has ever been taken out. The great crops are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. There are not many things the United States can send to the Philippines cheaper than the Continental manufacturers can:

> "Besides the peaceable natives occupying the accessible towns, the interiors of many of the islands are filled with aboriginal savages who have never even recognized the rule of Spain—who have never even heard of Spain, and who still think they are possessors of the soil. Even on the coast itself are tribes of savages who are almost as ignorant as their brethren in the interior, and only thirty miles from Manila are races of dwarfs that go without clothes, wear knee-bracelets of horsehair, and respect nothing save the jungle in which they live. To the north are the Igorrotes, to the south the Moros, and in between scores of wild tribes that are ready to dispute possession. And is the United States prepared to maintain the forces and carry on the military operations in the fever-stricken jungles necessary in the march of progress to exterminate or civilize such races?"

Yet, in his very first chapter, after we have passed this introduction, "up to date," we find Mr. Stevens ridiculing the "wiseacres" of Yokohama and Hongkong who condemn Manila without knowing anything about it. The voyage from Hongkong to Manila, 700 miles to the southeast, he calls "one of the very worst short ocean-crossings in existence." The boat has a "corkscrew motion" until it gets fairly under the lee of Luzon. The first view of Manila and the shore from the bay is inspiring, but once ashore, the unacclimatized traveler encounters much discomfort:

> "It was piping hot at the low Custom House on the quay. Passing carabao—the oxen of the East—tried to find shade under a parcel of bamboos, shaggy goats nosed about for stray bits of crude sugar dropped from bags being discharged by coolies, piles of machinery were lying around promiscuously dumped into the deep mud of the outyards, natives with bared backs [illegible]

[illegible] the "town," outside the city [illegible] [illegible] all have an appearance of [illegible] [illegible], and look as if a good blow or a heavy shake would lay them flat," but in the old city, behind the fortifications, "are heavy buttressed buildings of bygone days, built when it was thought that earthquakes respected thick walls rather than thin, and the sturdy buttresses so occupy the narrow sidewalks that pedestrians must travel single file." The Spaniards generally dwell in the old city; but the rich natives, half-castes, and foreigners prefer the newer villas beyond the walls. We already know much, however, of Manila architecture, from recent newspaper pictures; of the situation of the city, on the bay and Pasig River, of old Manila and the new town, and the cathedral.

Here is a statement of the population in 1894:

"As to population, Manila, in the larger sense, may hold 350,000 souls, besides a few dogs. Of the lot, call 80,000 Chinese, 5,000 Spaniards, 150 Germans, 90 English, and 4 Americans. The rest are natives or half-castes of the Malay type, whose blood runs in all mixtures of Chinese, Spanish, and what-not proportions, and whose Chinese eyes, flat noses, and high cheekbones are queer accompaniments to their Spanish accents. Thus the majority of the souls in Manila—like the dogs—are mongrels, or mestizos, as the word is, and the saying goes that happy is the man who knows his own father."

The traveler's first night in Manila was not reassuring. In the Spanish hotel El Oriente Mr. Stevens made acquaintance with the Philippine bed:

"It is a four-poster, with the posts extending high enough to support a light roof, from whose eaves hang copious folds of deep lace. The bed frame is strung tightly across with regular chair-bottom cane, and the only other fittings are a piece of straw matting spread over the cane, a pillow, and a surrounding wall of mosquito netting that drops down from the roof and is tucked in under the matting. How to get into one of these cages was the first question that presented itself, and what to do with myself after I got in was the second."

Breakfast consisted of a cup of thick chocolate and a seedcake to sop it out of the cup blotting-paper fashion. He began the first morning by ordering a dozen suits of white sheeting from a native tailor—price, $2.50 each. Then he was introduced at the English Club and began to feel more comfortable:

"The club affords shelter and refreshment to its fourscore members at two widely separated points of the compass, one just on the banks of the Pasig River, where its waters, slouching down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants do for both departments, since no one stays up town during the middle of the day, and no one down town after business hours. As a result, on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning is over at the up-town building, the staff of waiters and assistants hurry down town in the tram cars and make ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning home to the suburbs in time for dinner."

We have often been told, lately, that Manila society takes its airing, after the heat of the day is over, on the seaside promenade, called the Luneta:

"Imagine an elliptical plaza, about a thousand feet long, situated just above the low beach which borders the bay, and looking over toward the China Sea. Running around its edge is a broad roadway, bounded on one side by the sea wall and on the other by the green fields and bamboo trees of the parade grounds. In the centre of the raised ellipse is the band stand, and on every afternoon, from 6 to 8, all Manila come here to feel the breeze, hear the music, and see their neighbors. Hundreds of carriages line the roadways, and mounted police keep them in proper file. The movement is from right to left, and only the Archbishop and the Governor General are allowed to drive in the opposite direction."

At the end of the first week in January the fourth American resident of Manila was of the opinion that the weather had been pleasingly temperate. From noon until 3 o'clock it was unusually warm, but one could walk with comfort in the mornings and wear an overcoat evenings. In spite of the primitive sanitary appliances, the city seemed to be healthy. This, however, was an early impression. Smallpox, typhoid and malarial fevers are common. The cholera used to be common when the people drank the Pasig water. They now get good water from the hills.

Our traveler soon became aware of the "curse" of the "chit," or I. O. U., which one gives in shops when making purchases, instead of money. The heavy Mexican dollars, the only currency of the islands, cannot be carried in the pockets of the suits made of white sheeting. The result is that one does not realize how much he has spent until his "chits" come in for collection at the end of the month. The shopkeepers are often swindled.

Of Manila cooking, Mr. Stevens soon found that the less one sees of it the better one's appetite will be. He admired very much the hard-wood floors and shell windows:

"I don't suppose there is a soft-wood tree in the islands, and as a result one sees some very interesting hard-wood productions. The floors come under this category. Rough-hewn as they are—out of huge hand-sawed hard-wood planks—they are models. By certain processes of polishing with banana leaves and greasy rags, they are made to shine like genius itself, and give such a clean, cool air to the houses that one is compelled to regard them with admiration. In fact, there is a certain charm in Manila about many specimens of handwork that one encounters everywhere. The stilted regularities, machine-made articles, are frequently conspicuous by their absence, and instead one sees the inequalities, the lack of exact repetition, the informality of lines that are not just perpendicular or horizontal, all of which make up the charm of work that is hand-made, that reflects the movements of a living arm and mind rather than those of a wheel or a lever. The curious windows that are everywhere are likewise instructive. Like the blinds, they slide in grooves on the railings of the balconies, and serve to shut out the weather from the interior. They consist of frames containing a multitude of small latticework [illegible]"

The rooster is the "sacred bird" of the Philippines, and cockfighting one of the principal sports. The people are inclined to like music, and, while Italian opera sometimes thrives in Manila, few houses are too frail or poor to include in their furniture some kind of musical instrument:

"It is extremely curious that out of all the peoples of the Far East the Filipinos are the only ones possessing a natural talent for music, and that the islands to-day stand out unique from among all the surrounding territory as being the home of a musical race who do not make the night as hideous with weird beatings of tom-toms as they do poetic with soft waltzes coaxed from gruff trombones."

Early in his sojourn in Manila Mr. Stevens, for $4.50 per month, hired a man to serve as valet. He was useful and supported a small family and a fighting cock on his wages. Laundry work is cheap, and for two gold dollars a month he could turn over to his laundryman as much as he pleased:

"Two full suits of white sheeting clothes a day for thirty days make one item of no mean dimensions, and yet the lavandero turns up each week with his basketful, perfectly satisfied with his remuneration. Then, too, he washes well, and although, when I see him standing knee-deep in the river whanging my trousers from over his head down onto a flat stone, I fear for seams and buttons, but nothing appears to suffer. And, although he builds a small bonfire in a brass flat-iron that looks like a warming pan and runs it over my white coats all blazing as it is, the result is excellent, and one's linen seems better laundered than in the mills that grind away at home."

Tobacco is very cheap, too, and Mr. Stevens thinks well of it:

"Manila's best cigar, made of a special, selected tobacco, wrapped in the neatest silver foil, and packed in rosewood boxes, tied with Spanish ribbon, costs about 5 cents, and is considered a rare delicacy. One scarcely ever sees these cigars, the 'Incomparables,' outside of the city itself, and the brand is so choice that but few smokers are acquainted with it. The foreigner in Manila thinks he is paying dear for his weed at $20 per thousand, and some of our professional smokers limit themselves to those favorite 'Bouquets,' which correspond to our 'two-for-a-quarter' variety, but sell here for $1.80 a hundred. Below these upper grades come a various assortment of cheaper varieties, including the cheroots, big at one end and small at the other, and the three-dollar-a-thousand cigars, which are made of the first thing that comes handy, to be sold to the crews of deep-water merchantmen. A native of the Philippines wants his cigarette, and gets it. Packages of thirty are sold on almost every corner for a couple of coppers, and to my mind the Manila cigarette is far superior to the variety found in Cuba. Smoking is, of course, encouraged by prices such as these, and one finds it perfectly good form to borrow a cigarette, as well as a light, from his neighbor in the tram car or on the plaza. Even on the toll bridge which spans the Pasig you pay your copper for crossing, and get in change a box of matches, and if you are queer enough not to want the matches the man will give you instead a ticket that avails for the return trip."

Ants and cockroaches abound, and so do rats. The Philippine cats are feeble creatures. Their place as rat catchers is cheerfully filled by snakes:

"Nearly all of the older bungalows in Manila possess what are called house snakes; huge reptiles generally about 12 or 14 feet long and as thick as a fire-engine hose, that permanently reside up in the roof and live on the rats. These big creatures are harmless, and rarely, if ever, leave their abodes. Judging from the noise over my cloth ceiling, a pair of these pets find pasturage up above, and I can hear them whacking around about once a week in their chase after rats. They are good though noisy rat catchers, but since they must needs eat all they catch, their efficiency appears to be limited to their length of stomach. * * * The only way to get rid of the rats seems to be to buy more snakes, and this is simple enough, for you often see the natives hawking them around in town, the boas curled up around bamboo poles, to which their heads are tied."

Many of Mr. Stevens's most "vivid" impressions are simply those of a young New Englander making his first visit in a Catholic country. Some of the things he describes are common to all tropical countries. He made excursions to Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan, Paquil, Cebu, Mindanao, Antipolo, and other places, and describes the scenery very well, indeed. He describes a typhoon and the effect of an earthquake shock. But things peculiar to Manila and these islands are of more interest. In July, 1894, Mr. Stevens records an "impression" of Gen. Blanco:

"I met Gen. Blanco, Governor of the islands, the other evening, and he seemed to enjoy the good music and good supper, which one of our popular bank managers and his wife provided for some of us in the colony on the occasion of a birthday. He is an elderly man, and kindly, and appears milder in disposition than would seem advisable for one occupying so important a position. I should think he might let some of those sharp-eyed little Ministers of his run him, and he appears almost too modest, too kind-hearted, to be the ruler that he is. Suffice to say the General is modest in dress and modest in manner. He often walks up and down the Malecon promenade by the bay in the afternoon, saluting every one that passes, and when the vesper bells ring out the hour of prayer from one of the old churches inside the city walls he stops, removes his tall, gray stove-pipe and, as do a host of other pedestrians, bows his head. To tell the truth, he has little of the Spanish aspect about him, and is just the kind of a man one would go up and speak to on the Teutonic or Campania. In sharp contrast is he to the Archbishop, who drives about behind his fine white horses, and looks as keen as well nourished. But who knows! Appearances are deceitful, and foolish he who trusts to them."

Here is a bit about native women:

"The costumes worn by the women are far from simple, and are made up of that brilliant skirt with long train that is swished around and tucked into the belt in front, the short white waist that, at times divorced from the skirt below, has huge flaring sleeves of piña fibre, which show the arms, and the costly piña handkerchief, which, folded on the diagonal, encircles the neck. They wear no hats, often go without stockings, and invariably walk as if they were carrying a pail of water on their heads. They generally chew [illegible] [illegible] and use so much [illegible] oil on their straight [illegible] hair that it is not pleasant to get to leeward of them in an open tram car. Otherwise they are generally the mothers of many children and often play well on the harp."

In his concluding chapter Mr. Stevens seems to "hedge," as the turf bookmakers express it; for having seemed to condemn the Philippines rather ruthlessly in his introduction, he now says a very good word for them:

"Manila is the new Mecca, and for some time to come she is going to be looked at on the map, talked about at the dinner table and by the fireside, and written up from all quarters. At present this Pearl of the Orient is but a jewel in the rough, but with good men to make her laws, and her gates wide open to the pilgrims of the world, she soon should shine as brilliantly as any city in the Far East."

Essays by Brunetière.*

It is always the contention of M. Ferdinand Brunetière that while literary criticism is not "scientific" and cannot, therefore, be exact, yet the literary critic must employ scientific methods, as far as possible, in setting down his judgments and not give way to arrant empiricism, or the impressions partly controlled by the critic's mood and environment. Clearly M. Brunetière believes that literary criticism is almost a science, and could be made exact enough if all critics inclined to sternness and sobriety of judgment, practicality and strict impartiality. He certainly is of the opinion that his own "Appreciations" are good and safe guides to the study of literature, and, as surely, he works with a will to make them so.

Yet the sum of his judgments in this volume, that the "essential character" of French literature is "sociability" might have been reached as effectually, if without quite so much show of logic, by the merest and least responsible "impressionist" in the field of criticism. M. Brunetière's logic, however, is interesting if not irresistible, and this expression of judgment is worth thinking about:

"Few Frenchmen have written for themselves, for themselves alone, to assume the position of opposition, as the philosophers say; but their ambition has been to please, in the noblest sense of the word, to contribute by their writing to the improvement or to the comfort of civil life, or to displease, when they have dared to do so, in a manner yet pleasant. Or, in other words, if literature has anywhere been the expression of society, it is in France; and this is the reason of the fecundity, renewed from age to age by the very changes of society; of the universality, the acknowledged clearness, since authors have endeavored to make themselves accessible to everybody; of some of the weaknesses too."

The essays of M. Brunetière chosen for the sake of expounding this view to English readers are: "The Essential Character of French Literature," "The Influence of Women in French Literature," "The Philosophy of Molière," "Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau," "The Classic and Romantic," "Impressionist Criticism," and "An Apology for Rhetoric." In the chapter on "Impressionist Criticism" M. Brunetière ably defends criticism that is not "impressionistic," while at the same time expressing the profoundest respect for his contemporaries—Anatole France, who merely lets his soul "wander among masterworks" audaciously, and calls the result "criticism," and Jules Lemaître, whose method is nearly the same, or, to speak more clearly, who employs no easily definable method of criticism.

The student of French literature may always rely upon M. Brunetière's statement of fact. His history is exact, beyond cavil. No student of French should miss reading him; and it was a good idea to reproduce at least these few essays in English.

Yet, in spite of all, it must be said that this book lacks the charm which seems to us, above all else, the saving grace of most literary criticism. Arnold's essays and Swinburne's, the literary and social "judgments" of Greg, the collected "papers" of Lilly and Churton Collins, to mention a few comparatively recent English books of criticism—taking no account of Pater, Henry James, and the dozen or so of others writing in English to whom to be exquisite in the choice of words is next to everything—have this describable quality, and while one must respect their judgments it is the irresistible charm of manner that holds our attention to the expression of them.

To say to a Frenchman that Ferdinand Brunetière's style lacks charm would be to lay one's self open to justifiable reproach; but we are not prepared to place all the blame for the dryness of these essays in their English form upon the translator's shoulders. He has been faithful and diligent and laboriously sympathetic. He is keenly aware of the difficulty of translating Brunetière's French, which "is of so individual a nature, and derives so much of its value from its qualities of style, that it must lose considerably by being rendered in another language." Mr. Smith has inclined to "as close a rendering as idiom will permit." Doubtless he has never missed the French critic's exact meaning.

Students of Hogarth must remember in his picture of Noon, a church drawn by him. His model was St. Mary of the Greeks, an edifice built in the London of 1676 by the Archbishop of Samos. It stood in Hog Lane, Soho. There was, however, no steeple; that was an addition of Hogarth's. In the march of modern improvement this old church has been doomed, and is in course of demolition.

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*BRUNETIERE'S ESSAYS IN FRENCH LITERATURE. A Selection. Translated by D. Nichols Smith. With a Preface by the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A Memorial of Burke.

Unveiled at Beaconsfield, with Speeches by Lord Rosebery and Others.

The following inscription: "Edmund Burke, patriot, orator, statesman, lived at Butler's Court, formerly Gregories, in this parish, from 1769 to 1797. This memorial, placed here by public subscription, records the undying honor in which his name is held," has been placed upon a memorial to Edmund Burke, which the Earl of Rosebery unveiled a few weeks ago, in the parish Church of St. Mary and All Saints, Beaconsfield. The occasion selected was that of the one hundred and first anniversary of the death of Burke. During the ceremonies Lord Rosebery, quitting his seat, advanced to the memorial, and released the curtain. It exposed to view a work in Derbyshire alabaster, carved in relief, with the profile portrait of Burke, from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, done in 1775, and now in the National Portrait Gallery. The head of the statesman is framed, with an interlaced Tudor enrichment, gilded, which borders the recessed upper panel. Below, lengthways, is placed another alabaster panel, of Gothic design, with the armorial bearings of Burke in heraldic colors, and the inscription already quoted. Directly the curtain had fallen, Lord Rosebery, addressing the rector, said: "Reverend Sir: On behalf of the subscribers, I hereby present this memorial to the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, in Beaconsfield, praying that you will dedicate the same to the glory of God and to the honored memory of Edmund Burke, formerly a resident in this parish and a worshipper in this church, where his body rests." Whereupon the Rev. G. A. Cook made answer: "We receive the gift thus presented to our church, and we dedicate it to the glory of God and to the memory of Edmund Burke." Special prayers were next offered. After the ceremony at the church Sir Edward Lawson gave at Hall Barn a luncheon party to meet Lord Rosebery. The guests numbered many of the local subscribers, besides distinguished visitors from London. They assembled in the dining room, which contains the portrait of the poet Waller, who formerly resided in the mansion. A few toasts were proposed, the initiative having been taken by Viscount Curzon, M. P., who, addressing the company, said:

It is with feelings of very real and sincere pleasure I rise this afternoon, with the kind permission of our host, to ask you to drink a toast. We have taken part, ladies and gentlemen, this morning in a very interesting ceremony in the town of Beaconsfield, and one which all of us who have been privileged to attend will, I am sure, not easily forget. We have been able to testify by our presence here the regard and respect which we feel for the memory of a great orator and a great statesman, and we are grateful to those who have arranged the proceedings to-day that they have given us the opportunity of being present. Ladies and gentlemen we, in this part of Buckinghamshire, have been highly honored by the presence of one who has many claims upon his time, but has, nevertheless, come down here to take part in a ceremony which, I believe, represents and coincides with the feelings of the vast number of our fellow-countrymen. The toast which I shall ask you to honor and to drink with the utmost enthusiasm is the health of our noble guest and friend Lord Rosebery. Many of us here belong to Bucks—some of us, not all—but I am quite certain that all will unite in doing honor to him, and show by the manner in which we drink his health our appreciation and gratitude to him for coming here to take the foremost part in the proceedings of this day. I give you, without further words, but with extreme pleasure and sincerity, the toast I have named.

The toast having been heartily honored with "three times three," Lord Rosebery, who was received with cheers, replied as follows:

Lord Curzon, ladies and gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for the way in which you have received my health, but I may remind my friend, Lord Curzon, that I also am a Buckinghamshire man, and a man of many other places besides, though I live in another part of our somewhat straggling country. Lord Curzon has alluded to the part—the very small part—that I have played in to-day's ceremony. Small as that part was, it was distinguished by, I believe, a crucial error on a critical point. As I have been reminded by my friend, the rector, I spoke of Beaconsfield, not "Beconsfield." I well knew what I was doing, and I think that my friend Lord Curzon, who so ably represents this part of the world on the Conservative side of politics, will agree with me in thinking that I was right. I was brought up to believe that the pronunciation was "Beconsfield," till, on the creation of the title of Lady Beaconsfield, and still more, of Lord Beaconsfield, I was impressed by those two distinguished persons with a creed that will only leave me with my life, that the proper pronunciation was Beaconsfield and not "Beconsfield." And I can assure you that it would have required more courage than I possess to address Lady Beaconsfield as Lady "Beconsfield," or Lord Beaconsfield as Lord "Beconsfield." I don't know how it will be fought out in this district—that conflict of pronunciation. I will only give historical authority on one side, and I don't know whether it will countervail local tradition on the other.

I think we have had a most interesting ceremony to-day. It has been interesting in part because of its simplicity, not because of the grandeur or the celebrity of those who attended it, though I confess I was very glad to see a detachment of Irishmen here present to do honor to the greatest of all Irishmen. But I think some of us who stood in the church to-day must have felt their thoughts revert for a moment to the sublime ceremony of a few weeks ago, in which all that was mortal of one of the greatest of Englishmen was enshrined in Westminster Abbey. There is a great contrast between that noble and signal procession and our little ceremony to-day. But on the whole the ceremony to-day is not incongruous. It would not have had place had Burke been buried among the greatest of the earth at Westminster Abbey, and, indeed, Charles Fox proposed it, but by his will Burke absolutely forbade it. It would not have been out of place had Burke been buried in Westminster Abbey; yet it seems to me to be more strictly appropriate that a man whose life was distinguished in the higher walks of thought, though not by many of the outer rewards of this world—for he was never a Cabinet Minister—should be buried, not in Westminster Abbey, among those who have achieved those distinctions, but in that quiet home of his where he was seen at his best, and in the church where he worshipped among the poorer neighbors whom he loved.

There is, of course, more than one Burke. There is the Burke who has left works which will only perish with the English language. But to-day we are thinking more of the Burke as he was seen at Gregories—the unsuccessful farmer, as all gentlemen farmers are unsuccessful—the man who strolled about his place, who showed with pride his pigs, his cattle, his horses, and his sheep—the man for whom nothing was too small or simple in the midst of his home. There have been published in a Scotch paper quite recently extracts from the diary of a Miss Shackleton, belonging to the family of the Shackletons, to whom Burke had been attached all his life, which I think give the most perfect picture of Burke at Gregories I have ever read. She describes, with the greatest reverence how she came to see Burke, how Burke presented her to Crabbe the poet, and how he then took her into the grounds and made his dog jump into the pond after his stick to show her how well it swam; how he showed her his stables, granaries, and his domestic animals. And then, how does Burke end the day? There is no light more instructive on this extraordinary man than that he ends it by compounding pills for his poorer neighbors who are ill.

Talk of cutting blocks with a razor! The man whose eloquence was the delight of his country, and whose writings created an impulse over the world such as no political writings have ever caused, sat down to waste his time, as some might have thought it, in compounding rhubarb with other disagreeable adjuncts into remedies for his poorer neighbors. And as he did so he told a story which I think is worth repeating on such an occasion as this—he might possibly have told it to his neighbor in this house. He said: "I am like an Irish peer whom I used to know who was also very fond of dealing out remedies to his neighbors. One day this nobleman met a funeral, and he asked a poorer neighbor whose funeral it was. 'Oh, my lord,' was the reply, 'that's Taddy So and So's, the man that your lordship cured three days ago.'" Well, that is the side of Burke we are thinking of to-day. There has been no pompous procession to hallow his centenary—there has been nothing in the nature of ceremony. There has been nothing that would attract the outward eye, and I think that we who have been present in the little church to-day have felt that we have taken a moment out of the world and its cares and its business for one higher and more sublime process of thought—that we have been enabled to enshrine in our lives a memory in thought and in prayer to-day—a memory which the world will never let die.

Lord Carrington said: "There is one more toast we absolutely must drink, and that is the toast which I propose, not as a matter of form, but with complete sincerity, with all gratitude, and with all affection—the health of our host of this afternoon—the most generous and open-hearted and hospitable man, not only in the County of Bucks, but in the whole of the United Kingdom. Therefore, without another word, I give to you, with all the honors that I can possibly suggest, the health of our generous host, Sir Edward Lawson." Sir Edward Lawson, in reply, said:

Lord Carrington, it goes without saying that I am deeply grateful to you for the kind words you have spoken of me. As an old friend, for whom the lapse of years only increases my respect and regard, you have said too much in my praise. But perhaps I may readily forgive you for that; and to you, gentlemen, who have supported this movement, I may perhaps be permitted to say that it is a great pleasure and a great honor to me to be able on this occasion to ask you to accept the hospitality of Hall Barn. The ceremony of to-day has been characterized, and happily characterized, by Lord Rosebery as a simple ceremony. Whatever credit there may be for this memorial, that credit belongs to my friend the rector of Beaconsfield. It was his original idea, and he did what most men do who are in want of moral support or material assistance; he wrote a letter to The Times, and he immediately got the funds of which he stood in need. Well, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that it was never his idea to erect a memorial to Burke, the great statesman; and he was wise enough in this, because, if, after the lapse of more than 100 years, Englishmen have not made up their minds as to the status of Edmund Burke, no rural reminder from Beaconsfield could possibly aid them in arriving at that result.

As Lord Rosebery has pointed out to you, this is simply a modest memento of the years during which Edmund Burke lived at Beaconsfield, certainly the happiest years of his life—a memento of the fact that here upon the manor of which I have the honor to be the present lord he sought and found a solace in the home from the troubles, the [illegible] disappointments of the House. His life here was, as you all know, a life of perfect contentment and almost absolute quiet. So far as I am aware, there was only one occasion upon which gloom and desolation confronted him. He certainly then was in fear of one of the greatest misfortunes which, under similar circumstances, could happen to any man. Writing from Beaconsfield to Lord Rockingham—I forget the exact date, but it was some years after he had taken up his abode in this township—he said: "On my return home I have found by woeful experience that one of the news printers has taken a country house at Beaconsfield. The old man who milks my cows has married the old dairymaid, and he has made a flaming paragraph about it. In that case there will be plenty of news about me soon, but I have sent a formal message to him to beg myself off in the particular of my family here." And so, peace being restored to him, he continued that placid existence which was his only source of constant happiness.

Under these circumstances, it is not very surprising that when I first took up my abode at Beaconsfield, many years ago, and talked with the people about here, who, if they did not actually remember Burke, had listened to the stories of their parents, who knew him face to face—when I talked to them about Edmund Burke—I may say it with no depreciation of their intelligence—the man of whom they were thinking was not Edmund Burke the great statesman, but Squire Burke, as they called him. It was the man whose heart and door were always open to the poor, who, as Lord Rosebery has told you, gave all he could to them—counsel, money, and often medicine, for it is a matter of fact, which perhaps in that respect does not redound to his skill, but which is accurately recorded of him, that he nearly caused Mrs. Burke to come to death by allowing her to swallow a mixture that was intended for external application only.

But, gentlemen, he, of course, as you know, reveled in amateur farming. He was in the seventh heaven if he got something under £20 at Covent Garden for his crop of carrots, and he was intensely depressed if his crop of grass went down from 150 to 40 loads. There were two of my guests here just now, but they have left—two of my best friends, Mr. John Rolfe and Mr. Robert Rolfe. If you had scrutinized their stalwart frames, you would not have been surprised to learn, perhaps, that they were the sons of the Infant Hercules. You may have seen the family resemblance. They are my agents, and admirable specimens of Buckinghamshire yeomen. They are the grandsons of Edmund Burke's agent, and their father was, as I have told you, the Infant Hercules, because, when Burke was once walking with Sir Joshua Reynolds past the door of Gregories, where his bailiff lived, they saw a child rolling on the mat before the door. Burke cried to Sir Joshua, "There is a splendid subject for you!" "By the Lord," exclaimed the great artist, "I will paint him!" He did so, and the result was the celebrated picture of "The Infant Hercules." [Cheers.] As Lord Rosebery has told you, Burke was an ardent agriculturist, and was ever busy in experimental farming. One day he said to Mr. Rolfe's grandfather that, as he was interested in all that took place in Ireland, he wished to test in his person the question of the amount of strength that might be gained from potatoes as the only staple food of the full-bodied man. So he induced the grandfather of these gentlemen to live upon potatoes and nothing else for an entire fortnight. But the sharpness and intelligence of Mrs. Rolfe, the grandmother of my friends, were too much for Squire Burke, for she combined with the potatoes an amount of the freshest and best butter, which gave to them a quality and a richness that I am afraid are not within the reach at all times of a great many of those whose lot has been cast in Ireland at a time of famine.

Such was the life that Burke led until about the year 1793, when the first trouble came upon his home in the death of his schoolfellow and brother Richard. After that there was nothing but misery—misery which culminated in the death, as you know, the heroic death in his arms of his son, whom he idolized; and that was the time when he came back from London to Beaconsfield a stooping, shrunken, broken man. He came back to the home where for him there was no more happiness, where the blinds were drawn down, whence all gayety had vanished, and his was truly a house of mourning. As a young man, when Edmund Burke lived in the Temple, with little to do, but full of hope and ambition, he frequently wandered around Westminster Abbey, and he was known to have said to a friend when looking at it: "This makes me long rather for the peace and quiet of a country church." That thought must have come back to him when the time of his death gradually approached, for he then exclaimed: "I have had in my lifetime too much of noise and compliment," and subsequently in his will he wrote: "My body I desire to lie in the church of Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility, praying that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have part in the resurrection of the just." To-day, gentlemen, you have seen the spot where this grand Irishman lies, in the company of those who were nearest and dearest to him. At the instigation of our rector, with the help of Lord Rosebery and with your assistance, we have just uncovered that modest memorial in the firm—I am sure I am right in saying this for all of you—in the firm and fervent hope that those who come to see the place where he lies may aptly learn the lesson of his great and glorious life, and fairly and justly, nay, generously and gratefully, estimate the splendid work he did in the cause of British freedom for the advancement of the highest interests of the common country we all love so well.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., submitting the next toast, said:

I feel it is somewhat of a strain to speak to you while your ears are still filled with the ringing words of our friend, who has made so interesting, so admirable, so eloquent a speech upon the memory of Burke. Long as I have known our host—and I have known him now for nearly thirty years—I must say [illegible] I have to give him credit for the very great powers he has revealed to us as a speaker to-day. I will not try to tempt him to change the quiet of the country for the noise and tumult in which I have my life to spend; but should he ever try conclusions with anybody, I hope he will give my constituency a wide berth. Well, you will understand with what feelings of pride and gratification my friends, Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Macdermott, and other of our countrymen, with myself, who are here to-day, took a modest part in the honor which has been done to our great country. We feel, perhaps, that after all it was not inappropriate that we should be here, because in this respect only we have some resemblance, but a very distant one, to Burke; and that is, while Ireland is our native country, we have spent most of our time among Englishmen, and, like Burke, have received a great deal of kindness from your countrymen here. I think I may say we cordially sympathize with what, after all, is one of the leading lessons and principles of Burke's life—that sympathy and affection for the people of England are quite compatible with an intense and undying love for our native country of Ireland. I have a toast to propose to you, and I am sure it will meet with your immediate and generous acceptance. The memorial of Burke to-day is largely the creation of the rector of the parish. His aid, his assistance, his initiative in the matter, are in great measure accountable for the successful results. I think it was most appropriate that the rector of the parish should have been a leading figure in such a movement, because Burke was profoundly attached to the church of his fathers, and in that church, where the memorial was placed to-day, he worshipped, and doubtless he felt somewhat of that repose and divine faith which were part of his life. I beg to give you the health of the rector of Beaconsfield.

The Rev. G. A. Cooke, in responding, said:

I am extremely gratified by the kind manner in which you have mentioned my name in connection with this ceremony. I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to us to feel that our local celebration excites so widespread an interest among those who are students and admirers of the great man whose bones it is our honor to guard at Beaconsfield. I feel I have no words to add to the kind and generous and the wise and instructive things that have been said already, but I should like to say this: That I feel all those who may visit our parish church and think of the great life which is commemorated there will be greatly assisted by the beautiful and charming form which our artists have given to this memorial. I feel that I shall be expressing the feelings of Sir Edward Lawson and my parishioners when I acknowledge our gratitude and indebtedness to the artists who have so gracefully and appropriately carried out our simple kind of memorial.

A Great Dante Collection.

The first portion of a work which will be of inestimable value to Dante scholars has just been completed by Theodore W. Koch of Cornell University Library. It is the first of three volumes of the "Catalogue of the Dante Collection Presented by Willard Fiske" to the university. Volume I. concerns itself entirely with the works of the Tuscan poet; Volume II. will have a record of the works of Dante, and Volume III. will contain a supplement, an index of subjects, and an appendix on the iconography of Dante.

Nearly seventy pages of the first part of the catalogue are given up to the "Divina Commedia," denoting the volumes in the original and in translations in many languages. Probably the gem is the Italian edition of 1472, undoubtedly the oldest, although some scholars give the honor of priority to the Mantua editions or to the Jesi of the same year. Strange as it may seem, the question of priority depends upon the phrase "nel quarto mese," (in the fourth month,) placed after the date, for, although the year at Rome and Milan began with Christmas, at Venice it began with March 1, and at Florence with March 25. There is undisputed evidence now to show that the Foligno year began with the 25th of December.

Of different Italian texts of the "Divina Commedia" there are over 300, ranging from the one noted above to the latest editions of Fraticelli and Scartazzini. It is doubtful if the Vatican Library is stronger in ancient texts. It must be remembered that the Church at first shut out Dante from her authors, and that the interest in his tragedy as literature died away in Italy toward the close of the fifteenth century only to be taken up again in comparatively recent years.

Few English editions of Dante, if any, are without representatives in the Fiske collection. Even the most truly Dantesque fragments of Thomas W. Parsons are there. The collection is very strong in French translations; also in Armenian, Basque, Bohemian, Catalan, and Danish texts, as well as Spanish and German.

There is a large array of songs that have been taken from the "Divina Commedia" for opera and set to music by Matchetti, Rossini, and others.

Among the Autumn announcements of Thomas Whittaker are "Cathedrals of England," with 168 illustrations, by Herbert Railton, bound in two royal octavo volumes, with Florentine wrappers; "Romance of Glass Making: A Sketch of the History of Ornamental Glass," by Walter Gandy; "Frances E. Willard, a Story of a Noble Woman," by Florence Witt; in theological literature, "Visions," Sunday morning sermons at St. Bartholomew's, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; "Questions and Answers about the Bible," by the Rev. Albert W. Hitchcock; "The Incarnate Word and Other Sermons," by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler; in fiction, "The Patriots of Palestine: A Story of the Maccabees," by Charlotte M. Yonge; "My Lady's Slippers," by Mary H. Debenham; "The Autobiography of a Bulldog," and "A Humble Household." A cheap edition will also be issued of [illegible]

Reviews of Books.

A Volume on the Child.*

Mr. Taylor in the present book presents in outline some thoughts on the symbolic and conventional stages of mind in childhood and on the processes by which the child outgrows this symbolic stage. Imitation that passes by a strange but certain process into originality is a most interesting manifestation of juvenile activity and marks the development of the average child. There is, from the standpoint of Mr. Taylor, no more interesting theme than the study of a child. Many things in this world of ours allure, but for complexity and intricacy nothing surpasses a child of vigor. Perhaps it is just as well that the science of psychology, dull as it sometimes appears to the youthful student, was discovered, otherwise much that this science now cherishes and reveals would be lost to us.

The story of the "House that Jack Built" is admirably well calculated to expand the child mind and to prepare it for the appreciation of what is called "causation." In play the child early learns to let one thing stand for another, and the element of "make believe" enters into such play. In the case of mud pies, the mud represents dough, but of course the child understands that it cannot eat the mud, nor does it care to do so. The limitation of the medium is quite clear. Child play is at first nearly all make believe, but progress is indicated by the gradual increase of resemblance. He at first takes any stick for a horse, then he prefers a stick with a horse's head, then no stick will do, but he must have a hobby horse on rockers with a saddle and bridle, and he imitates a gallop by rocking to and fro. His enjoyment of his play was greatest when he had the most make believe in it.

The question of child study is an important one, much more important indeed than it was considered to be twenty or more years ago and before. The child was then more or less inconsequential, but the subject has in recent years been growing into more and more prominence, in all parts of this country at least. In studying the child we are in reality studying the man, and it is exceedingly profitable to mark the stages of growth and development that go to make up the passage from infancy to manhood. "The proper study of mankind is man," so says Pope, but he who knows not the child will never know the man. Child study rests upon and finds basic principles in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene and their multiple sub-divisions, ethics, logic, and, lastly, psychology, all of which sciences grew out of the study of man and are consequently valuable as guides to the study of the child.

No one can profitably engage in child study without children as subjects; not one child only, but many children. Reading about children is not studying them, and little good will come of it. They must be studied in their homes, in their plays, in the schoolroom, at their work, at their books, asleep, awake, alone, with their inferiors and their superiors; in moments of despondency and in moments of triumph, under all the circumstances where they reveal themselves to us in order to fully understand them. Those to whom all children are alike are surely deserving of commiseration, because they lack knowledge that alone comes from observation and study. Only a very slight consideration is required to make it clearly apparent that some children are lovable as angels, others vicious to an extreme. We do not have far to seek other points of difference equally striking.

The study of children properly begins at infancy sometimes, and then always with profit, even before. Many a child has been roughly shaken for crying when a pin was later discovered to be the cause of the trouble. Others have been dosed for peevishness that arose from thirst only. The attempt to relieve the physical and mental ills of childhood has too often been blindly done. In Africa the mortality among infants five months old and under is more than 70 per cent. because of the lack of proper knowledge and care on the part of the parents. We are ourselves not sinless in this direction. Many an eye that was weak at birth has been put out by ignorant or careless nurses. Many an ear has been ruined and the sense it symbolizes utterly destroyed by those who loved the child best. This is no light subject to which our attention is directed.

The plays of children are likewise very much more important than we sometimes think, and a study of them shows their great resemblance to the more serious occupations of their elders. Children plan and execute with an interest and an energy that flag only when the weary little body demands rest and sleep. They strive to imitate almost every conceivable thing they observe done by adults. They build houses, make mud pies, plant corn, go to town, teach school, give parties, play doctor, dress the dolls, wash clothes, build fires, break colts, hold church services, impersonate the [illegible] the [illegible] write [illegible] foreshadows the occupations soon to follow. No one can then safely overlook the importance of children's plays.

Children should be taught to play with the same care that they are taught, later in life, how to work. Properly directed, play teaches many useful things. Girls become good seamstresses in cutting and fitting dolls' dresses. Boys learn the use of tools in playing carpenter, and thus, in many ways, play helps the life work. It is a serious thing to have children, and psychology, as Mr. Taylor points out, aids not only in solving the problem of the child but also in giving some understanding of what belongs to such a child and how to go about giving it to the child.

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*THE STUDY OF THE CHILD. A Brief Treatise on the Psychology of the Child, with Suggestions for Teachers, Students, and Parents. By A. R. Taylor, Ph. D. International Education Series. Cloth. 12mo. Pages, 215. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

Italian Literature.*

This is the fourth volume of the Literatures of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse. If it answered no other purpose it would fill a vacancy, for there is little information about Italian literature open to the reader of English. It is safe to infer that a man who has the courage unreservedly to call Bryant's "Thanatopsis" the "finest poem America has yet given to the world" will have something to say for himself. Dr. Garnett says this most emphatically on Page 339 in a discussion of the merits of Foscolo's "Sepolcri." It is probably a good judgment. Certainly "Thanatopsis" will bear comparison with most of the mortuary poetry that comes readily to mind, and "Death and his twin brother, Sleep," have inspired much of the world's most admired verse.

But this is aside from the immediate purpose of this writing. Dr. Garnett is an enthusiast in regard to Italian literature. He quotes Jowett's words: "I think that you [John Addington Symonds] are happy in having unlocked so much of Italian literature, certainly the greatest in the world after Greek, Latin, English. To have interpreted one such literature and made it accessible to English-speaking people seems to me a sufficient result of a life." A good many people will disagree with Prof. Jowett's estimate, which Dr. Garnett seems to approve. Few, indeed, would think of classing Latin literature before that which contains the "Nibelungen Lied," Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzifal," Gottfried von Strassburg's poems, the verses of Heine and Goethe's "Faust." However, the value of Italian literature as an individual embodiment of the thought of a people does not rest on comparisons. A literature, which in its epic period produced a Tasso and a Dante, and in its contemporaneous sympathy with the universal habit of introspective soul-dissection, has given us the poems of Carducci and the novels of Gabriel d'Annunzio, possesses the creative and progressive elements which give to any literature true vitality. There are real forces at work within Italian literature, and one may follow their workings in the clear and instructive volume which Dr. Garnett has given us.

It is, perhaps, beyond dispute that Italian literature has attained less voluminous greatness than others because it is in a smaller measure than any other the full expression of the nation's thought. Italy is a land of artistic impulse, and immediate effect rather than profundity of design or rigor of logical development characterizes her artistic product. In architecture she has unquestionably surpassed all modern nations, and this would seem to prove that she is capable of something beyond immediate effect. But the completed building is like the completed picture. It achieves its whole effect almost at once, and it demands less intellectual grasp to appreciate it than it does to appreciate a profound book. Italy has been a prolific and admirable producer also in all forms of art and in music. It is not at all unnatural that English literature, which is the one great artistic product of the English mind, should surpass hers.

The case is a little more difficult when Germany is the object of comparison, because Bach, Handel, Mozart, Weber, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Wagner are an array of names which cover the whole history of modern music. Yet one is forced to admit that the creative force of the Italian mind has flowed through more channels than that of any other nation except France, and certainly in art, architecture, and music Italy is ahead of the Gauls. One looks in vain in the history of France for a Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angelo. These men played but a small part in literature. The literary output of Italy has not been voluminous, but it has contained some of the grandest works of the pen. These works are fairly well known. It has been Dr. Garnett's task to treat them in their relationship to the other works of the nation, and to show us that the Italian wielders of the pen form a real brotherhood.

In his preface the author apologizes for the restricted amount of space accorded to Dante. He admits that if "genius prescribed the scale of treatment at least a third of the book ought to have been devoted to him." He declares that if he had followed this reasoning all other au[illegible] upon letters, rather than pure greatness, is the test by which an author's place in the general history of a literature should be decided. This may in a measure be true, yet it is not quite certain that Petrarch and Boccaccio have had a wider influence upon letters than Dante. Their forms and their subjects have, indeed, been followed to a large extent, yet Dante's massive breadth of imagination and his graphic style have surely suggested much to some of the greatest of the world's literary producers. It would be hard to convince any one that the author of "Faust" had never read the "Divina Commedia."

But it must be admitted that Dr. Garnett had a practical problem to solve, and he solved it well. He has not given Dante all the space at the expense of Ariosto, Giucciardini, and later writers. Yet he has offered to the reader a tolerably full and certainly judicious view of the works of the Italian master. His discussion of the achievements of Petrarch and Boccaccio is equally admirable. Petrarch's sonnets are not read by the English reader of these days, which is a pity. If they were, a great many very bad sonnets would not be tolerated, as they are, either by readers or by magazine editors. Of course, Dr. Garnett gives us English translations of all the Italian verse quoted in his book, but it must be said that he has shown singularly good judgment in selecting his translations. He has taken those which come nearest to the spirit and embodiment of the original. The question of the adored Laura's identity is discussed at some length in the chapter on the subject of Petrarch's famous attachment. Dr. Garnett does not know who Laura was. So many less informed writers have been quite sure that they did that we must express hearty gratitude to the present author for his frankness. He gives pretty conclusive proof, however, that Petrarch's attachment was not that of a maundering sentimentalist, but of a man of flesh and blood.

It is not necessary to enter at length into an account of Dr. Garnett's consideration of Boccaccio. It ought to be read by all that large circle of persons to whom the name of Boccaccio is only a synonym for a set of stories which must be mentioned in whispers. The essay on Ariosto and his "Orlando Furioso" is excellent, and will enlighten many readers whose notions on the subject have been somewhat hazy. When Dr. Garnett reaches the epoch of the lyric drama in Italy he is not quite at home in his critical estimate of the value of the opera books of Zeno, Metastasio, and others. "La Clemenza di Tito," for example, owes its entire claims to consideration to the music of Mozart. The libretto of Metastasio is confessedly stilted and artificial. The tragedies of Alfieri are better examples of Italian writing for the stage, and indeed the Italian dramatists deserve to be better known to English readers. One would think that the acting of such people as Salvini, Rossi, and Duse would suggest that the Italian theatre might possibly have a literature as well as an interpretative technic.

How few Americans know anything of the great "I Promessi Sposi," the masterpiece of Alessandro Manzoni? It is because, as Dr. Garnett has pointed out, that although this work is more widely known than any other Italian book after the "Divina Commedia," the author has failed to impress the imagination of Europe. Yet he was a really great writer, and he was a leader in the romantic reaction which followed the Napoleonic era. His work is admirably set forth by Dr. Garnett, and the account of it will enlighten as well as interest all honest students of literature.

Taking it all in all, this history of Italian literature is a valuable addition to the list of works of its kind. It is written with insight and appreciation, with enthusiasm, yet without lack of poise, and with a plentiful equipment of sound scholarship. It will take its place at once in all well-arranged libraries.

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*A HISTORY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE. By Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Biographies of William Stokes and Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie.*

The fourth and fifth of this valuable series of biographies of some of the masters who have developed the art of healing are before us. The first of the men included in the present volumes is one of the fathers of clinical medicine, (bedside teaching,) the famous Dublin medical teacher and author, William Stokes. The other Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the greatest English surgeon of his time.

The two works give us practically a history of the medical and surgical practice, respectively, of Ireland and England during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, for William Stokes lived between the years 1804 and 1878, and Sir Benjamin from 1783 to 1862. Both reached the highest possible position in their respective spheres and are gratefully remembered for the skill they showed in alleviating the sufferings [illegible] "A time may come when the conqueror of disease will be more honored than the victor of a hundred fights," was the sentiment of Dr. Stokes when he presented to the British Commons his statistics showing that in Ireland during the twenty-five years embracing the famine and resulting typhus-fever period the mortality of the medical profession was 24 per cent., while during the same period the comparative mortality of combatant officers in the army was but 10½ per cent., being less than half the former amount.

Stokes was one of the leading lights in that group of bright Irish physicians who gave to the Dublin School of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy its at that time pre-eminence, having as associates such men as John Cheyne, whose name, connected with his colleague in the "Cheyne-Stokes respiration," is classic to every medical student; Abram Colles, whose name is equally well known as giving title to "Colles fracture"; Fleetwood Churchill, the Dublin obstetrician and author, and many others.

Though Stokes was famous as a teacher and writer in all branches of internal medicine, it is his work on "Diseases of the Chest," published in 1837, that will serve as his most lasting monument. It was the first authoritative work on the subject in the English language after the invention of the stethoscope by Laennec, and gave his readers their first opportunity of learning the recent advances in the diagnosis and pathology of thoracic diseases, to which Stokes had made valuable additions.

The author claims for his honored father the credit of having revolutionized the treatment of peritonitis by the bold administration of opium, in place of the previous routine of bleeding and purgatives, which has been characterized as "little more than a contemplation of death." A medical writer is quoted as saying that: "We believe that no single improvement in the medical art except the use of anaesthetics (also an American discovery) can be placed on a level with this." Inasmuch as Stokes's article on the subject attracted no attention at the time of its publication on account of having been published in the first number of a journal which at that time had no outside readers, and the fact that his treatment was only of "peritonitis from perforation of the serous membrane," we are loath to yield the honor universally given to the late Prof. Alonzo Clark of New York.

We learn that as a conversationalist Stokes was unrivaled, but that Carlyle, who was entertained by him in Dublin, characterized him as a bore; but the host's criticism that Carlyle was hyperborean has the pungency of a keen Irish witticism.

Though the sketch before us was prepared by his son, who is also his professional and official successor, it is written in a spirit of fairness highly commendable in an author so closely related to the subject of his work and seems to bring us into closer contact with the man and the times in which he lived than could be possible were it the work of a stranger.

It is illustrated with pictures of the portrait statue of Stokes by Foley and a portrait drawn by Sir Frederick Burton together with St. Fintan's Church, in the grassy churchyard of which, on the western side of the Hill of Howth, all that was mortal of William Stokes was laid away.

In contrast with the former sketch, that of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie was prepared by an author who says in his preface that he has prepared the work because Charles Hawkins, who was Brodie's intimate friend and editor of his collected works, felt that "the very intimacy of his friendship and the warmth of his affection incapacitated him, in his judgment, from forming a judicial estimate of Brodie's character." Careful perusal of the two books leaves the reader with the impression that the affection and intimacy of the author of the former volume with the subject of his sketch brings us into a closer touch with his life and times than the labored, judicial Mr. Holmes.

Space will not allow us even to allude to the varied scenes and characteristics of Mr. Brodie's active professional life of more than half a century's surgical work in the City of London, embracing attendance upon three sovereigns—viz., George IV., at whose death he was present; William IV., to whom he was Sergeant Surgeon, continuing in office through Victoria's reign, until his death in 1862. By the way, our author fails to inform us when Brodie was born, but we learn elsewhere that it was in 1783.

Brodie was probably the last to be universally recognized as the greatest surgeon of his time. No one can any longer point to any one of the score or more of leading physicians or surgeons in our large cities and say that he is the greatest doctor in London, or Paris, or New York. The brilliant operations of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Valentine Mott are now daily performed by the recent graduate, and the erudition of William Stokes is now shared by the profession at large.

This series of "Masters of Medicine" will be eagerly read by those interested in the history of the healing art, as every physician should be, and their size, 12mo, of about 250 pages, and excellent print and paper, with a specially designed cover and rubricated title page, makes them very attractive volumes, specially commended for the perusal of the tired doctor on his Summer vacation. Those already issued comprise John Hunter, William Harvey, and Sir James Y. Simpson.

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*WILLIAM STOKES. His Life and Work. (1804-1878.) By his son William Stokes, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. 12mo. Cloth. 257 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE. By Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S. 12mo. Cloth. 256 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A Volume of Plays.*

The author expressly states that his object in this book is to present in convenient and accessible form what has been done best in the English drama from the time of Goldsmith to the present. With that laudable object in view he has reprinted the text of "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "Virginius," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Richelieu." The inference is plain that Mr. Calvin S. Brown thinks nothing worth doing has been done in English drama since Bulwer. To hold to such an extreme and profitless opinion, (which lacks, by the way, both originality and artistic comprehension,) and, in this late hour, to publish it, while at the same time putting forward such theatrical fustian as Bulwer's "Richelieu" as a great literary work, is to betray a habit of mind too frequently encountered with no beneficial effect by the inquiring student in the by-ways of criticism.

"Comedy," says Mr. Pinero, is "farce written by a deceased author." Such antique and barren criticism as Mr. Calvin Brown's ignores the extravagantly farcical basis of Goldsmith's comedy and finds tragic poetry of great worth in "Virginius." The same kind of criticism in Goldsmith's day ignored the writings of the forlorn, pockmarked Irishman altogether and in Knowles's was never aware of Knowles.

In order that the "students," for whose enlightenment the book is devised, may properly appreciate the merits of these works, the author contributes a comprehensive history of English drama, and copious notes drawn from many sources. Mr. Calvin Brown is well grounded, doubtless, in the study of English dramatic literature, but in these days of enormous theatrical activity and vitality, while a "public" whose mighty numbers the famous dramatists he mentions could scarcely have comprehended, are showing every day a livelier if still crude interest in the development of the stage, such of his remarks as touch, however lightly, upon the practical side of the drama, seem hopelessly out of date. A few "students," out of the reach of ordinarily good libraries, may find this compact little volume handy, and derive some sort of benefit from Mr. Brown's remarks. Certainly anybody who reads at all ought to read "She Stoops to Conquer" and Sheridan's two plays. Of Knowles and Bulwer we have our doubts.

A Repository of Learning.*

Much learning, which drives some folks to madness, drives others to authorship. Dr. Whittaker of Cincinnati, Ohio, has a large fund of information. In history, languages, physical geography, chemistry, botany, and a dozen other branches of useful knowledge he is astonishingly well equipped. In a preface, the brevity of which seems remarkable, in the circumstances, he tells of the origin of this literary work. It was "composed, or compiled (for nearly all the incidents in it are real,) in fulfillment of an agreement made by various members of my family to write a story and read it during the Christmas vacation, and is published for preservation at their request."

As a romantic narrative "Exiled for Lèse Majesté" has had its equals if not its superiors in recent literature. Dr. Whittaker's poetic insight, imaginative power, and facility of expression hardly entitle him to be ranked, as yet, with the authors of "Quo Vadis," "The King's Jackal," "My Official Wife," and other imperishable works of a kindred character. But as a mine of valuable information on all sorts of topics, this notable work surely has not had its equal since "The Swiss Family Robinson."

Its hero is a young Russian of remote Greek origin, tremendous loquacity, and sublime faith in himself. He is hustled off to Siberia by the Czar Nicholas, who feels that two such superior persons as this youngster and himself cannot safely dwell in Europe. He gets away from his jailers in company with a beautiful girl, also of Greek origin, who seems to exist, unlike most girls, solely to be talked to. Together they get to the Arctic Ocean, where they are picked up by a Nantucket whaler and brought to this blessed land of ours. They proceed westward and finally make their joint home in Cincinnati, then a mere town, but now, as the author informs us, a city of unusual social and commercial importance.

The Mutiny on the Bounty.*

The two authors of this new and patiently elaborated romance of the Pitcairn Island settlement (and Louis Becke in particular) are known as students of Polynesian history and legend, personally familiar with the South Seas, and the manners and customs of the islanders. In this book they tell the story of the voyage of the Bounty under Lieut. Bligh, the landing at Tahiti, Bligh's supercilious arrogance and disregard for the feelings of his officers and men; of the sailing, with a cargo of bread fruit to be transplanted in the West Indies, of the mutiny under Fletcher Christian and its consequences in a graphic and interesting manner. Bligh, who rose to the rank of Admiral and distinguished himself in the English Navy by many deeds of bravery, has always been considered the one hero of the Bounty mutiny. His coolness, patience, courage, and endurance in that terrible voyage of 4,000 miles in the open boat after he and his adherents had been cast adrift, endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen and surrounded his name with glamour.

As for Christian, the leader of the mutineers, he has received such "justice," perhaps, as is the due of an outlaw. But these authors, while they do not idealize the man, or give him any of the showier qualities of a hero of romance, make him their protagonist, and compel the reader to sympathize with him.

Their picture of Bligh is decidedly repellant. Christian is shown to have mutinied solely because of his commander's brutal insults.

When he seizes the Bounty the men who accept him as their commander do so without premeditation. There is no serious thought of a mutiny before the impulse possesses Christian. Thereafter he is shown as a creature of remorse, almost from the beginning, and little short of a madman in his horror of himself and his surroundings. The whole story, which ends with the beginning of this century, when benevolent Smith, afterward known as John Adams, is the only person of European birth left alive on the Island of Afia, or Pitcairn, is one of tragedy; but its descriptions of scenery are vivid and attractive, while the studies of human character, Asian and European, are moderate and just.

The island of Pitcairn was sighted and charted by the British in 1767. Christian knew of it when, with his crew of English and Polynesians and their women on the captured Bounty, he was seeking an island to colonize where safety from discovery could be reasonably assured to them. The native Tahitians knew it vaguely as Afia, the birthplace of their fathers. The story of Pitcairn, after the first years of murder and misery, has been told many times by many travelers, since the "discovery" of the colony, with Adams as its patriarch in 1808. But Messrs. Becke and Jeffery have made a good story of its cruel beginnings by drawing on their imaginations and their intimate knowledge of Polynesian people for details.

A Modern Italian Novel.*

The story is that the author of this new novel of modern Italian life is a friend and protégée of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio. Her likeness greets you as the book is opened and favorably impresses one beforehand. She looks a mere child. "Via Lucis" is a "modern" novel in its realistic treatment of character and life, in its morbidity, and, we had almost said, in its dullness. For it is not a lively story, not one we should care to recommend either to the light-hearted or the blasé as "Summer reading." Miss Kassandra Vivaria is very serious and very much in earnest.

Her scene is Rome—the Rome of electric cars and big, modern shops—and her heroine, Arduina, is a queer, morbid, passionate, sullen, intelligent, visionary, introspective girl, who lives in misery throughout her childhood, and is not likely ever to be contented with her lot in this world. Arduina is the daughter of a Roman roué, a blackleg with an ancient title, and a silly, consumptive Anglo-American woman. Her most impressionable years, after her mother's death, are passed under the tutelage of a drunken governess. Later she is in a convent school, to descriptions of the routine of which many pages are devoted. Still later, in the battle of life, she encounters several defeats. But her story, merely as a story, is not of much interest.

Arduina herself, in her many contradictory moods, in her hope and despair, is everything; and it must be admitted that she is possible and human, even if one does not care very much for her.

Animal Intelligence.*

The author of this work has done a labor demanding exhaustless patience and great care in details. He has endeavored to trace the development of will power, perceptive faculties, and other intelligence in animals. He has chosen for his study familiar creatures, and this naturally adds to the interest of his book. He has, for instance, carefully studied the daily doings of a litter of St. Bernard puppies, his purpose being to ascertain at what age the animals' senses began to convey information to their brains and in what way they made use of the information so acquired. He has studied cats and squirrels with equal care, and his observations will surely interest every lover of animals.

There is a long chapter on "Hibernation and Allied States in Animals," which will throw much light on questions puzzling to the lay mind. Many people wonder how toads live buried in the earth or frogs under the mud of ponds, but few would be willing to take the great trouble necessary to investigate such matters. They need not take the trouble now, because Prof. Mills has taken it for them. His general deductions from his observations will interest all students of animal life, and special importance is attached to his discussions of instinct.

Rose à Charlitte.*

To see ourselves as others see us is hardly less humiliating than to see others as they see themselves, and "Rose à Charlitte" may sadly lower the conceit of certain good tourists who have traversed Nova Scotia fancying that they were objects of reverence and admiration to the apparently simple Acadians. Miss Marshall Saunders, herself a Nova Scotian, asserts that these gentle, courteous, cordial folk have all the virtues of the French character, and she describes them as still remembering the ancient tale of wrong, the story of their ancestors' expulsion from the land, and still allowing their daily lives to be colored by the loves and prejudices of a dead generation. The heroine, a bewitching rustic beauty; her cousin, a student and a lover of old chronicles; an errant tribe of other cousins, the black sheep of the family; the village postman, a garrulous, kindly soul; the learned priest, the untaught servant, are all Acadian to the marrow and yet are loyal to the English flag and to the English Queen. With sentimental fallacy impossible to men and women of English blood they continue to lay all the blame of the "removal" upon Lawrence, or at the worst, upon Lawrence and Winslow, and all the burden of American misunderstanding of them and their ancestors upon Parkman, and they abound in good feeling for almost every one else, living and dead. With all this benevolence, however, they are full of national pride and are as thoroughly convinced of the superiority of their own race as any Castilian. The actual story of the book is an idyl, but it is so blended with the exposition of Acadian character that the average reader will not distinguish between the two, and will find himself regretting that he too, is not counted among those admirable beings, the descendants of the villagers of Grandpré.

A Charming Romance.*

There is quaintness and charm in "Miss Theodora," for the dear old lady is an epitome of the Boston of the past, but hardly of the present. That good old type that prided itself on fine blood and education exists, it is true, but only as an isolated specimen. Their reigns through "Miss Theodora" an old flavor of lavender, and the sweetness of the odor comes in the crushing of the seeds of it. Theodora lives for her nephew Ernest, and he comes of a stock that always went into the law after graduation at Harvard, and Ernest's father and grandfather and great-grandfather had made historic speeches, and you were likely to read portions of these orations in popular spelling books. But Ernest is a Boston youth of to-day. There is the "Tech," and how many men has not the School of Technology filched from Harvard? Ben Bruce was a fine lad, an honest one, and he made Ernest understand that honors were to be gained in this world outside of the classics.

Ernest and his aunt have many fine relations in Boston, who are of a privileged class. They are the Brahmins, so often described. They patronize the impecunious Miss Theodora, or they try to, but she is a better woman than that stout upstart, Mrs. Digby. This lady, who tries to lord it over her poor relations, has an unconventional daughter, Kate. Aunt Theodora would have given her life had Ernest married Kate. Ben Bruce of the "Tech," however, wins Kate, and Ernest, after the worldly and rich Kurtz girl jilts him, marries a Western girl, and Aunt Theodora, whose dreams of the re-establishment of the family fortunes have been dispelled, is happy after all in caring for her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest, at Denver. There is just a little return to the old-fashioned way of story telling in "Miss Theodora." You may not take it all in at a gulp; you must sip it. Whoever, in times of yore, bolted Miss Ferrier or Crabbe at a gulp? It may be that the older readers will enjoy Helen Leah Reed's story more than the younger ones. So much the worse, then, is it for the juveniles. The term "pretty," which, in the old acceptation of this adjective meant more than it does to-day, might be applied to the story. As it is, we wish that "Miss Theodora" may find many readers, for it brings what is rarely found in romances—consolation.

A word must be said in regard to the illustrations in the story, little bits of Boston, which are replete with color and originality in the construction of them.

No Female Angels.

From Notes and Queries.

It is safe to say that there was no such thing as the representation of a feminine angel prior to the Renaissance. In a general sense they were messengers and sons of God. The duties of the angels were not of a feminine character. They were divided into counselors, governors, and ministers. This last class, which might have been supposed to exhibit feminine characteristics, was the most masculine, for its symbols were "the soldier's garb, golden belts, holding lance-headed javelins and hatchets in their hands."

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*THE LATER ENGLISH DRAMA. Edited with an introduction and notes. By Calvin S. Brown. Students' edition. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

*EXILED FOR LESE MAJESTE. By James T. Whittaker. Cincinnati: Press of [illegible] & Jennings.

*THE MUTINEER. A Romance of Pitcairn Island. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

*VIA LUCIS. A Novel. By Kassandra Vivaria. With a portrait of the author. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

*THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE. By Wesley Mills, M. A., M. D., D. V. S., F. R. S. C. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ROSE À CHARLITTE. By Marshall Saunders. Boston: The L. C. Page Company.

*MISS THEODORA. A West End Story. By Helen Leah Reed. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

Eminent Men Who Went There—Van Buren's Hospitality—"Prince John"—Anecdotes.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Grandnephew of Van Buren.

Pierre Van Buren Hoes.

II.*

Mr. Van Buren spent some money in further beautifying this fine old house at Kinderhook, Lindenwold, adding a library on one side, a large addition in the rear, and a tower, which, together with the artistic portico, all in keeping with the edifice, while they retained the old look, gave to the whole a somewhat English appearance of about the same period. Past the gatehouses, one at either end of the lawn, lumbered the primitive stage coaches, with their winding horn of welcome as they passed along this highway artery of the State. Here one who was perhaps the most distinguished man of his time could still be in touch with the outside world, from which he had drawn nearly every honor that could be bestowed. As William Allen Butler said of him: "He died loaded with the honors of a past generation."

It was along this road that Gov. Seward trundled by one day on top of one of the antique stage vehicles of the time. A wag to whom the Governor was pointed out, lifting his eyeglasses, remarked: "Is that the Governor? I thought it was Thurlow Weed"—implying faintly that there might have been bosses in those times as well as now. Of the many hostelries that dotted this important highway all along, one, now a slab-sided farmhouse, a couple of miles north of the village, is said to have dispensed more hospitality to travelers in those days than might by some be thought desirable. Alexander Hamilton, while attending court at Hudson, one day met the landlord and said: "Deyo, I expect to be at your place the last of the week. You will have everything ready for my comfort, including the extras." Mine host, who had frequently entertained him before, knew better than we do to what the great statesman, lawyer, and man of the world referred.

In this delightful home Mr. Van Buren received nearly every distinguished American of his time. Henry Clay, Washington Irving, whose niece married his son Smith and became mistress of the house; John L. Stevens, Thomas H. Benton, David Wilmot, Charles Sumner, Silas Wright, Commodore Nicholson, Frank Blair, William L. Marcy, William Allen Butler, Azariah C. Flagg Gen. Winfield Scott, the Earl of Carlisle—these all were there and hosts of others. The writer was not old enough to appreciate any of these great people, though it was not for lack of opportunity, but it may be mentioned, by the way, that others now living whose names we will withhold, particularly remember dining with Irving on one of his visits to Lindenwold, and in their minds it was to see two as great men as were then living to see him and Mr. Van Buren together. Referring to a playmate of my early childhood, Irving said, "Ah, yes, she is the light of Sunnyside." Sitting after dinner by the side window of the parlor, Irving once remarked: "I should think, Mr. Van Buren, you would have put your garden the other side of the house, so as to get from here a better view of the Catskills." "It would have been a good idea," was the reply, "but I guess I will leave this improvement to those who shall come after me." He cherished the hope that Lindenwold would long continue a family seat, and he never tired of enjoying its many beauties.

There he dispensed a genial and liberal hospitality, enjoying the visits of the villagers also with a truly charming cordiality. His tastes were simple, quiet, and gentlemanly. He was passionately fond of young people, and it was a beautiful sight to see him with his grandchildren around the grounds or riding in the saddle with one of them at his side. The writer was frequently included in small or large gatherings of youngsters. At all of these Mr. Van Buren was the central charm. It was at a christening, I think, that Mr. Van Buren once viewed us from the broad hall as we danced around a real mulberry tree on the lawn, the fruit of which was fully ripe. Its peculiar flavor still almost lingers on my tongue.

We have it from one who saw most of him about this time that Mr. Van Buren was almost ideal in his sunshiny and serene disposition. The servants loved him, and one of them at his funeral in the house stooped down and kissed him. Nothing but kindness and gentleness ever flowed from his nature, so far as I have ever heard or known. Once, however, he showed a troubled look as he passed on his way to the garden without the accustomed pleasantry. I remarked it to one of the children, and was told that "Grandpa is feeling very bad these days on account of the state of the country." This was in 1861. He strongly sympathized with the North in its uprising, and sustained the early measures of Lincoln's Administration. Had he lived he would doubtless have stood where John A. Dix did during the struggle.

Right here I will quote Mr. William Allen Butler's estimate of his personal qualities: "Mr. Van Buren was a gentleman, and he cultivated the society of gentlemen. He never had any associates who were vulgar or vicious, and it seemed as if in some early moment of his destiny his whole nature had been bathed in a cool, clear, unruffled depth from which it drew this lifelong serenity and self-control." A droll instance of his hospitality is given by some wag who [illegible] refreshment, and then turned away and became engrossed in a picture on the wall. "I knew he knew all these pictures by heart," the thirsty man said afterward, "but he just did that so I could get a good square drink. I call that downright politeness and hospitality!"

As an instance of Mr. Van Buren's perfect simplicity most always observable, by the way, in those who are exalted or great, may be cited the following, which was told me by my mother. One day soon after he had settled down at Lindenwold she was calling and appreciating his comfortable surroundings, as she felt perfectly free to do because of the close and cordial friendship existing, and she remarked: "Ah, I see, Sir, you have an old-fashioned Dutch clock in the hall." "Yes, certainly," he said; "John was determined I should have one, and picked it up for me in Chatham Street."

But withal the old-time shrewdness had not quite forsaken him. A prominent lady of Kinderhook one day called upon him with a subscription book for a contribution toward a church organ for the Dutch Church. The pages were divided off into $100, $50, $25, &c. He withdrew with it into his library and in a moment returned and handed it back to her, closed up. Of course it would not do to open it then, though the lady was eager to do so, and after a delightful call she withdrew. Imagine her surprise to find later as the memorandum, "M. Van Buren, $25," entered upon the fifty-dollar page. I had this incident from the lady herself, now deceased. It must be left to conjecture whether this was a pure oversight on the part of the old gentleman or whether he considered it unbecoming his station that one of the smallest contributors should take appropriate place near the bottom of the list.

My mother and I were calling one day when Mr. Van Buren came in to greet us from the garden holding a large cluster of hothouse grapes. He placed them in my hands with such genial condescension to me as a child that I have never forgotten it. It was at that time that he followed us to the door in his usual hearty way, which was closed, and he on the inside looking out, the upper half thrown back. As I now recall it, with his distinguished bust and flowing gray hair, standing as in a frame, it would have been a striking subject for a Rembrandt.

Mr. Van Buren was a superb horseback rider and preferred that amusement to driving, using a carriage mainly in cases of necessity. At funerals or to meet special friends, his great Washington coach would sometimes be brought forth, though "Comus and Duroc" could hardly carry it along. It was a curiosity even in my early days. He rode horseback early in the day, sometimes again later, and often came over to the village on the very hottest of Summer afternoons. He would amble up amiably for his mail on his creaking saddle and perfect horse Kittie, the gift, it was said, of John Randolph of Roanoke. He wore a high hat usually, and sometimes with a cabbage leaf inside, and had spurs on his dainty feet. He has been seen going out of town on a canter, umbrella over his head, glasses on his nose, and reading a newspaper. One day, while calling at our house in the village, his eye fell upon a rather poor print of himself hanging on a wall. He walked up to it, gave it an amused look, and then said: "Ah! Hem! My head and John's legs."

Usually when in the village on an afternoon he would stop at the gate of his sister and nieces, and without dismounting rap on the fence with his whip sufficiently to be heard some distance in the still Summer air. It might take some moments for the inmates to be aroused from a true orthodox Dutch siesta of a hot afternoon, and the rapping would go on at intervals, each time with a little more energy, until some one came. His persistence was frequently due to a desire to extend an invitation to Lindenwold or to bestow some other kind attention. He would rarely move away, however, without upbraiding them for their bad habit of sleeping of an afternoon. This complaint was extended generally, for he frequently said that the Kinderhookers were a lot of "sleepy-heads," and, judging from the almost midnight stillness that reigned from about 2 to nearly 5 P. M. of a hot July or August day, the old gentleman was not far from right. With that umbrella and famous cabbage leaf, and with patient Kittie, he seemed to be master of the road.

One of the brightest persons visiting Lindenwold was the one who gave it its happy name, John Van Buren, sometimes thought to have been the ex-President's favorite son—"Long John," "Prince John," as he was sometimes called. The last appellation attached to him somehow in consequence of his having danced with Queen Victoria. His father was very proud of his ability. "John knows more law than I do," he would sometimes say, "and I guess more about politics, too." Had John lived some years longer, he would doubtless have risen to the foremost position as a political leader. His father also said that after John had gone away from Lindenwold, his cellar was not quite as well stocked as when he came; the best had to be brought forth, no doubt, and that not sparingly. The old gentleman was a model of sobriety and simplicity at table, but the writer remembers seeing a wine cask at the corner of the grapery, which, when full, had gone around the world in the hold of a ship to perfect the flavor of its contents.

John's wit was well known, and he never scrupled to crack a good joke, even at his own expense. Once he and some politicians at Albany were endeavoring to agree upon some platform or nomination, but could [illegible] that they were coming. Down they all went to Kinderhook for a good time. Samuel J. Tilden was among them. Tilden and John were very close friends. At dinner some remark was made about the elegant set of china with which the table was adorned. "Yes," John said, doubtless leading up to the subject, "I gave it to father when I was in Paris; picked it up there as something pretty fine and sent it over to him." The old gentleman kept still till everything had been said that could be about it, and then remarked: "Yes, I value it very highly, and, indeed, I should, for soon after came the bill, not only for the freight, but for the china and all."

One day John Van Buren took Mr. Wilmot over to the village to call on the wife of Dr. Beekman, (whose grandfather, by the way, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.) Mr. Wilmot was an enormously large man, and this is the way John introduced him: "Mrs. Beekman, you have heard of the Wilmot proviso; I thought you would like to see it in bodily shape; so I brought it over to you."

It may not be uninteresting to introduce here an incident which interrupted for a time a visit to Lindenwold by Judge Edmunds, a warm friend of the family, of which interruption John was the cause. It was described by the Judge himself, and as a bit of reminiscence is worth being repeated. The Judge was holding Circuit Court at Hudson for Judge Parker, who had wished to be relieved. A famous anti-rent case came on—one of those exciting legal fights which were frequent in those days on the Livingston Manor, in the lower part of the county. Several weeks had been consumed in selecting an impartial jury. One was finally gotten together by drawing it from the northern part of Columbia County, which was free from all anti-rent disturbances and feeling. John Van Buren, who was then Atorney General, appeared for the people. The late Judge Theodore Miller of the Court of Appeals was District Attorney, and Ambrose L. Jordan conducted the defense. Mr. Jordan and the Attorney General were not on the best of terms, and the former had been rude to the Court, and to John especially, to the last degree, possibly not without some reason. He invariably would keep the Court waiting upon opening, and in every way seemed bent on giving annoyance.

Finally one day the Judge insisted upon the court going on with or without Mr. Jordan, which it did. Half an hour late, Mr. Jordan sauntered in, decidedly out of humor at the "gross discourtesy" as he chose to regard it. He took a seat directly behind the Attorney General, making some remark more cutting than usual that caused John's temper to break loose, and he shoved his elbow into Jordan's face, which act was responded to by Jordan with a pretty hard slap. The men then both rose and exchanged blows violent enough to call down the rebuke of the Court, who ordered the Sergeant at Arms to arrest them both and lock them up in jail for the night.

This untoward proceeding immediately appealed to the better judgment of both men, possibly a little more seriously, considering where the order would place them. Mr. Van Buren was the first to apologize, which he did handsomely and with frankness. Mr. Jordan made a rather lame excuse about being provoked, and said he could not stand everything; but with apparent sincerity he begged the Court's pardon. Both asked, and their friends urged, that his Honor would not exact the penalty imposed. But the Court said that, while for its own part it would gladly overlook and forget the whole matter, still, lest the ignorant and vicious might regard the Court as partial on account of the high station of both men, the dignity of the Court must be maintained by making an example of them. The penalty, therefore, must be carried out, and the men be incarcerated for the night. They begged that they might be put into one cell, but this request was denied in very good wisdom, and the court adjourned.

The next day the case was resumed with every propriety observed. There was not a ripple—just as if nothing had happened. Rumors of the affair had gone to Lindenwold, and the old gentleman seemed disturbed. "I don't believe the Judge locked them up," Abraham Van Buren urged. "I don't know," said his father, "John assured me he could not and would not stand Jordan's insolence, and if they came to blows Edmunds would be just the man to do something of the kind. You and Dr. Beekman had better go down and see what there is of it." So down they went and found the truth to be as stated.

At recess the Attorney General, whose good nature was ever uppermost, wished the Judge "good morning" and hoped the Court had "rested well last night." The Court had. "This will not interfere with your spending Sunday with the old man, I hope," said John. "Not so far as I am concerned," said the Judge. But lest the act should be misunderstood by Mr. Jordan, the Judge decided to defer his visit till another time.

Mr. Jordan never forgave Judge Edmunds, and ever after treated him with marked disrespect. Some twenty years subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Jordan, the Judge, wishing to attend his funeral, made his wish known to the family. The reply that came was that they would take it as a personal insult if he should do so. The affair caused not the slightest interruption in the friendship between Judge Edmunds and the Van Buren family, who remained lifelong friends. John won his case at the trial, but immediately tendered his resignation to the Governor. Judge Edmunds turned the point of this, however, by promptly requesting the Governor not to accept it. He urged that the provocation to Mr. Van Buren was so excessive that in all the circumstances his outburst was pardonable and should be overlooked. The resignation of the Attorney General was forthwith securely pigeonholed.

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*The first article in this series was printed last week, July 22. The third and final paper will appear next week.

Burne-Jones.

Works of the Late Artist Bring Nearly $150,000 at Auction in London.

According to the London papers, no art sale of the present season has attracted so large a number of sightseers as the dispersal of the remaining works of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, which was begun at Messrs. Christie's on Saturday, July 16, and concluded on Monday, July 18. For three or four days before the sale the rooms were crowded from morning until evening, while it is gravely recorded that the Princess of Wales spent over an hour in a private view of the collection. "It is no exaggeration to say," remarks The London Times, "that the sale has more than justified the very wide interest which the 'viewing' had anticipated, for, in its somewhat limited way, it is perhaps quite without a rival." The ninety lots of drawings, pastels, and pictures sold during the first day realized a total of £23,800 12s., or an average of over £200 per lot.

The most important work in the first day's sale was the finished picture of "Love and the Pilgrim," 60 inches by 120 inches, painted in 1896-7, with the inscription "Dedicated to his friend, A. C. Swinburne." In this fine and characteristic work Love, represented in a blue-gray robe, with wreath of roses and holding an arrow, attended by a flight of birds, is leading a pilgrim, dressed in a dark robe and hood, out of a wilderness. The bidding started at 1,000 guineas, and in a few moments reached 5,500 guineas, at which price the picture was knocked down for the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

The drawings in gold on colored ground included the following: "The Bath of Venus," 9¾ by 6½ inches, 48 guineas; a nude study, 10½ by 5¾ inches, 95 guineas, and Nimue, 1896, 13½ by 8½ inches, 88 guineas.

The Pastels.—Summer and Autumn, 12 by 8½ inches, 50 guineas; study for hill fairies, originally designed for "Arthur in Avalon," 68 guineas; study for the head of Princess Sabra in the series of "St. George," 1862, 51 guineas; "The Answering String," 1896, 62 guineas; the Angels at the Sepulchre, for the "Morning of the Resurrection," two in one frame, 110 guineas.

"The Departure of the Knights in Quest of the Holy Grail," 30 by 54 inches, design for tapestry at Stanmore Hall, 610 guineas; a similar subject, 20 by 28 inches, 300 guineas.

"The Dream of Lancelot at the Ruined Chapel," 20 by 22½ inches, 170 guineas; another of the same subject and of the same size, 155 guineas, and another of the same, 70 guineas.

The design for the Three Graces in "Venus Concordia," 54 by 28 inches, 90 guineas; another of the same subject, the same size, 75 guineas.

"Hope," 81 by 31 inches, 200 guineas.

Design for the "Heart of the Rose," 38 by 48 inches, 150 guineas.

"An Amazon," 65 by 24 inches, 300 guineas.

"Christ in Judgment," design for a stained-glass window, 75 by 22 inches, 100 guineas.

"The Dream of Lancelot at the Ruined Chapel," 39 by 48 inches, 650 guineas.

The Garden of Idleness, from "The Romance of the Rose," 36 by 49 inches, 168 guineas.

"The Entry into Jerusalem," design for a stained-glass window in St. Peter's Church, Vere Street, arched top, 90 by 40 inches, 190 guineas.

"The Stoning of St. Stephen," a set of three designs for stained-glass window for the north transept at the church at Morton, 150 guineas.

"The Nativity" and "The Crucifixion," each a design for a stained-glass window in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, each 19 feet by 7 feet 8 inches, the pair, 390 guineas.

Water Color Drawings.—Head of Nimue for the picture of "Nimue and Merlin," 30 inches by 20 inches, 500 guineas; "The Masque of Cupid," design for a mural decoration, 22 inches by 53 inches, 235 guineas; the companion design, 340 guineas; "The Birth of Perseus," design for the "Perseus" series, 49 inches by 46 inches, 130 guineas; "Miriam," 170 guineas; "Charity," 87 inches by 17 inches, 210 guineas; "Feeding the Dragon in the Garden of the Hesperides," 25 inches by 55 inches, 180 guineas; "Mars," 32 inches by 19½ inches, 85 guineas; "Sir Galahad at the Shrine of the Holy Grail," 20 inches by 62 inches, 400 guineas; "The Nativity" and "The Crucifixion," designs in red, blue, and gold, 57 inches by 22 inches, 400 guineas; "The Masque of Cupid," a composition of nine figures, 13 inches by 57 inches, 250 guineas; "St. Cecilia," 720 guineas; "The Tree of Life," 72 inches by 94 inches, design for mosaic in the Church of St. Paul, Rome, designed in 1892, executed in 1893, exhibited at the new gallery and at the Royal Society of British Artists, 1897, 770 guineas; "Paradise," design for a stained-glass window, divided into five panels, exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 320 guineas, and "The Last Judgment," a set of three designs for a stained-glass window at Birmingham, and exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 10 feet by 3 feet, 800 guineas.

The pictures included, in addition to "Love and the Pilgrim," already mentioned, the following: A study of a female head, 37 inches by 14½ inches, 250 guineas; study of a girl's head, 28 inches by 21 inches, 125 guineas; study for Mary Magdalene in "The Morning of the Resurrection," 29 inches by 15 inches, 105 guineas; "The Wheel of Fortune" [illegible] inches by [illegible] inches, [illegible] guineas; "Mary Magdalene at the Tomb," [illegible] inches by [illegible] inches, 125 guineas; "The Death of Medusa," 60 inches by 90 inches, 100 guineas; "Perseus and Andromeda," two designs for the well-known "Perseus" series, in one composition, painted about 1876, 60 inches by 90 inches, 420 guineas; "The Knights in 'The Briar Rose,'" early design, painted in 1869, 41 inches by 72 inches, 130 guineas; "St. Nicholas," 55 inches by 22 inches, 180 guineas; "Mermaid and Babies," 54 inches by 42 inches, 170 guineas; "The Challenge in the Wilderness," 51 inches by 38 inches, 255 guineas; "The Sirens," 84 inches by 120 inches, 490 guineas; "The Garden of Pan," 30 inches by 45 inches, 100 guineas—the last six purchased by Messrs Agnew & Sons; "Elijah in the Wilderness," 70 inches by 24 inches, 950 guineas; "Love Praying to Mercury for Eloquence," 69 inches by 16½ inches, 200 guineas; "Hill Fairies," 71 inches by 23 inches, 310 guineas—these two were originally intended for the unfinished picture of "Arthur in Avalon," but not used in the final design; "The Wizard," an interior, with a wizard drawing back a curtain disclosing a mirror on which is shadowed a wreck, 36 inches by 21 inches, 530 guineas, and "The Fall of Lucifer," 97 inches by 46 inches, 1,000 guineas.

At the second day's sale 114 lots realized £5,614 16s., the total of the whole sale of 206 lots amounting to £29,475 8s. The more noteworthy lots in this day's sale included the following pencil and black chalk drawings: Two heads of girls, 1879, 88 guineas; the slave in "The Wheel of Fortune" and "Andromeda," 60 guineas; study for Andromeda in the "Perseus" series, 54 guineas; two studies for "The Morning of the Resurrection," 1885, 44 guineas; study for Love in the "Chant d'Amour," 1865, 70 guineas; studies for bronze figures for children in the picture of "Troy," 1869, 58 guineas; angel in "Annunciation," and two other heads, 1874-5-6, in one frame, 400 guineas; study for a child's head in "Cophetua," 1883, 50 guineas; "The Seven Works of Charity," a set of seven, 165 guineas, study of a head for "An Uninterpreted Dream," 1895, 52 guineas; a study for "Venus Concordia," 1895, 65 guineas; a study of a head for "Perseus and Nereids," 1895, 50 guineas, and another of the same, 54 guineas; a study of a head for the picture of "The Sirens," 58 guineas; four studies of heads for "The Car of Love," 1895, a total of 222 guineas; a study of a girl's head, 1896, 65 guineas; another, 1896, 62 guineas; Christ Blessing the Little Children, design for stained glass at Hill Head, 320 guineas; study of angels for the same, 42 guineas, and the three Northern Gods, Odin, Thor, and Freya, 187 guineas.

Chalk Drawings on Brown Ground.—A female head, 1896, 52 guineas; a portrait study, 100 guineas; study for St. George, 74 guineas; head of a lady, 155 guineas; study of drapery for attendant in "The Briar Rose" series, 1889, 52 guineas; study of a girl's head, 1885, 58 guineas; study for the Child in "The Star of Bethlehem," 85 guineas, and head of a girl, 60 guineas.

On Green Ground.—Three studies of female figures, for a bas relief at Castle Howard, in one frame, 55 guineas; three studies for "The Passing of Venus," 1877, in one frame, 52 guineas; three studies Graiae in the "Perseus" series, 1877, in one frame, 52 guineas, and three dancing girls, 1897, 125 guineas. Two studies on gray ground of drapery for figures in "The Passing of Venus," in one frame, 76 guineas.

Other Sales of Pictures, Books, Gems, and Manuscripts.

Among the miscellaneous properties of Bilton Hall there were two fine Romneys. The first of these, a three-quarter length, is of Madame Susan Jouenne, who is said to have been the daughter of Admiral Hood's boatswain; she is in a white dress, with blue sash tied in a bow at the back, and is seated on a bank in a landscape; the picture is stated to have been painted in 1790, and it was exhibited at the British Institution in 1866 by Viscount Hood; it realized 3,000 guineas. The second Romney was a whole-length portrait of the Marchioness of Townshend, in white dress, standing, and leaning on a pedestal. This is one of at least three portraits of the Marchioness which Romney painted; it was executed in 1793, the price paid for it being 100 guineas; it has never been engraved, and has remained in the house where the Marchioness was born from the time it was painted until now—5,500 guineas. There were several other works by or attributed to Romney in this sale, notably Lieut. Col. John Parker of Barford, when a boy, in pink dress with blue sash, standing in a landscape—300 guineas; a portrait of a lady in white dress, seated with her two children—200 guineas; this picture was in a picture sale held at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, a year or two ago, when it was bought in at about one-third of the above price; and a head of Lady Hamilton, oval, 19 inches by 17 inches—180 guineas.

The wonderful collection made by the late Alfred Morrison, consisting of cameos, antique engraved gems, and vases, was disposed of in London recently by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The most important lots were a large Sassanian intaglio upon a fine cabochon carnelian, engraved with a male portrait, with long inscription in Peplevi, £41; bust of Domitia, hair en queue, exceedingly fine intaglio upon a nicolo, mounted as a ring, £84; a large oval sardonyx, engraved with portrait of Arsinoe II., mounted in gold as a ring, £49; a very fine intaglio upon a black jasper, engraved with a male portrait, £50; a remarkable cameo by the celebrated Pistrucci, cut upon a red jasper of brilliant color, representing the head of Medusa, full face, 2⅝ inches in diameter, £60. The antique gold rings, set with intagli, &c., included a massive gold ring, delicately engraved with floral design, set with an intaglio, engraved with the figure of Bacchus, £[illegible]; a very massive Greek gold ring, set with an intaglio, finely engraved with bust of young Bacchus, from the Tarsus hoard, £[illegible]; the celebrated signet known as that of Asander, King of the Bosporus, set with an intaglio by Apollonius; it is formed of a massive gold setting, of oval box form; the intaglio bears the portrait which has by some been identified with that of Asander, £460; (this unique jewel was found at Kertch;) a massive gold ring of simple form, set with an intaglio upon a fine Syrian garnet, engraved with a head of Pallas, £110; "the Sessa ring," a fine example of Italian work of the fourteenth century, and found in 1845 at Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples, published by Sir Frederick Madden in the Archaeological Journal for 1852, £145. An antique Roman vase, cut from a beautifully veined specimen of agate onyx, circular and of compressed tapering form, decorated with five groups boldly cut in camei, 2⅝ inches high, 4⅜ inches in diameter, £155. Greek Vases.—A fine stamnos, with cover, of the best period of Greek art, painted with red figures upon a black ground, 17½ inches high, £55; a fine amphora of Athenian work, circa fifth century B. C., painted with black figures upon a red ground, 13 inches high—£50. A very fine bottle of purple glass, in form resembling a pilgrim bottle, Venetian, sixteenth century, nearly 8 inches high, £100.

The Sydney collection, with selections from other libraries, has been sold in London by the Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most important sold were: Sir R. F. Burton, "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night," and also the "Supplemental Nights," 1885-86, £29 5s.; MS. volume of 241 pages folio, closely written and lettered, "New York Patents, 1685-1686," £37; an original unpublished MS., consisting of 220 pages of descriptive text, entitled "Description des principaux endroits de la Mer du Sud depuis les 52 degrez 30 minutes sud," &c., with 35 colored maps and plans, £25; an imperfect copy of the first edition of the Bible in English, translated by Myles Coverdale and printed in 1535, £61; "The Humorist," 1819-20, first edition, with humorous colored plates by Cruikshank, fine copy, £16 5s.; T. De Quincey, "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 1822, first edition, elaborately bound, and with a pathetic letter from the author to Tait, the publisher, begging an advance payment to save him from eviction, £7 17s.

In the Massey Mainwaring collection, sold in London recently, there was a number of tankards of old silver, with many curious specimens of old plate. The silver included a flat top tankard, with armorials, 1693, probably the work of Timothy Lay, 28 ounces, at 28s. per ounce; a ditto, spouted, 1681, 30 ounces, at 50s. per ounce; a ditto, William and Mary, 1691, 15 ounces, at 55s. per ounce, (these three articles are described in Cripps's work on "Plate";) a plain pierced potato ring, old Irish, 13 ounces, at 63s. per ounce; another with birds, flowers, and subjects, 12 ounces, at 58s. per ounce; a very fine ditto with Chinese temples, birds, and animals, 10 ounces, at 67s. per ounce; a pair of old hooped mugs, 1695, 13 ounces, at 43s. per ounce; a set of three rare old muffineers, 1715, 21 ounces, at 33s. per ounce; an early Cromwellian chalice, date 1657, and described by Cripps, 10 ounces, at 61s. per ounce, and an old small Elizabethan chalice, 1581, engraved in subjects, nearly 6 ounces, £89; a beautiful old sugar basin of Louis XV. design, with finely pierced border, the whole exquisitely chased with scrolls and scale decorations by Paul Lamerie, 1732, nearly 14 ounces, at 109s. per ounce, and a large pierced bread basket in the form of a shell, with gadroon border, female caryatid handle, 53 ounces, at 59s. per ounce; a sixteenth century jewel, in the form of a ship, the hull formed of a large pink coral, supposed to have belonged to the Medici family, 20 guineas, and a Renaissance architectural-shaped cabinet of tortoise shell and green-stained ivory, by A. E. Thelot of Augsberg, 40 guineas. A wooden mazor cup or bowl, mounted with a wide splayed lip or margin in silver gilt, fifteenth century, 6 inches diameter, 58 guineas; a casket by an anonymous artist of the Perricaud school, first half of the sixteenth century, 6 inches long, 4 inches wide, containing 14 plaques in Old Testament subjects, £230; an octagonal Limoges mirror case, painted in translucent enamel, with Diana and Actaeon in a landscape with buildings, 3 inches long by 2⅝ inches, 80 guineas; the three foregoing lots were formerly in the Magniac collection; a circular miniature by Holbein of Henry VIII., in black hat and ostrich feather, ornamented with jewels, 60 guineas; a pair of very fine powder blue bottles of the highest quality, with narrow necks and carved lips, 17¼ inches high, 360 guineas; a blue enameled locket, containing a very highly finished miniature of a lady with long curly hair and crimson dress, 140 guineas; a circular miniature by Van Blarenberg, 3 inches in diameter, representing a marriage fête, composed of numerous figures painted with the highest finish, in chased gold frame, 300 guineas, and a very fine tortoise-shell piqué ewer and basin, inlaid with subjects in delicately engraved mother-o'-pearl and gold, the ewer 9 inches high and the basin 14½ inches long by 10½ inches broad, 170 guineas.

The family portraits of Bilton Hall, which once belonged to Joseph Addison and the Countess of Warwick, have been sold by Christie, Manson & Woods. In the Bilton Hall collection there were thirty-five portraits. The most remarkable were a portrait of P. de Champagne, Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., in light blue dress, 120 guineas; Dobson, James, third Marquis of Hamilton, in black silk dress, whole length, 80 guineas; Sir B. Gerbier, George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, whole length, in brown dress, 200 guineas; Mark Gerrard, James I., in gray dress, signed, 250 guineas; Sir G. Kneller, an interesting portrait of Joseph Addison, three-quarter length, 54 guineas; Sir P. Lely, portraits of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, in white dress, and Dorothy, Countess of Leicester, in blue dress, 142 guineas; D. Mytens, Sir William Crofts, in white and yellow dress, white ruff, standing in a landscape, 400 guineas; three by Vandyck—Prince Rupert, in leather coat and red slashed sleeves, high boots, lace collar, standing in a landscape, 730 guineas; Prince Maurice, in brown and yellow jacket, white slashed sleeves, white lace collar and gorget, whole length, 580 guineas, and Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, in leather jacket, with white slashed sleeves, holding hat in his left hand, whole length, 145 guineas, and Vandyck and Stone, Charles I., on horseback, and his equerry, 139 by 88 inches, 255 guineas.

THE AUGUST CENTURY

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE has arranged for a series of articles on "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," somewhat in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." The August number will contain:

THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES.
The Narratives of Colonel George A. Loud, Paymaster, U. S. N.; Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, Junior Surgeon of the Flag-Ship "Olympia," and Joel C. Evans, Gunner of the "Boston."

CUBA AS SEEN FROM THE INSIDE. By an American sugar-grower, Osgood Welsh.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.
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"Facts about the Philippines," by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
"Life in Manila," by a long-time resident.
"A Middy in Manila," by Frederick H. Paine, late Lieutenant U. S. N.

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Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have sold: O. Goldsmith, "The Deserted Village," 1770, an uncut copy in the original blue paper covers of the genuine first or small octavo edition, and of which only one other copy is known—£22; Hora Beatae Mariae Virginis secundum usum Romanae, a fifteenth century manuscript, with seventeen miniatures, and numerous capital letters all richly illuminated in gold and colors and with the names of Thomas à Becket and other English saints—£21; another manuscript Book of Hours, of the Sixteenth Century, with thirteen full-page miniatures and numerous capitals, &c.—£21; J. Keats, "Poems," 1894, printed at the Kelmscott Press—£11 10s.; two early works by Rudyard Kipling, "Echoes, by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, in the original wrapper—£19 5s., and "Departmental Ditties," 1886, in the original wrapper—£14; J. Milton, "Poems, both English and Latin," 1645, with brilliant impression of the portrait by W. Marshall—£80; the Kelmscott Press Edition of Chaucer, 1896—£37; "La nef des folz du Monde," 1497, the first edition of this version of Bryant's celebrated work—£21 10s. and Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," 1507—£21.

The following rarities in books were sold recently by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: T. Gautier, "Mademoiselle de Maupin," 1883, on "papier du Japon," one of 150 copies, £13 10s.; two first editions of R. B. Sheridan, "The Rivals," 1775, a fine copy, £18, and "The School for Scandal," 1778, £24; R. L. Stevenson, "The Charity Bazaar," with autograph signature of the author, £9 10s.; Tennyson, "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, first edition, on large paper, £31; "Trayne and Polyce of Warre," printed by Robert Wyer, at Charing Cross, about 1525, £17; Voltaire, "La Pucelle," translated into English, 1796, £10 15s.; W. Wordsworth, "Descriptive Sketches in Verse," 1793, an uncut copy of the first edition, £10; N. Statham, "Abridgment of Cases Down to the End of Henry VI.," an excessively rare work, probably the first book issued by Pynson, 1490, a fine and large copy, £7 4s.; and J. de Voraigne, "Legenda Sanctorum," printed at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, circa 1472, with 374 leaves out of 400, the first illustrated edition of this celebrated work, £32.

Marrion Wilcox is writing "A Short History of the War with Spain" for Frederick A. Stokes Company. Another is being written by Richard Harding Davis for Charles Scribner's Sons. As everybody knows, Mr. Davis has had exceptionally fine opportunities for observing the movements of the army and navy at the front. Mr. Wilcox, also, it is said, has had exceptional facilities for gathering his materials, and his preliminary work of preparation has extended over many months. Judging this author by his previous efforts, no hasty compilation may be expected, but a carefully written work.

[illegible] Cottage at Grasmere Recently Presented to the English Nation—Wordsworth's Life There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Dover cottage referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th—is it the cottage at Townend, Grasmere? Did it bear that name when Wordsworth lived in it, or when did it get it? For, though I have tumbled about a good deal with Wordsworth, I confess my ignorance of it. Will you kindly say what may be appropriate to lighten the darkness of UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 19, 1898.

[For Dover read Dove, and then our correspondent probably will have no further difficulty in understanding the paragraph, which was condensed from an article in The London Times, where Dover appeared plain as a pikestaff. This cottage has also been known as Town End, because in Wordsworth's time it was the most outer of the buildings which then made up the hamlet of Grasmere.

In this cottage Wordsworth dwelt from 1800 to 1808. As already announced in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, it has recently been presented to the English nation as a memorial of the poet, through the labors and munificences of Prof. Knight of St. Andrew's. Besides the cottage, the gift includes portraits, engravings, original manuscripts, and 2,000 letters. Prof. Knight made one condition—a proper one—that the contents of the cottage should be properly cared for. Before the poet's time the cottage was a wayside inn known by the sign of the "Dove and Olive Bough," from which has been derived its present name of Dove Cottage.

The principal room of the cottage has been little changed since De Quincey described it in 1807 as "an oblong square, not above eight and a half feet high, sixteen feet long and twelve broad, very prettily wainscoted from the floor to the ceiling with dark polished oak slightly embellished with carving. One window there was—a perfect and unpretending cottage window, with little diamond panes embowered at almost every season of the year with a profusion of jasmine and other fragrant shrubs." De Quincey went on to say that from this room "we mount a flight of stairs, fourteen in all, to a little drawing room. It was not fully seven feet six inches high, and in this respect pretty nearly of the same dimensions as the rustic hall below. There was, however, a small room—a library of perhaps 300 volumes—which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and composing room, and such occasionally it was." Stopford A. Brooke in his little pamphlet on Dove Cottage, (published by the Macmillans, 1890,) adds that "underneath are the small offices and the kitchen where Mary Wordsworth so often was, and the long stone-floored room where Wordsworth sometimes chopped the wood for the house, where Dorothy washed her own and her brother's clothes, and where she fulfilled so many other of the quiet duties of the poor. The whole house is perfumed with their memories." From Mr. Brooke's pamphlet are taken the subjoined further facts concerning this cottage and the poet's life and work there:

"Rydal Mount has the same romantic and youthful interest as this cottage, nor was the work done there of the same quality as that which grew into form in these small rooms, in the garden and the orchard. Moreover, the Mount is jealously shut up from the public. There is no place, indeed, intimately associated with Wordsworth which is open, except the churchyard where he is buried."

"It is easier here than at Coleorton for the imagination to picture Coleridge, and De Quincey is more present to the mind's eye in the wainscoted room where first he saw the elfin face of Dorothy than in the homes of the literary magnates of Edinburgh."

"The whole place is alive with Coleridge before his trouble deepened, and it was on Dorothy that the terrible sadness of his life fell hardest. Her affection for him was great, her misery for his breakdown, both of health and moral power, was equally great. The rooms of Dove Cottage and the garden saw her bitter grief and heard her tears."

"It was there that he first read out 'Christabel' to Wordsworth—and read it again and again. That association alone sanctifies the place. It was there that Wordsworth read out to him after tea 'The Pedlar'—a general name given to the 'Excursion,' but which refers here either to the first book or to that of the 'Solitary.' It was there that he listened to Lamb's letters on the 'Lyrical Ballads'; it was there that they read together Milton, Ben Jonson, and all the old dramatists, of which a store were in the recess above the chair of Wordsworth; it was there that they were 'very merry' till half the night was passed. It was over the blazing fire of logs that Dorothy and Coleridge often sat talking till 3 in the morning, for she was a very late person; and when the moon was high it not unfrequently saw her and Coleridge pacing up and down the little path above the orchard, till the night had far gone and the dawn began to appear."

"One great figure and noble face we also can place here and see moving to and fro—endeared to Wordsworth, 'the whole world's Darling.' Walter Scott and his wife visited the Wordsworths in 1805, and all the associations of the place receive another ennoblement."

"Our wish is to settle the place into the same simplicity it had in Wordsworth's time, to make it worthy of its innocent and sacred memories, to plant the flowers in it that Wordsworth and his sister planted, to fit them in the same places as we find them to have been fitted in the Diary and Poems—in one word, to enshrine this cottage home as a record of Wordsworth's life and work and as a memorial of the roots of his power."

"I have said that the greater part of his poetic work was, now and afterward, done in the open air, beyond the house and garden—on the mountain sides; marching up and down Lancrigg, whence he saw all Easdale before him; in the Fir Grove and on White Moss; but some poems, and those famous, are bound [illegible] heart when we think that in this room some of 'The Recluse' was actually composed, at a time, perhaps in 1800, when all the spirit of youth in him was married to the power of song, when infinite hope was in him that he would move the world. Here too, with slight exceptions, the whole of 'The Prelude' was copied by Dorothy from the sheets brought home from Lancrigg, and long and continuous work given to it. As he corrected it in this low dark room, his life from boyhood passed before him, vision after vision, and the walls opened and showed him the universe."

"Morning after morning, he worked here also at books of 'The Excursion,' but chiefly at 'The Ruined Cottage.' Almost every poem published in the second volume of 'The Lyrical Ballads' is bound up in thought with this room. Here he read them to Coleridge and Dorothy, here he polished their numbers, from this house he sent them to press, and here he received the volume."

"One Winter evening in 1800, and it is a story full of Wordsworth's character, while he was laboring in his upper room at a difficult passage in 'The Brothers,' he started with a sudden impulse into the poem of 'Hartleap Well,' recited extempore the first eight stanzas, and finished it in a day or two. The poem 'To a Butterfly' was made while they were at breakfast. 'He ate not a morsel, but sat with his shirt-neck unbuttoned and his waistcoat opened while he did it.' It was after a happy day that he wrote at night one of his few poems that deal with unhappy passion, ''Tis Said that Some Have Died for Love.' 'Alice Fell' and 'The Beggars' were dictated in the morning room, Dorothy dropping in at intervals to write them down; and 'The Beggars' arose out of a chance meeting of Dorothy's with a gypsy woman at the cottage gate. Here too, and all of a sudden, one March morning, he broke out into

"'My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky.'"

"In 1804, Townend heard 'The Daffodils'; and Mary added there those two lines which are the spiritual centre of the poem. That noble piece of simple and imaginative passion which might come forth out of the voice of a primeval motherhood, 'The Affliction of Margaret,' was written in these rooms; where too arose the 'Address to My Infant Daughter Dora'—a poem where all the tenderness of fatherhood and motherhood is, as it were, heard moving in the heart, and in which, with that unique felicity of his whereby he brought Nature and Humanity into union, like two clasped hands, he weaves into one the moon and the child. Here 'Personal Talk' was composed, while 'Othelo' or the 'Faerie Queen' was read; here poems ran to and fro in Wordsworth's mind while he sat dreaming over the fire. It was his favorite custom, when evening fell,

"'To sit without emotion, hope, or aim,
In the loved presence of my cottage fire,
And listen to the flapping of the flame,
Or kettle whispering its faint under-song.'

"Many other poems belong to the time before he left, and were published in the edition of 1807, but I cannot place them for a certainty in these rooms. One, however, we know, was partly composed in this house, and alone is enough to hallow its walls forever. It is the ode concerning 'Immortality and Childhood,' begun—awakened, I may say, out of its sleep in his soul—on a bright May morning. It would, in truth, be an immortal pity if the spot where it rose into being was cast away by England for want of care."

"Many other great poems are bound up with the house at this time. Its walls heard recited to his wife and sister the 'Ode to Duty,' the 'Stanzas to his Brother's Death,' 'The Waggoner,' 'The Character of the Happy Warrior,' and the 'Force of Prayer.'"

"It was during the years he was at Dove Cottage that he wrote—chiefly in the turmoil and complex wealth of London—those sonnets of his that urge upon us plain living and high thinking; which call us back to travel on life's common way, like Milton, in cheerful godliness. It was in this house that he sang to us to find nothing so fair as the smile upon the face of duty; to so live in obscurity that in every difficulty and trouble we may feel like men inspired.'

"It is said that poverty chills genius and nurtures the discontent that troubles thought, that household cares in pinching circumstances injure the brightness and movement of the joyful emotion which is the fountain of poetry. This cottage is the witness to the opposite. The Wordsworths had at first barely enough to live upon. He and Dorothy had for some years about £80 a year. The rooms were as small as the rooms of a laborer's cottage. Poetry had to be made in a room which was full of interruptions. The children played there, and the cradle stood by the fire. I have said that they cooked their own dinner, tilled their own garden; that Dorothy, with all her genius, did honest servant work—washing, baking, cleaning; that Wordsworth chopped the wood, cleaned the well, planted the vegetables, did the work also of a laborer. Yet all the time poetry sprang up like a goddess from his head. He was gay, alive to all beauty, thrilled incessantly with the glory of the universe, able to shape all he felt into song. There is no need to point the lesson to those who spend a life of poverty in wailing to be rich, or a life of wealth in confessing their inability to be poor. It is written in every flower of this quiet garden, in every room of this peaceful cottage."

"Happiness was there, and good society, few books, but fine culture, and honor laid its garland on the humble roof—yet the life was as simple, as settled in a round of daily duties, as that of any shepherd in the dale; lived close to natural beauty, among the birds and flowers of the woodland, among poor neighbors, with the common pleasures and common loves of men. And out of it arose a new poetry—a power which will draw after it forever the hearts of men, a voice which always calls us to live with those great laws which never grow old, for an Immortal God is in them.

"Nor can we forget that here Love dwelt—the sacred love of home and of its duties, that touchstone of a nation's strength, the foundation of the love of country and of all other love; the check of all base affections; the root of temperance in passion; the harbor where our storm-tossed bark lies in peace and refits for a fresh voyage. There is scarcely one of the affections of home which is not represented with beauty, with a certain tenderness of romance, in the little cottage during those eight years—the love of husband and wife, of father and mother, of brother and brother, of sister and brother; and this kind of love, of which modern literature speaks so little, Wordsworth clothed with the sun, and brought into union with all the pomp [illegible] of Nature.

"'Love had he found in huts where poor men lie;
His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.'"

Should our correspondent desire further information about Dove Cottage, he is referred to Prof. Knight's biography of the poet and his edition of the poet's writing.—Ed.]

Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior."

WRITTEN AFTER THE VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR, WHILE WORDSWORTH WAS LIVING AT DOVE COTTAGE.

Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?
——It is the generous Spirit, who, when brought
Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought
Upon the plan that pleased his childish thought:
Whose high endeavors are an inward light
That makes the path before him always bright:
Who, with a natural instinct to discern
What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn;
Abides by this resolve, and stops not there,
But makes his moral being his prime care;
Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train!
Turns his necessity to glorious gain;
In face of these doth exercise a power
Which is our human nature's highest dower;
Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
Of their bad influence, and their good receives:
By objects, which might force the soul to abate
Her feeling, rendered more compassionate;
Is placable—because occasions rise
So often that demand such sacrifice;
More skillful in self-knowledge, even more pure,
As tempted more; more able to endure,
As more exposed to suffering and distress;
Thence, also, more alive to tenderness.
—'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends
Upon that law as on the best of friends;
Whence, in a state where men are tempted still
To evil for a guard against worse ill,
And what in quality or act is best
Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,
He fixes good on good alone, and owes
To virtue every triumph that he knows:
—Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means; and there will stand
On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state:
Whom they must follow; on whose head must fall,
Like showers of manna, if they come at all.
Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,
Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad for human kind,
Is happy as a lover; and attired
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;
And, through the heart of conflict, keeps the law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
Or if an unexpected call succeed,
Come when it will, is equal to the need:
—He who though thus endued as with a sense
And faculty for storm and turbulence,
Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans
To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes;
Sweet images! which, wheresoe'er he be,
Are at his heart; and such fidelity
It is his darling passion to approve;
More brave for this, that he hath much to love:
'Tis, finally, the man, who, lifted high,
Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye,
Or left unthought-of in obscurity—
Who, with a toward or untoward lot,
Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not
Plays, in the many games of life, that one
Where what he most doth value must be won:
Whom neither shape of danger can dismay;
Nor thought of tender happiness betray;
Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self-surpast:
Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
Forever, and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must go to dust without his fame,
And leave a dead unprofitable name,
Finds comfort in himself and in his cause;
And, while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause:
This is the happy Warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish to be.

Wordsworth and Coleridge.

FAC SIMILES OF THEIR WRITINGS ISSUED IN A CHARMING VOLUME.

The writer has come into possession of one of the daintiest quarto volumes issued from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York, which for taste and general artistic make-up has been rarely excelled by the book-making art.

It contains a fac simile reproduction of Wordsworth's and Coleridge's manuscripts, comprising Wordsworth's poem of "The Brothers" and "Ode to Immortality," and Coleridge's "Love," originally published in the "Lyrical Ballads" in the Autumn of 1798. The chief interest in these reproductions centres in the fact that they were the original copies which the printer received, with the writers' alterations, interlineations, and suggestions as to how they were to be printed.

The reader may recollect that the "Lyrical Ballads" were the joint production of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and constitute the earliest printed efforts of these poets. The copyright was bought by Joseph Cottle, a bookseller of Bristol, for 30 guineas, and on his retiring from business it came into possession of the Messrs. Longman, and since then it has been retained in the family with other MSS. of similar interest. Cottle, in his "Early Recollections of Coleridge," gives the following account as to the way in which he became the publisher of these ballads:

"A visit to Mr. Coleridge at Stowey had been the means of my introduction to Mr. Wordsworth, who read me many of his lyrical pieces, when I perceived in them not only a peculiar but a decided merit. I advised him to publish them, expressing the belief that they would be well received. I further stated that he should be at no risk; that I would give him the same sum which I had given to Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Southey, and that it would be a gratifying circumstance to me to become the publisher of the first volumes of three such poets as Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, a distinction which might never occur again to a provincial bookseller."

In the reproduction before me by the photographic art we are at once let behind the scenes and thus see the slovenly manner in which the writers of that day permitted their compositions to reach the printer's hand. When changes were introduced, instead of rewriting, the original draft is retained, with its blots, with the desired corrections of words, substitution of lines, and the like, which to the ordinary reader becomes simply a complex mass of unintelligibility. Still, it should be borne in mind that a hundred years ago, in the rural districts of England, paper was quite expensive, and the poets were poor, and therefore could ill afford to waste anything on non-essentials; consequently the original draft was never lost sight of. Could they, however, have ever dreamed that a century later, by the discovery of a then mysterious art, these same blotted pages, with all their changes and corrections, would be paraded before the world, doubtless they would have been more careful, and what they deemed worthy of publication would have been prepared with more accuracy and care. The general slovenliness, however, is interesting in that it gives us an insight into the mental working of these poets, with their nice discrimination in the use of words, meter, and rhythm.

The literary work contributed by W. Hale White is no less attractive. Letters of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Dorothy, never before printed, are here given, affording a fresh instance (if more be needed) of the warm friendship and tender love of these poets for each other, which remained through their lives. In intellectual force and acumen Coleridge was undoubtedly far above Wordsworth, as with all his metaphysical speculations seed was sown, and that the same has rooted few serious writers of the century will deny. As his life, however, was so deeply affected by poverty as well as by physical infirmities, it became nothing but a sea of unrest which no doubt disturbed his mind, dwarfed his powers, and made it a poor bed of roses, especially for a poetic temperament to lie upon.

Wordsworth, however, with less mental grasp, but rich in poetic imagery and imbued with a love of nature, sought to interpret in verse that which must inevitably live and contribute to the elevation of our common humanity, and this was the ambition to which he resigned himself throughout a long and peaceful life among the lakes and mountains of Cumberland. Temporal affairs caused him no embarrassment. His domestic relations also were extremely happy, and by avoiding religious discussion and holding fast to the faith of his fathers, his life was as serene and cheerful as Coleridge's was troubled and gloomy.

Some, while conceding the poetic genius of Wordsworth, claim that Wordsworth is dull and tiresome—an unpardonable defect in a poet; this may be true in the sense that one may sometimes tire of the murmur of a babbling brook, or, perchance, the sweet notes of the songster who greets the opening day, or as the shades of night gradually veil the earth, chants a requiem to the departing hours. But this is hardly fair criticism, as we should not permit our moods to blind us to the recognition of excellent work by the superabundance of that excellency. Wordsworth was a voluminous writer of poetry, and it would be passing strange if among his compositions there may not be found some lines and poems commonplace both in subject and in sentiment. No poet is free from this criticism. To be ever at one's best, would be more than human. A voluminous poet should be judged in his entirety, not by detached passages. Judged, therefore, by this standard, Matthew Arnold rates Wordsworth second to Milton.

While it is beyond the province of these comments to enter upon a critical analysis of these remarkably gifted poets who have exercised so marked an influence on the literature of the nineteenth century, the delivery this Spring in our city of two lectures by Prof Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, is especially interesting since he gives the latest views held by a large body of England and Scotland's best scholars, and which, happily, are in accord with the best criticism in our own land. He says of Coleridge:

"Not only were all natural forms to him but a series of harps played upon by an unseen and almighty harpist, but that nature lives in us just as we are susceptible to inspiration or Divine influence, and as that influence permeates us, that nature is antecedently clothed for us with a robe of luminous glory, and becomes what it is to us by nature of its kindredness to ourselves. It is not only that we receive from without, when we are in a wise passiveness, the sweet influence of the external world which reaches from woods and mountains, from flowers, rivers, and lakes, but it is [illegible] from our inmost nature what was wise and remains deepest, highest, and most central within ourselves. Our own essential life—that contemplated outside of us—returns upon us and reawakens within us.

"Wordsworth, however, carries us straight out into the realms of nature, that great objective realm of life beyond us, and leaves us there with no reflex thought of self—a living, spiritual force, it may be a continuous revelation of the infinite and eternal."

The student, we think, will see in this a metaphysical distinction suggestive of cloistered walls. The same idea is, perhaps, expressed by Wordsworth in the following lines taken from his poem on revisiting Tintern Abbey:

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her, 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life to lead
From joy to joy; for she can so inform
The mind that is within us, so impress
With quietness and beauty, and so feed
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
Rash judgment, nor the success of selfish men,
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
The dreary intercourse of daily life
Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb
Our cheerful faith.

Or from the Prelude:

Despair not of our nature, but retain
A more than Roman confidence. a faith
That fails not; in all sorrow my support,
The blessings of my life; the gift is yours
Ye winds and sounding cataracts! 'tis yours
Ye mountains! thine, O man! Thou hast fed
My lofty speculations; and in thee,
For this uneasy heart of ours, I find
A never-failing principle of joy
And purest passion.

But neither time nor space permits more extended observations. Both these men were poets of nature, and experienced her quickenings, and essentially reached the same goal. We shall not therefore allow ourselves to be disturbed by their philosophical methods. Both also have drawn the intellectual world nearer to the divine source of inspiration, and the world is richer and better for what they did. Blessings be to their memory, as well as to the beautiful love which they exemplified in their abiding friendship as seen in the volume now before us. J. W. H.

New York, July 25, 1898.

Here and There.

In Literature the Rev. Charles W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, writes a contribution to the interesting series having the general title "Among My Books." The "Obedientiary Rolls" of the Benedictine House of Ely he describes. Before him is the original document in which the "armarius," or librarian, made his entries. In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a good deal has been written about the composition of old ink, and it has been stated that the best writing fluids of the day differ in no respect as to their constituents from those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The librarian wrote then, A. D. 1300, of his expenditures for books, binding, parchment, and ink:

5 dozen of parchment, 2s. 6d. 40 lbs. of ink, (in causti,) 4s. 4d. A clerk at a half-penny a day. A Book of the Decretals bought for the Library, 3s. 2 lbs. of the grain of paradise, 4s. Beer for the ink, for one year, 9d. "Pro tabula Pascalis fac: de novo et illuminand," 4s. Speculum Gregor, 2s.—1329. Half a pound of verniz, "pro Scriptore meo," 6d. The Precentor going to Balsham to enquire for books, 6s. 7d. —1361. 6 quarternis papyri, 2s. 1 gall: Vini de creti, 3s. 4 lbs. corporase. 4 lbs. of galls, 2 lbs. of gum arab: 3s. 4d. to make ink—1372. 8 calfskins and 4 sheepskins, for covering books, 4s. 4d.—1374. Illuminating a gradual and consuetudinary, 22s. 9d. Tyssues and Burdonnes pro diversis libris, 2s. Roberto Pachymyner de Cantabrigia pro percameno de predictis pellibus faciendo, 21s. The Amanuensis for one year, 53s. 4d., and a tunic, 10s.—1396. Brother Edm: Tedyngton, upon his beginning the Bible "ut in 2 Anguillis Miss: eidem," 16d. The bookbinder 2 weeks wages, 4s. 12 iron chains to fasten the books, 4s. 5 doz: vellum, 25s. 8d

"Corporase" is our copperas, the sulphate of iron. The gum arab, or gum arabic, might have been used to give body or gloss to the ink, or for the illumination. The frequent entry of "gall" and "galls" shows the employment of nutgalls. But did these come from Aleppo? Maybe the acorn was one of the sources of tannin. The price of parchment was low. Five dozen of parchment, 2s. 6d. But then money was worth eight or ten times more in the fourteenth century than in the nineteenth. Who would act as "amanuensis" to-day for 53s. 4d. a year, even with a "10s. tunic" thrown in? The "12 iron chains to fasten the books" we all know was the way once in vogue of securing volumes to a desk. There is another entry from the Prior and convent of Ely to King Edward III., and it relates to a theft of books:

"Because a robber has taken out of our church four books of great value, namely, the Decretum, Decretals, Bible, and Concordance, of which the first three are now at Paris, arrested and detained under sequestration by the officer of the Bishop of Paris, whom our Proctor has often prayed in form of law to deliver them, but he behaves so strangely that we shall find in him neither right, grace, nor favor; we ask you to write to the Bishop of Paris to intermeddle favorably and tell his official to do aright, so that we may get our things back."

Are we to suppose that his Grace the Bishop of Paris held the books, and was disinclined to make restitution?

May we not welcome Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson's first appearance in an American magazine? For in the August number of Harper there is a brilliant story by the author of "Galloping Dick," entitled "The Lord Chief Justice." There never was such a jolly footpad as was Dick, and in Chester Town, just for the fun of the thing, he beards my Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys. How by pure cheek and effrontery Dick got the better of Jeffreys, Mr. Watson tells in his cleverest manner. The Spanish school of the picturesque had its master romancer, but no one has so thoroughly caught the manner, the swagger, the free and easy way of the English highwayman of the seventeenth century. Harrison Ainsworth was not learned enough, but Mr. Watson writes as if he were the contemporary of those thoroughpaced cullies who stopped chaises on the King's highway and got the guineas from the fine gentlemen of those days. There are dry-as-dust people who declare that Dick Turpin's Black Bess was not much of a mare, but surely Dick Ryder's Calypso was a nettlesome mount. In his rencontre with that great brute Jeffreys, you are glad that Dick so trapped him that a kitchen wench walloped the Chief Justice. Not to have read Mr. Watson's "Galloping Dick" is to have not kept pace with the best story telling of the last twenty years.

The money subscribed for the erection of a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson amounts to £1,400. There is some natural disappointment that the sum is not larger. The reason attributed for this lack of funds is that people did not know what kind of a memorial was proposed. Was it to be a mural monument in St. Giles's Cathedral or a statue on the Calton Hill? It is known that Stevenson loved both Edinburgh and the sea. Lord Rosebery favors the statue which shall overlook the Frith of Forth. Unquestionably the money necessary will be forthcoming.

Had there been trunk manufacturers in Lahore about 1885, who, in accordance with old English traditions, papered the insides of their coffers with the leaves of unsalable books, they might have purchased "The Christmas Quartette" in quantity, and at a very low figure. A month or so ago a single copy of "The Christmas Quartette" was sold by Sotheby in London for $61. The book was written by various members of the Kipling family. Thirteen years ago there was no Kipling boom.

Whatever the British Museum once gets hold of it never parts with. Lately some very wonderful Celtic ornaments of gold were found in Ireland, and were transferred to England and the British Museum. Recently in the House of Commons the Irish members asked that these precious relics should be restored to Erin. Mr. Balfour was quite in sympathy with the Irish members, and thought the Museum should give up the ornaments, and that Dublin was the place where they should be kept. It is but natural that the capital of the Green Isle should be the custodian of all the specimens of old Celtic art.

There is a story attached to Decamps's picture "Enfants à la Tortue," now shown as one of the leading works of the artist, at the Musée Condé, Chantilly. It was presented to M. Cuvillier-Fleury by the Duke of Orleans in 1840, and Cuvillier-Fleury had cared for the Duc d'Aumale during the African campaign. In 1862, the Duc d'Aumale, who was in England, wrote to Fleury that he would like to have the Decamps, and remitted 30,000 francs on the condition that its owner should keep the Decamps just as long as he pleased until the time should come when the Prince could put it up in the Chantilly gallery. At once Fleury sent the picture to England.

A Boswell for Book Notes.

It is somewhat curious that the biographical notes on books usually divide themselves into two groups, separated one from the other by many years—the publishers' notes of the books when they are first issued and the retrospective sketches and gleanings that the bibliophile gathers decades later in the dusty alcove of some library. Some day a Boswell of the book will arrive, who will treat of it as a living subject, freed on one hand from the trademarks of the publishers and on the other from the dog-ears of the bookworms. He will be less of a curio hunter than Mr. D'Israeli, and more in sympathy with his theme than Mr. Bret Harte; he will have the literary erudition of Henry James, and the power of visualization of the elder Dumas. In short, he will make himself very agreeable by telling interesting things about what is recent and worthy in literature.

How his work is to be done is another matter. If we knew, we would be tempted to pose just now as the Boswell ourselves, for certainly the books that have recently passed before our eyes are well calculated to kindle the curiosity to know something about their origin, contemporary history, and possible fate in a variety of phases.

The success of the Boswell must lie in his coherence. We know a lot of interesting things about the books people are reading nowadays, but somehow we can't make a connected story out of it. Somebody else may be more successful. Perhaps the feat is impossible. We are not sure on that point.

The editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW finds it necessary once more to remind contributors to this department that it will be impossible to print letters when the real names of the writers are not sent with them. The names will in all cases be withheld from print when writers desire this to be done; but the names should be sent without fail as an evidence of good faith. For this reason several correspondents whose letters were received during the past week will understand why their letters are not published in this issue and cannot be in any subsequent one. They have already been consigned to that editorial bourne from which manuscript never returns.

Mrs. Murray's Lunch to Gen. Howe on Murray Hill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ought not more particular attention to be called to the growing excellence of The Atlantic Monthly? I have read that periodical these many years, and find it now vastly superior to what it has ever been within my knowledge of it; its articles are so modern, so timely, so vitally related to the best interests and thought of the American people. The number for August has afforded me the best reading I have had this Summer in periodical literature.

Can you tell me if President Charles Kendall Adams is right in his statement concerning the lunch party given by Mrs. Murray at her home on Murray Hill to Gen. Howe at the time Howe landed in New York during the Revolution? I am not unmindful of that rare wit, surpassing the wit of men, with which women are endowed; but the act attributed to Mrs. Murray at that stirring time seems to me a little beyond the nervous grasp of a defenseless woman. W.

Geneva, N. Y., July 26, 1898.

[It is quite true that The Atlantic has greatly improved in recent months, and we cannot doubt that the improvement has been observed by many of its readers. The Atlantic has no illustrations, (except the flag on the title page,) but it obviously finds no difficulty in gaining cordial appreciation from the public without them.

President Adams does not definitely say that Mrs. Murray deliberately detained Howe at lunch as an act of patriotism, her aim being to afford Putnam an opportunity to proceed safely north from the southern end of the island and join Washington at Harlem Heights. But he conveys this impression clearly enough, and this, indeed, was long the accepted version of that important incident in the retreat of Washington from Manhattan Island. The latest opinion on the subject, however, tends to deprive Mrs. Murray of any patriotic solicitude for the American cause; she befriended that cause without intending to do so. Her family associations seem to have been of a Tory or at least a neutral kind, rather than the contrary, and the lunch party was an act of civility toward friends in the acceptance of which Howe had not the wisdom to foresee the danger. Howe's nature was easy-going and social; the stern cares of war sat lightly on him. Gen. Putnam, with that Yankee insight of his, early took a measure of the order of Howe's mind when he said incisively: "Howe is either our friend or he is no General."—ED.]

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am prompted to make this statement because of a hot dispute, almost ending in violence, lately had with a company of fairly well-read persons, two of them B. A.'s of Vassar. The topic of conversation was the names of five or seven books which have been published in the largest numbers. There was assent to my selection of "Robinson Crusoe" as entitled to be counted one of the seven, if not of the five; but I was greeted by a storm of denials when asserting that it is a mistake to locate Crusoe's place of shipwreck and exile on an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying west of the coast of Chile, which singular error I have encountered very often in many lands when talking of books and the elements requisite to their permanent popularity. It may be fairly called a "curiosity of literature," and was more deserving of notice by Mr. Disraeli than many he mentions in his excellent work with that title.

In the reign of William and Mary there was a pretty well-affirmed tale of a sailor of the name of Alexander Selkirk, a castaway on a desolate island in the Pacific Ocean, lying westerly of and not very distant from the coast of Chile, and now known as Juan Fernandez. Defoe lived in London at that time, and doubtless was inspired to write his immortal romance by the story of Selkirk's sufferings, afterward celebrated by the poet William Cowper in the well-known lines—

> "O solitude, where are the charms
> That sages have seen in thy face?"

But the wonder is how the reading public should be so far off in their geography when Defoe locates Crusoe's Island in the Southern Caribbean Seas, northwesterly of Guiana, in sight of Trinidad. There is frequent mention of Brazil and countries in Eastern South America and never a word or allusion to the Pacific Ocean or land contiguous.

By the way, why do not authors ambitious of enduring fame imitate Defoe's style? for style is all.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG.

New York, July 20, 1898.

[The adventure of Alexander Selkirk is hardly a matter of dispute as to its actuality or as to where it occurred. Howell's [illegible] Fernandez, and [illegible] four years and four months. Juan Fernandez lies off the coast of Chile. On this story Defoe founded his tale, but with the license attaching to his office as story teller there was no reason why Defoe should not place Crusoe's island anywhere else than he chose.—ED.]

Summer Reading.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very full and discriminating list, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, of books for Summer reading, I remark special attention is paid to current literature and works of contemporary interest. Prose fiction, as the most popular class of book, has a prominent place, though other departments are not neglected. Yet I find more of the old standards of fiction or of books of travel among the classics of an earlier day, as fresh now and often superior to later works. In an article in Essays Upon Authors and Books, by W. A. Jones, printed in New York in 1849, I have lately met a paper on Summer reading almost wholly devoted to books of travel and tropical literature and books on Eastern countries. Such volumes appear to be particularly Summer reading, and this reminds me of the remarkable query of a bumptious critic in the feuilleton of a country town circulating library, as to the meaning of the expression Summer reading. This erudite gentleman, whether in heavy irony or the simplicity of ignorance, ventured the confession that he could not exactly make out the meaning of the term which has been used at least throughout the present century by approved English and American writers.

The interesting catalogue raisonné of your accomplished correspondent Mr. Benton answers the question practically and conclusively. A SUMMER READER.

Newport, R. I., July 20, 1898.

[The list of June 25, it is proper to explain, was limited to the books of the past two years. If there were no "classics" among them, the fault scarcely lies with THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.—ED.]

Stories of New England Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly send me a list of twenty or twenty-five books on New England life, character, and customs, or ask one of your subscribers to give one in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW?

GEORGE WEEKS SANFORD.

Plainfield, N. J., July 20, 1898.

[The editor respectfully refers this request to readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, with a special recommendation that the request be granted. In the meantime, our correspondent may occupy himself with the stories of Mary E. Wilkins, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Rose Terry Cooke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Rowland E. Robinson.—ED.]

A Saying Not Milton's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW through its columns enlighten me on the authorship of this saying: "The conscious water recognized its God and blushed." I once heard it quoted and later inquired of the speaker its author, and was told Milton, and the following incident was related. While Milton was at Cambridge he, together with several of his classmates, was asked to prepare an article on Christ's miracle in Cana of Galilee, giving some explanation of how the water was turned into wine. Several of the students wrote long and exhaustive articles, Milton only the lines above quoted. He was applauded for its comprehensiveness, and this, the speaker informed me, was the first evidence of Milton's genius. Is this true? I have never been able to find this in Milton's writings or anything relative to it; have also made inquiry of several persons familiar with Milton, who expressed their ignorance of it. I have always felt that my informant knew whereof he spoke, but my inability to verify the saying has induced me to appeal to you.

ARTHUR H. MERRITT.

Florence, Mass., July 26, 1898.

[Our correspondent does not quote this saying quite correctly. It shoud read: "The conscious water saw its God and blushed." It was written by Richard Crashaw as a translation of his own Latin epigram on the miracle of Cana. It has been often ascribed to Milton in the manner related by our correspondent, and has been printed in at least one biographical sketch of Milton.—Ed.]

Thackeray as a Subject for Mr. Mitchell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving space to my letter of the 17th, I venture to challenge the statement in your note following it—that "Mr. Mitchell's volumes have not yet come down to the literature of the time of Thackeray." For albeit he entitles his last volume, "The Later Georges to Victoria," he, nevertheless, makes mention of several who wrote during the early days of the present reign. The Queen came to the throne in 1837. Macaulay (to quote Mr. Mitchell's own "notes") began his History of England as late as 1848. Then there is John Wilson Croker, who did not die until 1857; Frederick Marryat, who died in 1848, and G. P. R. James, in 1860, only three [illegible] between 1837 and 1848, which [illegible] in point of time, place Mr. Thackeray in the same era as Macaulay. It was, therefore, because of the slight mention made of him that I inferred no further notice would be given, much as I hoped to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am still quite willing, however, to bury my grievance if only Mr. Mitchell will give us just as many more volumes, and place Mr. Thackeray where he rightfully belongs—in the very foremost ranks of great writers. Until I saw myself in print I had not fully realized to what extent I had seemed to assume the tone of censor. For this a word of apology may be in order, and I trust Mr. Mitchell will pardon me, believing that I have no manner of fault to find with what he has said, but only with what he has left unsaid. And when I presume to claim so much for my favorite author, it is not alone because he is such, but in the name of all true lovers of literature, to whose taste I should be willing to pin my faith were I without preferences of my own. SUSAN WILLIAMS.

The Hermitage, Centreville, Md., July 25, 1898.

[Mr. Mitchell doubtless shared the difficulty common to all books dealing with fixed periods, the difficulty of observing mathematical lines in the subjects included. He has ample opportunity for writing another volume on the Victoria period, and as he is engaged on one our correspondent's beloved author will surely find his place there, along with others not yet included in this series.—ED.]

Mr. Daly's Fatal Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Timothy Daly, in his communication in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, is severe in his censure of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. He says they willfully deceived the public by causing a false statement to be inscribed upon a certain slab of brownstone, which "was set into the wall of the main hall" at Bellevue Hospital, to the effect that Washington had stood upon it at the time of his first inauguration as President. Permit me, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to assure Mr. Daly that he is mistaken in his assertion. Whatever the intention may have been, the actual wording of the inscription bore a meaning quite different from that to which Mr. Daly objects. It informed the public that the oath of office stood upon the stone when Chancellor Livingston was inaugurated first President of the Republic! Here are the words:

> "While standing on this stone the oath of office was administered to George Washington by Chancellor Livingston when he was inaugurated first President of the United States, April 30, 1789."

When the stone was taken from the hospital to the Sub-Treasury this extraordinary inscription was turned down and buried out of sight, and a new one was cut upon the reverse. It is this which bears the statement which Mr. Daly says is untrue. Be that as it may, if there be any blame it must rest on other shoulders than those of the Board of Commissioners. The inscription for which they are responsible may be looked upon as a specimen of bad grammatical construction, or as a piece of shrewd composition; in either event they managed to save themselves from asserting that Washington had ever stood upon that stone. WILLIAM R. FISHER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 25, 1898.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the columns of your excellent publication, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will you kindly state what dictionaries and encyclopedias are generally considered the best, giving a first and second choice, regardless of cost? Will you also please inform me how the "Encyclopedic Dictionary" compares with others, both as an encyclopedia and as a dictionary?

A. STUART.

Norwalk, Conn., July 25, 1898.

[Among dictionaries, The Century and The Standard (published by Funk & Wagnalls) and among encyclopedias The Britannica and, for the latest, Johnson's, (published by the Appletons.) "The Encyclopedic Dictionary" is a dictionary rather than an encyclopedia. It is an English work, and both The Century and The Standard are later.—ED.]

Old Books Without Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a book, viz., "A Catholike Appeal, for Protestants Out of the Confessions of the Romane Doctors. Written by Tho. Morton, Doctor of Divinitie, Londini. Impensis Georg Bishop and Joh. Norton, 1610." Is it rare? C. W. BOND.

Toledo, Ohio, July 20, 1898.

[Speaking generally, books of this character—that is, religious books—have little value because of their age, unless they chance to have been written by some famous person.—ED.]

Books for Shakespeare Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The query of "J. A." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as to how to conduct a Shakespeare club has been best answered, [illegible] Shakespeare," and published by the Doubleday & McClure Company of New York. To quote from Dr. Rolfe's introduction: "So far as I am aware, it is the only book published in America which is specially intended for use in Shakespeare clubs."

The same publishers also issue Shakespeare's works in small volumes, containing an immense quantity of the material Shakespeare made use of—old plays, masques, folk-lore, stories, &c., and a booklet on "How to Start a Shakespeare Club" on demand. NELTJE BLANCHAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1898.

A Young Lady's Favorite Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the lists of books for children printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and send you herewith a list of my own favorite books. I have arranged them, so far as possible, by the age at which I read them. I am only sixteen now; so in a few years I may have no more books to my fifteenth year than to the others—on the principle that Time will thin them out.

The verses in to-day's REVIEW beginning "If thou art borrowed by a friend," the girls in our school often copy in the front of our literature notebooks. We have always had the SATURDAY REVIEW, and I like it. LUCY FIDELIA SHERMAN.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 23, 1898.

Eighth year—"Under the Lilacs," Alcott; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Burnett; "Water Babies," Kingsley.

Ninth year—"Tom Brown's School Days," Hughes; "John Halifax, Gentleman," Mulock; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.

Tenth year—"Little Saint Elizabeth," Burnett; "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," and "Fresh Gleanings," Mitchell.

Eleventh year—"The Marble Faun," Hawthorne; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "Ben-Hur," Wallace.

Twelfth year—"Lorna Doone," Blackmore; "Uarda," Ebers; "The Man Without a Country," Hale; "Redgauntlet," Scott; "The Newcomes," Thackeray.

Thirteenth year—"Eight Cousins," Alcott; "Rab and His Friends," Brown; "Hypatia," Kingsley; "The Prince of India," Wallace.

Fourteenth year—"Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," Charles; "Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop; "Anne," Woolson; "Captains Courageous," Kipling; "Saracinesca," Crawford; "Mr. Isaacs," Crawford.

Fifteenth year—"Old Creole Days," Cable; "Last of the Mohicans," Cooper; "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens; "The First Violin," Fothergill; "Cranford," Gaskell; "Picciola," Saintine; "Polly Oliver's Problem," Riggs; "The White Company," Doyle; "Cadet Days," King; "First Jungle Book," Kipling; "Second Jungle Book," Kipling.

Other favorite books read at an age of which I am not certain were these: Poe's "Tales," "Wee Willie Winkie," Kipling; "The Paradise of the North."

An Opinion That Does Not Exist

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me through THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW what your opinion is of the writings of Albert Ross? They appear to have been sold by many thousands, and I hear of persons everywhere who read them. I should value your opinion of them, and on it would base my decision as to whether I ought to read them.

J. S.

Oswego, N. Y., July 17, 1898.

[The Editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has formed no opinion of these writings from personal knowledge, and can conceive of no circumstances in which he would be called upon to form one. One of the compensating features of his occupation is that he finds a great many books are published every year concerning which opinions need not be formed.—Ed.]

Experience with Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for July 23 a communication from W. A. W. in the interest of "Christian Science," so-called. He starts from a wrong premise by enrolling his sect under the banner of Christianity, but he evidently does not know that no one who denies the divinity of Christ has any claim to the name of Christian, and consequently no right to appropriate to himself the example of St. Paul or that of any other Apostle. He speaks of the persecutions the sect suffers from ignorance, and directs those who wish to judge for themselves of their tenets to the text book, "Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary G. B. Eddy. Now, I never condemn anything without a hearing, and I bought the book. It contains 600 pages, and every member is expected to read from 5 to 20 pages a day. I took the twenty-page dose, under the auspices of one of the faithful, and found myself not only no wiser, but rather nauseated by the low order of the literature, and my friend told me I was getting into a state of "chemicalization," and had better attend a Bible class under the first reader of one of their so-called churches. The lesson was on the journey of our Lord to Jerusalem. The opening sentence was, "And He went up to Jerusalem." Laying down the book, she glanced around the class and began the explanation by saying: "Now, my dear students, do not allow yourself to be misled by these words into supposing that Jesus ever actually went up to Jerusalem. He only went in thought."

I was dazed. Here was an acknowledged historical fact perverted and denied. She might as well have said there never was any such battle as Waterloo. Napoleon only thought he was beaten. Dewey never had a fight at Manila; nor Sampson one at Santiago. It was all done in thought. I concluded that if Dr. Mary Eddy's key to the Scriptures was all of that description the whole body of so-called Christian Scientists was in a state of "chemicalization" and not I. I need not say that I haven't read twenty pages in the book since.

I cannot see the exact connection of the Spanish war with the subject W. A. W. has in hand when he writes; but as long as he has brought it in I would like to add the saying of a very clever friend of mine when it broke out. "Now," said she, "is a chance for the Christian Scientists to make a 'demonstration' to prove they believe what they profess. They say nothing can harm them. The tropical sea cannot overcome them; no malaria can infect them; not a bullet can touch their sacred persons. Now, why do they not form a regiment or battalion and go to the front? If they are impervious to a Mauser bullet, then they are murderers to let other men fall in their defense." H. E. C.

New York, July 24, 1898.

Fitz James O'Brien.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly print in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the address of William Sidney Hillyer, the writer of the article "Facts in O'Brien's Brilliant Career," published in your REVIEW under date of July 2, 1898? E. H. M.

New York, July 26, 1898.

[The address is 184 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.—ED.]

"Book Borrowers or Worse."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "Stray Topics," (Page 495,) in the last number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, you had some words especially directed to "Book Borrowers, or Worse," but I do not think you sufficiently scared them to repentance and amendment by those mild Latin and old English anathemas reprinted from "Notes and Queries." One you quote runs—

"Hic nomen pono
Quia librum perder nolo;
Et si quis me quaerit
His nomen erit—"

Now any of your present-day bibliomaniacs would simply supply the missing name "Dennis" (imagine the anachronism!) and go on keeping the book indefinitely from its rightful owner; it would, in fact, have no more effect than blessed St. Anthony's sermon to the fishes. Perhaps those who are looking for portent of a punishment to fit the crime will be glad of this epigram in mediaeval Latin that came to me some years ago from a source unknown, and which has succeeded excellently in bringing back to me an oft-lent yet very precious book. There is nothing vague, you will see, about the punishment which will overtake the transgressor of the Eighth Commandment. It goes—

"Qui ce livre disrobera
Sa teste au gibet portera
Pro suis criminibus—
Quelle honte ce sera
Pro suis parentibus—
Si hunc librum reddidisset
Pierrot pendu non fuisset."

HARLOW H. CURTIS.

Newark, Del., July 26, 1898.

Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I get THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW every Saturday. In the next number please give me the correct pronunciation of the New York family name of Roosevelt.

JOHN C. STEWART.

Germantown, Penn., July 28, 1898.

[Rooze-velt.—Ed.]

Read Jane Austen Until 2 A. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is something inexpressibly aggravating to a lover of Jane Austen's works in Mr. Alden's attitude toward that authoress. His argument is that of a country yokel, and the essence of it is "You're a liar" if you confess to an admiration of her exquisite work.

I do not think it a reflection on my manhood that I read until 2 o'clock this morning, finishing "Pride and Prejudice" for the second time since last August, and I am quite sure that I, as well as countless others, could fulfill the conditions of his challenge, although perhaps my unimpaired manhood and very recent indignation might make the tied hands a hardship.

Apropos, can you tell me what books there are telling of her life, or, in fact, anything about her?

With great admiration for your SATURDAY REVIEW, L. R.

New York, July 23, 1898.

[The most recent book is Oscar Fay Adams's "Life of Jane Austen," published by Lee & Shepard of Boston. A selection of Miss Austen's letters, made by S. C. Woolsey, has been published by Roberts Brothers. Another collection of her letters is the one edited, with an introduction, by Edward, Lord Brabourne, which the Messrs. Scribner imported. There is a life of her in the Famous Women Series, written by Mrs. Malden and published by Roberts Brothers, the business of which house has since been acquired by Little, Brown & Co. —Ed.]

A Subject for Pity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one of the interested readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to say that she thinks it unworthy of Mr. Alden to pursue with contemptuous criticism and unbelief those who take unmeasured enjoyment in Miss Austen's delightful tales?

I, for one, could repeat to him the [illegible] of every one of her novels. They are as fascinating to me now as when I first read them, at the age of sixteen. I remember a great-uncle of mine—a man whose wonderful mind would at once be acknowledged by every "legal light" in America if I named him—who could not find anything amusing in "Pickwick." We could only pity him for his own loss. And so may we pity Mr. Alden.

But at least he has no right to accuse of mendacity those who read and delight in Jane Austen. M. R. P.

Fairfax County, Va., July 24, 1898.

Toujours Miss Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Alden is all wrong about Miss Austen. She was the Anthony Trollope (a very feminine Anthony Trollope) of her day; and the quiet humor of her minute photographs of the society of her time will, despite Mr. Alden, always give pleasure to the gentle reader.

Though I may differ about Miss Austen, the London literary letter always delights me, and that of July 16 was a gem. There were so many good things in it that I have been chuckling inwardly over them ever since. S.

Gloucester, Mass., July 24, 1898.

Elizabeth Bennet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several months ago it was stated in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that its editor's favorite female character in fiction was Elizabeth Bennett. In view of Mr. Alden's recent astonishing statement in regard to people not reading Jane Austen, may I ask if the editor has changed his allegiance? Apart from Mr. Alden, perhaps a further reading of fiction, old and new, may have led to some modification of that romantic regard. Shall I presume too much in asking for a reply? DARCY.

New York, July 28, 1898.

[This allegiance was formed some twenty years ago, and neither time, nor Mr. Alden, nor later novel reading, has altered it. Fairest among women is Elizabeth Bennet—Bennet with one t, as "Darcy," of all men in the world, ought to remember.—Ed.]

Great Finds in Rubbish Heaps.

Oxyrhynchus may have been a fairly big city in Roman times, and was the centre of early Christianity in Egypt. It was not in the cemetery that anything was discovered, but in what may be called the "kitchen refuse" of a past civilization. To use the Kipling expression, here was "good hunting" for Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.

We must needs refer to Prof. Mahaffy, who astonishes us when he tells us of the higher civilization, and even erudition, of some of the people of two or three thousand years ago. In these dust and dirt heaps those polyglot Warings worked, and the Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt divided the rubbish up into its respective elements. In the fragments of papyri they transported to Oxford there were 1,200 to 1,300 documents, and in these fragments writings by 158 authors have been found. Sometimes there is only a page left, but that may show novel features.

Here are bits of Homer, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Isocrates, and, think of it! a poem believed to have been written by Sappho and addressed to her brother. Charaxus.

The variety of subjects treated astonishes us. There are the proceedings of the Court in Roman times, where a certain Appianus was sentenced to death. Think of a schoolboy's letter, and addressed to his father. It must be a natural letter because the modern philologue finds that the letter is badly spelled and not grammatical. The little chap wants to have his own way, and the boy of 1,600 years ago behaved just as would his brother of to-day who was wild to go to the circus.

"Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say good-bye to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, 'It quite upsets him to be left behind (?)' It was good of you to send me presents * * * on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't I won't eat, I won't drink; there now!"

A large number of these papers have been published by the Egypt Exploration Fund under the title of "The Oxyrhynchus Papers." This contribution is called "Part I." and is to be followed by others, to be translated and edited by Richard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt.

Whistler Still Waiting.

James McNeil Whistler has been at work on a new edition of his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies," for over a year, but the pleasing anticipation that has been patient so long in London does not seem to have diminished. Everybody is wondering who will form the target for the supplementary pages of the butterfly book. The volume created a great and genial stir when it first came out. Anybody but Mr. Whistler would have had a revised edition in press years ago; not so Mr. Whistler; his publisher, Heinemann, had to beg him to make it. Of course, the job must be done artistically, but ars longa, vita brevis, and Mr. Whistler's enemies are rapidly passing to the great unknown. Millais is gone, and Burne-Jones died the other day. Only Ruskin, with a mere corporal's guard, is left. Heinemann now promises the book for September.

Research.

An Appeal for Its Endowment Made by Mr. A. J Balfour at Guy's Hospital in a Recent Speech.

At Guy's Hospital, in London, was recently given a garden party. A large number of ladies and gentlemen sat or sauntered about. The party was given by the Governors and the medical staff of the hospital on the occasion of the distribution of medals and prizes to students. The theatre in the new school buildings was crowded in the course of the afternoon, when the prizes were given away by Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, as the Chairman informed the company, has lately become a Governor. The Chairman made mention of the loss which the hospital had sustained by the death of Mr. Gladstone, one of its oldest friends, (elected a Governor in 1835.) He was glad to say that if the institution lost distinguished men other distinguished men took their places. Mr. Balfour distributed the prizes, and then addressed the assemblage as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have all witnessed the interesting ceremony of the reception of the prizes by the successful students of the hospital, and, in a sense, I suppose, with the termination of that ceremony the main part of our afternoon work is completed. Yet I hardly think that you would regard it as proper to separate without giving public expression—if I may say so, through my mouth—of your congratulations to the gentlemen whose success we have come here to-day to honor. They have commenced their medical career with great success, and I am sure that all of us hope and anticipate that the triumphs we have celebrated to-day will only be the first of many triumphs which they will obtain. [Cheers.] They have devoted themselves to one of the noblest professions a man may follow—they have devoted themselves to a profession which, perhaps, above all others has unostentatiously devoted itself to the succor of the poor, a profession which has the good fortune over almost every other profession I can think of, of seeing the results of its labors for the good of mankind, for the alleviation of pain, for the prolongation of life, rewarded, as it were, before its eyes.

To those of us who are engaged in other walks of life, not perhaps less necessary or less useful to a civilized community, no such advantage is given. To the politician, at all events, for whom I have perhaps some right to speak, it is seldom given to be able to judge of the value of his labors, nor is it possible to estimate whether his work has been on the whole for the advantage of mankind or its disadvantage. His work is left to become the subject of historical criticism. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to be able to take part in a ceremony connected with this great hospital of which I have so lately had the honor of becoming a Governor; it is a great satisfaction to me that the occasion on which I first have anything to do with its work should be in relation to that portion of its double labors which deals with medical education. As most of you are aware, the hospital is not only concerned with the alleviation of sickness and pain among the poor, but it is also one of the great schools of medicine which have in the past, and must in the future, be among the principal sources from which the medical profession is recruited, and it is that side of the labors of the hospital on which for a few moments I should like to engage your attention. The other side appeals directly and immediately to the sympathies of all.

No man who devotes himself even in the smallest degree to philanthropic work but has had his attention called both to the financial needs of our London hospitals and to the admirable work which they have done amid this vast accumulation of humanity with which those interested in the government of modern London have to deal; and as a result of the sympathy thus properly and naturally aroused in the public mind, I am glad to say that this hospital has recovered, and I had almost said more than recovered, from the difficult position in which it found itself placed owing to the depreciation of the land in which consisted its chief source of revenue. The contributions from the Prince of Wales's fund and from other sources will enable this hospital to avail itself, as I am informed, at no distant interval, of all the wards which it has at its disposal. I need not dwell upon the immense benefit to this part of London which results from this state of things. But the educational side of this great institution does not and can not appeal in the same immediate manner to the sympathies and the support of the general public, and yet I venture to say that it really is of not less importance than the other side. No doubt the medical side exists for what I may describe as the curative or hospital side; but the hospital side itself could not flourish unless the medical schools of this country and of other countries, engaged as they are in the furtherance of the work of medical research, were liberally aided in the great work they have to perform. What I have always felt is that the public do not thoroughly realize the responsibility which is thrown upon them in this respect.

We talk, and talk truly, of the enormous advance made not only by science generally, but also by the science and art of healing, whether it be in that of surgery or in that of medicine. That progress has in recent years been enormous, and far beyond what I think the general public is really aware of. And, great as the progress has been, I think that the experts for whom I speak will not differ from me when I say that there is every prospect of the progress being as rapid in the future, if only the conditions of that progress are thoroughly realized and public assistance is adequately given to promote that end. The public, however, cannot be expected easily to realize what are the new necessities in which every medical school is placed, how these necessities have arisen, and how they ought to be met. But in truth there are three considerations which, if we bear them in mind, will fully explain the situation in which this and other great medical schools have been placed by recent progress. There was a period at which almost the only subsidiary sciences to the art of healing, the only ones of practical value, were anatomy and physiology. All that has been changed, and at the present moment if a man has to make progress in medical research he must draw his inspiration not merely from those sciences which deal with the human organism immediately, but with chemistry and, I think I may say, with every branch of physics.

While that tendency has, on the one side, been making itself manifest, while the interdependence of all these sciences is becoming more and more manifest, and the assistance they must give to each other is becoming more and more evident, the separate sciences themselves are so rapidly accumulating facts, and are growing so enormously, that specialization is necessarily and inevitably set up in every one of them, so that you have the double tendency—that of interdependence between the sciences, which makes it necessary for every man in any one of them to have some working acquaintance with many others, but at the same time you have specialization forced on you by the mere rapidly increasing accumulation of facts in every one of the separate sciences of which I have been speaking. The result of this double tendency is that you must rely more and more for your work in research upon people whose main labor is in research. You cannot expect a man in the interstices of a busy life and a great practice to do much toward the advancement of his science. I have been amazed myself at the way in which doctors in large practice keep abreast of the ever-growing needs of their profession, but to ask them, in addition to a great practice, to carry on immense labors of research is to ask what very few men are able to accomplish. No doubt there are brilliant and splendid exceptions, but the exception in this case only proves the rule, and I am convinced that I shall have on my side every man practically acquainted with the needs of the case when I say that the work of advancing medical knowledge must, on the whole, more and more fall into the hands of those who devote themselves to research rather than to the overwhelming labors of daily practice.

Perhaps I have overstated my case, though I think I have not. At all events if I am right in that, as I believe I am, it means that the cost of adequately equipping your medical schools with teachers, the duty of providing not only persons who can teach but who can devote their lives to the work of developing the knowledge they already possess, must be provided from funds not at present forthcoming. The man who would succeed in research, who desires to devote himself to research, must not be asked to burden himself with other labors; he has on his shoulders not only what I may call the specialist work of his profession, but he must have a sympathetic and appreciative eye to everything that is going on in every other department of science, so that even where he cannot follow those other departments minutely he knows by the instinct of genius where to pick up those new discoveries which would help him in his own special branch of research. For men of that kind I think we require further endowments. All my life I have been an ardent believer in a cause which is often laughed at—the cause of the endowment of research. In that cause I most firmly believe, and I think there is no branch of knowledge in which it may find a more useful field of application than in that of advancing medical science. It is wonderful to think how the public are prepared, and I think rightly, to pay for the services of those whose clinical genius, whose power of absorbing all that is practically useful in the knowledge of their day, whose bedside genius, if I may so describe it, demands, and ought to have, the fullest recognition—it is wonderful, I say, how the public are prepared to pay for that kind of genius, but put aside apparently almost with indifference the not less essential kind of genius which deals with the progress of science and the furtherance of invention.

That is not from selfishness; I think it is from lack of imagination. The work of the medical practitioner is seen at once, its value can be immediately appreciated; but he who spends his life in the pursuit of the secrets of Nature, working in his laboratory, may very often receive no public recognition at all during his life, except from that restricted circle of experts who alone, after all, are capable of forming any adequate estimate of his merits. I do not know whether the few words I have said on this subject, which has always been very near my heart, will move the liberality of those who, though quite ready to assist the day-by-day work of a great hospital, look with indifference, sometimes with ignorant indifference, on the other side of this work, on which not merely the value of the hospital now depends but on which the progress of medical knowledge for us and our children and our children's children really ultimately depends. If I have been in any way successful in inspiring others with my own strong beliefs on this subject, I shall not have spoken in vain on this my first appearance among you. I have left the subject of the successful prize-winners, and have traveled into a field which has no immediate relation to what has brought us here this afternoon. If I have gone too far, and have dealt with details interesting only to a small number, I trust I shall be forgiven. But there is one point on which we can all agree, and that is in congratulating those who have been successful in the recent work of the medical school here, and in our wishes for their future success in the great profession which they have selected.

"Burns and the Medical Profession" is the title of a volume by Dr. William Findlay soon to make its appearance in London. The author will trace the friendships of the poet for members of the medical profession, showing their influence on his career and their estimate of him after his death. Among the portraits which will be included in the work are those of Dr. James Gregory, of "Long Sandy Wood"; of Dr. William Maxwell, who attended him in his last illness, and of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A New English Poet.

Charles Camp Tarelli's Volume "Persephone," and What Its Value Is.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

The arrival of a new aspirant for poetic laurels seems in our time to be so familiar and frequent an occurrence that we do not—except in rare cases—lift our eyes with much eagerness to see what he may bring. It is so certain in the ratio of possible chances that the new-comer will either give us nothing worth attention or present us the thousandth repetition of notes and fancies with which we have been filled to repletion that we do well ordinarily to affect the attitude of apathy.

Occasionally, however, as the procession Parnassusward increases, a voice and step make themselves noticed. The gift which is brought proves for once finished and genuine. Here, we say, are inspiration, correct cadence, and charm. The singer can strike his lyre with pure and clear expression, and we are touched by his song. There were advance rumors to this effect and purport in the air when William Watson and—still later—Stephen Phillips made their appearance. Some new worth, it is said, was to be added to English verse, and these declarations, though differently fulfilled, have now been unquestionably confirmed.

So quite recently we heard it whispered that a still newer name was likely to work its way soon to notice and gain acclaim. I have not observed, except in the last Spectator, which contains some elegiacs upon the death of Gladstone, by Charles Camp Tarelli, any appearance of Tarelli's apparently Italian name in the English periodicals. But it may have been there in some not ostentatious circuit. It appears now, however, both sides of the ocean in a little book of twenty-one poems, of which "Persephone" is the principal one; and it will be hailed, I imagine, with more than the usual welcome to poets about to be, or, certainly, with less indifference than that which befalls the ordinary poetic pretender.

Dr. McCosh has said in a very thoughtful and charming essay, which will surprise many who do not associate expertness and authority in the field of metaphysics with the love and study of poetry, that the day for making use, poetically even, of the outworn and emptied mythologies has passed, or soon will pass. The argument is attractively and almost convincingly presented, but the fulfillment of his forecast seems still to await a not very proximate future. At any rate, the story of Persephone and all that goes with the Plutonian legend continue perennially to attract the muse of the poet; for it is in itself an embodied poem of the alternations of nature and the changing year.

It is this story which Mr. Tarelli treats in well-managed hexameters that neither halt nor grow drowsy, and the heroine of which makes the title to the score of lyrics. The lack of easily separable passages and the evenness of the author's craftsmanship make attempts to quote from the initial poem difficult, but the lines that follow will show how strongly the story opens:

"Heavy and gray are the skies in the slowly gathering darkness,
Ceaseless falls the pattering rain on the grass and the pebbles,
Damp and dripping and sighing, the trees wave over the pathway;
Glimmering lights in the streets and twinkling lights in the windows
Struggle and slowly gain on the dying lustreless daylight,
Clouded and lustreless day that shuddering dies into darkness.
Dreary and desolate world, ah! what of the hopes of the Summer?
What of the promise of Spring, and the wistful hopes of the Summer?
Where are the golden skies and the bloom of meadow and garden?
Where is the warmth and the rush of life, the eager unfolding,
Bursting, and breaking, and budding of all things useful and lovely?
Glitter, and gleam, and glory that ravished the eyes of the seeing,
Murmur, and clamor, and song that filled the ears of the hearing—
Chestnut, and lilac, and rose, and woodlands spotted with wild flowers,
Carol of rising lark, and cooing of doves, and the gurgling
Note of the full-voiced thrush and the ripple of hurrying brooklets—
Beauty and joy in the world, and joy and hope in the spirit—
It is to cease in the weeping gloom of a shivering evening?
Was it as fragile, and fading, and lying as dreams that enchant us,
Trick us with empty joys till we wake to a life that is bitter?"

Poets and trained readers of verse cannot fail to feel the felicity of this prelude. A clever trick of effective repetition in the sixth and eighth lines and in the one preceding the antepenultimate shows that the writer knows how to take quickly back a tossed-off word and re-enlist it with vigor without giving a hint of tautology. It is a serviceable device, and with this author not so transparent and tiresome as are some of Swinburne's overdone repetitions.

The place where Orcus caught Persephone is thus described, in part:

[illegible]
glancing and twinkling,
Decking the silent woods, they smiled in the smile of the Goddess,
As with her laughing maidens she walked and talked among them,
Plucking the tender blooms with hands whose touch was a blessing,
Filling her lifted kirtle with primrose and virginal lily,
Daffodils, yellow and full, and crocus, and lovely narcissus,
Violets, shrinking and sweet, and all the flowers that the springtime
Rains over meadow and wood when days are fragrant and gracious,
These in her kirtle she gathered, and laughed and sang with her maidens,
Full of the joy of the time and the rapture of innocent girlhood."

The grief of Demeter, the mother of Persephone, after the loss of her daughter, who is taken to the underworld, is vividly drawn. Should it happen, though, that she refuse food and drink, there is a hope for her return. Yet,

"Who in the world of the silent dead hath eaten or drunken
Never again shall see the earth and the face of the living."

But, alas!

"Reaching her hand, she plucked a ripe pomegranate, and, musing,
Moistened her lips with the juice—and the grim Fates looked at each other."

The story is moralized at the end, and concludes with these lines:

"Man in his youthful prime is light as the flowers of the woodland,
Glowing with vigor and beauty, and strong for labor and battle;
But, as the swift years pass, his strength decays, and he lapses
Feeble and pale to the grave, to the Acherusian valleys.
Yet, though we die, we know that life is the lord of creation;
Yet, while Spring returns and chases the shadow of Winter,
While the splendor of blossom and fruit revives with the seasons;
While, immortal and strong, eternally youthful and lovely,
Far, from Olympian heights, the fair gods smile upon mortals;
While the broad-browed Zeus and Hera and Pallas-Athene,
Mighty and wise and benignant, behold the labor of mortals;
While, returning with Spring, the sweet Persephone wanders
Blithe, through meadow and wood, and gladdens the eyes of her mother—
Hope in our bosoms will live and put forth tremulous blossoms."

Among the remaining poems in this volume are a striking tribute to "Catullus," "A Song of Arrival and Departure," "Magna Mater," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Enchanted Forest," a number of sestinos and triolets, and a few forcible sonnets. As the making of a sonnet is a universally conceded touchstone of a poet's skill and virility, I copy below two of these fourteen-line efforts:

"Love's paradise is very fair to see:
Shot with the sun, about the hidden bowers,
The crispĕd leaves sparkle like golden showers,
And Love is there with all his company;
Fond words are whispered under every tree,
Fair youths and damsels walk among the flowers
With hands close clasped, and all the happy hours
Are full of soft delights, but not for me.

"O bitter Fate! O banishment most hard!
I see, but may not enter, and the breeze
Brings to my ear the words I must not name,
Which others speak. All joys are given to thee;
To me the gate forever closed and barred,
The angel and the waving sword of flame."

"Long shut in cities, wearied with the fret
Of aimless labor and of pleasures vain,
Vain pleasures, and the unprofitable strain
Of aimless labor and of pleasures vain,
Over the tortured brain that would forget
How gladly all their burden of hard pain—
Here on thy sacred threshold once again,
Nature! My home-returning feet are set.

"O Mother! Lift again my head low-bowed,
My aching head the bitter garland binds;
Quicken me with new life; let thy great winds
Blow on me through the swaying of the trees;
Sweep by me with thy pageants of gray cloud,
And rock me with the rolling of thy seas."

Our author touches a variety of keys, attaining an easy freedom and smoothness of execution in every effort. The poems one and all—if we except a few, which are purposed experiments in form—say something, which a large mass of our modern poetry does not. Mr. Tarelli does not elevate mere technique above thought, while giving it reasonable attention; nor does he contort the motions of his muse, for the sake of being termed original. There is sunshine in his sentiment, and a hopeful optimism on every page. The force of these various qualities is, to some extent, shown in the very pleasing lyric below, which gives a final touch to the volume:

THE GROTTO OF HAN.

A mile or two above Han the Lesse suddenly disappears into the cliff, and, having traveled some two miles under ground, re-emerges into the open just above the village. The visitor to the grotto ends by embarking on the subterranean stream and is rowed out into daylight.

"Our boat is loosened from the rocky quay,
Our feeble lamps go out;
We glide through silent waters silently,
With darkness all about.

"Beneath dim, vaulted arches, lost in night,
By shapeless shapes of gloom,
[illegible]
[illegible]

"A glint of brightness—is it day? It gleams
Mysterious on the cold gray granite wall,
Like elfin lights that through fantastic dreams
Hover, and glance, and fall.

"We turn, and out beyond the dark, between
High leafy banks, the gleaming river flows,
And warm upon a world of waving green
The golden sunlight glows.

"Some day a grimmer bark shall bear us hence—
Poor shades for ever lorn of life and love—
Upon a vaster stream, in gloom more dense;
And silent we shall move.

"Through subterranean caves, while Charon wields,
Morose and taciturn, his silent oar—
Ah! shall we see God's sunshine on green fields
Upon the further shore?"

In this book of white and gilt daintiness there is at least promise if not perfection. They are pleasing strains to which we listen, even if the deep thoughts of a master are not apparent. "What is it," asked a writer in The Quarterly Review not long ago, "that we expect from a poet? Above all things we expect to be kindled; the true poet bears in him a spark of fire; we receive it by sympathy, and our emotions are set aflame by it." Whether Mr. Tarelli will some day touch us with Promethean fire it would be futile to predict. It is something to his credit that he has brought out at the outset so pleasing a contribution of sunny imaginings and crystal notes.

JOEL BENTON.

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*PERSEPHONE AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles Camp Tarelli. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Chateaubriand's Death Observed in Paris—His Former Home.

PARIS, July 15.—The celebration on Sunday, July 3, of the fiftieth anniversary of Châteaubriand's death was a quiet enough affair, but from a literary and national point of view it had considerable importance. Châteaubriand's fame has outlived that of his successors. His glory has undergone of late years a curious process of rejuvenescence. For a period previous to his death, which took place in the midst of the stirring revolutionary scenes of 1848, he had become neglected, and almost forgotten. His curious romantic royalism was obnoxious to the then reigning family in France; the radicalism which he grafted on it still more so. The author of "Le Génie du Christianisme" was looked on with suspicion by the clericals, who had not yet learned to bend the knee as they do now, before the exigencies of modern moods of thought. "Christianity," said an eminent prelate of the period, "may recover from the sarcasms of Voltaire, but it will never recover from the flatteries of M. de Châteaubriand." The intense individualism, the deep strain of misanthropy in the character of René, made him unpopular with the men of letters of his own day. "Quel dindon!" ("What a turkey cock!") he was heard to mutter to himself after a conversation with Lamartine in Mme. Récamier's drawing room. The intense pride of ancestry which entered, together with an incorrigible instinct of Bohemianism, into Châteaubriand's mental composition gave offense to the countless parvenus who surrounded the Court of Charles X. "My blood tinges the banners of France," ("Mon sang teint les bannières de France") was the proud motto granted by Saint-Louis on a battlefield of the crusades to a former Count de Châteaubriand, together with a new coat of arms, bearing innumerable fleurs de lys, or, on a field of blood. In all "Le Légende des Siècles" Victor Hugo never hit upon a finer phrase than that motto: a flower of purest gold fallen from the mantle of mediaeval chivalry; all romanticism in a line.

But, in spite of his pride of blood, Châteaubriand, the descendant of the last reigning Celtic King in France, ex-Minister, ex-Ambassador, proudly answered "journalist" to the Judge who asked him his profession in some political prosecution in which his combative pen had involved him; he willingly admitted that republicanism was probably the régime which best suited the majority of peoples; he had been attracted in his early youth to America by the struggle of the War of Independence, and relates, in his Mémoires d'Outre Tombe" the glimpse that he caught of Gen. Washington, thanks to a letter of introduction from "Col. Philippe," otherwise the Marquis de la Fayette.

After the death, in the little pavilion of the Rue du Bac, of the greatest writer of imaginative French prose, the world spoke no more about him, for a generation at least. Victor Hugo, whom he had embraced and adopted as his literary son, reigned the undisputed king of romantic poetry. Since the death, however, of the author of "Les Misérables," we have had the realistic school, and now we have among the rising generation of writers a distinct and curious return to the idealism and mysticism of which René was the high priest. A second sun has risen, as it were, upon the glory of Châteaubriand, a sun which will not again set. Châteaubriand has taken his place definitely in the Pantheon of Immortals who are the classics of French literature. All that he wrote cannot of course, survive. "Les Mémoires d'Outre Tombe," which attracted but little attention when they were published shortly after their author's death, are now universally considered to be his chef d'oeuvre, as well as the finest monument of modern French prose. They will live as long as French literature lives. Montaigne's "Essays" and Châteaubriand's "Mémoires d'Outre Tombe" were the two works which Alphonse Daudet hoped to have at his bedside when he died. "Parole de Châteaubriand!" exclaim the many country curés in French villages when he quotes a passage from the works of the great latter-day champion of Christendom. He has found a new Evangele.

And, in spite of the hold which Châteaubriand keeps over the religious world, his spirit continues to animate the vanguard of intellectual revolt. Renan was Châteaubriand embourgeoisé, without the reticence of real skepticism, or the poetic gift of self-deception.

It was certainly fitting that the ceremony which took place on Sunday, July 3, should have been presided over by M. Sully-Prudhomme, the most poetic of modern French poets. M. Sully-Prudhomme is not a Breton, and the pilgrimage under his leadership to the little hamlet at Aulnay, near Sceaux, was simultaneous with the festival of the Felibres, those ebullient Meridionals, or Southern Frenchmen, who annually revel in the sunshine and rose-embowered loveliness of the most picturesque spot near Paris. Consequently the langue d'oc, with its choice gusto of garlic, was more to the fore than the ancient Breton tongue which Châteaubriand babbled as a child. It was a notable coincidence, by the way, that Châteaubriand's anniversary should fall upon the 4th of July, the great fête day of that free nation whom he loved so well, and whose virgin soil and native tribes he was the first Frenchman to describe and poetize.

The house and park formerly owned by Châteaubriand is called Vallée aux Loups, and is greatly changed since the poet occupied it. It is on the spur of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Bièvre, that diminutive river, which in its course through Paris has been converted into a drain. A picturesque wood on sandy soil surrounds it. Hard by are the merry-go-rounds, the shooting booths, and all the noisy fairing of Sceaux-Robinson, so called on account of its countless restaurants perched in trees, where the holiday-making Parisian eats fried gudgeon and galete, and all the horrors of suburban open-air cuisine. The echoes from this pandemonium clash sadly with the souvenirs suggested by the Vallée aux Loups, souvenirs which are rather in the atmosphere than elsewhere, for the house has been added to and altered, the park is kept now with all the skill and care of which the Duc de la Rochefoucauld's gardeners are capable, and neither in the house nor the grounds are there any personal relics of the great writer, save for a bust in the little rotunda at the bottom of the park, where Les Martyres and Les Abencérages were written. A visit to the château under the courteous guidance of the Duc and the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld was not therefore historically interesting. Only the central part of the building was inhabited by Châteaubriand, who was, I am sorry to say, his own architect, as he was also in a great measure his own gardener. That part of the building, due to his own design, is, frankly speaking, in bad taste—a combination of three very distinct styles, the Gothic, the Moorish, and the Greek. Portions of the portico and the windows are genuine antique relics brought by Châteaubriand from the many distant lands in which he traveled. A heavy coating of ivy draping three parts of the walls adds to the incongruity of the general effect. Two modern wings in the red brick style peculiar to the Parisian suburb have been added to the central building, the crenelated roof of which, with its false air of stuccoed feudalism, is slightly ridiculous.

The lawn, however, with its skirting of rare trees, most of them planted by Châteaubriand's own hands, which is to the right of the château, is really magnificent. Quite small, the rest of the park is composed of a mossy wood, lovely in its simple wildness, just such a closerie in which René would have liked to wander. The pilgrimage over, the admirers of Châteaubriand, with Sully-Prudhomme at their head, (the only Breton of note whom I observed among them, by the way, was M. Arz Renan, the son of the great author of "La Vie de Jésus," and himself a painter of very delicate talent,) adjourned to a little auberge opposite the park gates, which existed in Châteaubriand's time, and, indeed, before, and is one of the most picturesque views that I remember to have seen in France. It looked hardly real—more like a stage inn that had been transported from the Comedie Française, it was so daintily embowered in flowers and clustered over with roses. Here much red wine of the locality, a rough but honest-flavored piccolo, was poured out in the poet's honor, and speeches were delivered which did honor to those who made them, even if they told us nothing new.

René himself sleeps in the rocky inlet of the Grand Bé, opposite Saint-Malo, where he was born, his restless spirit lulled by the waves of his own Breton Sea. He would have been present, neither in person nor in spirit, at any such fête in his domain as that of Sunday, July 3, for popular demonstrations were offensive to his dreamy misanthropy, but his ambition would have been satisfied by the fact that now at least his gigantic talents are being duly recognised, and that the pedestal in the temple of Fame which is due to him has been set upon an unshakable basis.

ROWLAND STRONG.

For inherent charm of manner, with an exact quantum of honest childlike fun, we think Miss E. Nesbit's stories the best we have read. The last one, "Lo, the Poor Indian," in the August Pall Mall, is in the same strain as the others written by Miss Nesbit. The lady knows how to put in all the spontaneous romance which is born in the brain of healthy children. We hope these stories will be put in book form. The success of such a publication would be assured.

Authors at Home.

XXXII.

Will Carleton in Brooklyn.

Sometimes—though rarely, it must be confessed—your latter-day poet is a man of substance. There is, in truth, no real reason why this should not be so; no reason why poetry should not be a profitable literary ware in the market-place of letters. But, reasons aside, it is not an "active commodity" in a financial sense. One is not apt to think of the poet as a money maker. The tradition of Milton and his "Paradise Lost" sold for a few guineas comes to the mind, and a score of like instances. Is not the poet pictured as a garret dweller, and are not poetry and scanty recompense his bedfellows?

Maybe—but wait! Of course, wooing the muse frequently fails to bring even unbuttered bread. Yet there are exceptions to every rule. It happened that I spent an afternoon recently with a poet whose profits over many years might be envied by novel writers of many editions. The name of this poet has long been a household word. In simple, homely phrase, in unambitious rhyme, he has touched American and English hearts for more than a generation. So well has he sounded the chords of unromantic, humdrum human life that his stanzas are cried over—and bought—while in the same households Spenser lies dust-covered on the shelves, and even Shakespeare is but seldom opened in comparison.

This is what it is to be a poet of real life, and these were my thoughts as I climbed the stairs behind Will Carleton's broad shoulders on my way to his study on the top floor of his Brooklyn home on Greene Avenue. A pleasant home this, though but a brownstone dwelling of three stories on the outside. It might have been the home of any prosperous business man. Yet, I had noticed on my way up the street that No. 420 had, somehow, a different air from its neighbors. What it was would have been hard to tell—perhaps just the touch of the tall palm on the high stoop. But at all events there was something.

"And here we are," said Mr. Carleton.

We had mounted to the doors of the workshop on the upper floor. The click, click of a typewriting machine could be plainly heard. In a "den" of her own, the back hall room, the poet's secretary sat, leaning over a heap of manuscript. We passed into the back room, furnished simply with a large table, heaps of newspapers, some scissored and some waiting this operation—for the poet Will Carleton is now an editor, with a magazine of his own—and a comfortable couch for his afternoon siestas.

"But my real workroom is here," said Will Carleton.

He led the way into the room at the front. Books, books! The walls were covered with them—the centre of the room as well. There was left only space for passageways, and the windows were at the end of vistas of the tools of the writer's trade.

"I shut myself in here," said this modern poet. "By that window there is my desk, behind those bookcases. You must come this way to see it. Here in these pigeonholes are my 'commonplace books.' At this other window is my 'business desk.' Nothing but business is done on it. There my trips are planned out, the affairs of Everywhere conducted, all my business papers and records kept. When Everywhere's business manager comes for a conference we sit here. No papers ever are allowed to stray from one desk to the other."

This poet, as you see, is a business man as well, and a notable one. It happens that he does not seem unlike a merchant prince of the day. His talk is crisp and to the point, his ideas are practical. Were it not for a certain artist-like way he has of wearing his clothes—were it not for his flowing student necktie, for example—he might almost be taken for a Director of some commercial enterprise of the metropolis.

Time's cycle of thirty years—it is fully thirty years since Will Carleton, then a boyish college graduate, sprang instantaneously into fame—has hardly aged this poet at all. He is yet astonishingly young. Decades have only brought him more girth and filled out his face. He is the same sympathetic, frank-souled youngster that took up causes with his pen in the days when all the world was young to him and full of injustice to the people who lived in it.

His has been a really uneventful life, a life of writing verse after verse, drama after drama in rhyme, of frequent tours on the lecture platform, and now, of recent years, of editing, into which he has thrown himself with all his old-time enthusiasm. The strange and remarkable thing about this life of his is that he did not allow early success to spoil it.

Many a man has failed because he succeeded too quickly. But with Will Carleton it was the reverse. The praise that came to him as a boy only led him to dip his pen in the ink again and again and do still better.

I do not know if I can reproduce the story of how he first succeeded, as he told it to me, but it is worth the attempt. He related it without the faintest trace of egotism—purely as a recital of facts. Yet egotism would have been very natural. Hardly ever in the history of men did a poet win recognition so swiftly.

"I wrote all through my college days in the West," he began, "and just before I was graduated published my first volume, 'Poems, by William M. Carleton.' I suppose I was popular among the boys in my class, and I was certainly well known about that portion of the country, for there was no difficulty in selling an edition of several hundred copies. Several of the fellows traveled around and sold the book on commission.

"After college I went into newspaper work, first on a country paper, then in Detroit, then in Chicago. All this time I was writing poems. Some of those most quoted in after years appeared in this way. I sent them out widely, but always to some paper in the West. I had not thought of writing for the East then, nor was I thinking of reputation. That all came suddenly and as a matter of pure chance.

"It came almost right away, too," continued Will Carleton, in the most matter of fact tone. "I simply sent out the poems. Some lay among my papers a long time. Some written while I was still in college did not see the light of print until months afterward. They did not seem good enough to me when I wrote them. But I found that they were liked; that there was a demand for more. I sent out the old ones, I wrote new, all the time keeping on with general newspaper work.

"Well, they were copied, copied here and there. Many of the best of that time found their way into The Toledo Blade. I got requests for poems from papers I had hardly heard of before. All this, mind you, was within two years after I had left college.

"Finally Harper's Weekly did what was for them a totally unprecedented thing. They copied one of my poems out of The Toledo Blade and illustrated it. Then they copied another. It was but a short time before they asked me to write for them."

The rest of the story can be briefly told. Almost immediately Will Carleton found himself in the East, giving up the greater part of his time to the Harper publications. His pen never once flagged, though he had then, while still a boy, scored what might well be called an enviable success. In 1873 his first real book, "Farm Ballads," came off the press.

"My characters?" he went on, responding to a question of mine. "None of them are what you would call real. That is, they are composites. All are modeled from real persons, but nearly every one from several. But they are drawn from life, of course. The scenes and places are taken from my own experience and observation. I am always watching for subjects, and I find them by travel, in both the city and country.

"Do I write quickly? Yes, when I am in the mood. That is, my verse. Prose I can write at all times. Many numbers of Everywhere I have written in great part on trains. But poetry has to come to me. The poems grows in my mind and once it is there is speedily set down.

"Which of my poems do I like the best? That would be a hard question to answer. I can tell you more easily which have been the most successful on the platform. For, as you know, I have done a great deal of reciting from my own works of recent years. These are 'The First Settler's Baby,' from 'Farm Festivals'; 'Uncle Sammy,' from 'Farm Legends'; 'The Negro Funeral,' from 'City Legends'; the Farmer Stebbins poems, 'True to Brother Spear,' 'Elder Lamb's Donation,' and 'Hear the Drums March By,' from 'City Festivals.'"

I picked up the latter book lying on the desk beside us, and turned to the last mentioned, a poem perhaps not quite as well known as many of Mr. Carleton's, but which will live for its superb pathos and dramatic effect:

"Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
This is Decoration Day, hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl! fling it open high!
Crippled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by."

"Here are two of my favorites now," said Will Carleton, as we turned over the pages of "Farm Festivals." "'The Song of the Axe,' and here, 'The Dead Student.' Do you remember them?"

And who does not, and who would not find it a source of profit and pleasure to go through these volumes once more, picking out well-remembered bits here and there?

"Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout,
For things at home are crossways and Betsey and I are out"

And that no less remarkable Decoration Day poem, "Cover Them Over":

"Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours.
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.

* * * * * * * * * *

Think of those far-away heroes of ours
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

But to tell of the excursions we made through these volumes, old, and again more recent, would need a book itself. Enthusiasm gleamed on Mr. Carleton's face as he read over words he had written a quarter of a century before.

"You will be interested in knowing," he said, "that a new edition of all my books is to be published. The first volume is just about out. The old square form is to be discarded. The new books will be of library size."

Will Carleton in a new dress will indeed be a delight. The old poems are not dead yet.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

The statue of the poet Leconte de Lisle, the work of M. Denys Puech, was unveiled recently at the Luxembourg Gardens. Speeches were made by M. de Heredia, M. Maurice Barres, and M. Léon Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, and a sonnet was read by M. Sully-Prudhomme.

[illegible]

Five Decisive Ones to Add to Creasy's Famous List of Fifteen—A List Suggested.

Now that the thoughts of all Americans are centred on war, and the whole Nation waits eagerly expectant for news from the front, the subject of war and battles remains essentially the absorbing topic of the times. There was published in 1851 a book still famous among historians entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo." Its author was Prof. Creasy of Cambridge, who was afterward knighted and died Sir Edward Creasy. This author, whose work is now comparatively neglected by the present generation, conceived the idea of selecting from the vast field of history those battles, as Hallam observed, "of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," and of investigating the chain of causes and effects by which these battles have helped to make the civilized world what it is to-day, and of speculating on what it probably would have been if any one of those battle had come to a different termination.

Hallam had previously mentioned Marathon, Arbela, the Metaurus, Chalons, and Leipsic as the most decisive battles of the world; but Creasy, inspired by Hallam's idea, and further pursuing the subject, added ten battles to the list. He rightly surmised that his list would be dissected, and predicted that no two historical inquirers would entirely agree in their lists of the decisive battles of the world. The controversy that his list occasioned raged for many years, and has not entirely ceased among historians to-day. He was even made the subject of personal abuse, and his name by one critic was transformed into "Crazy." But softening time has removed the asperities of this historical literary contest, and has brought posthumous fame, at least, to Sir Edward Creasy, while later readers can applaud the cleverness and originality of his idea.

In his own simple preface to his work, he says that "different minds will naturally vary in the impressions which particular events make on them and in the degree of interest with which they watch the career and reflect on the importance of different historical personages. The interests of many States are often involved in the collisions between a few; and the effect of these conditions is not limited to a single age, but may give an impulse which will sway the fortunes of successive generations of mankind." Creasy, in his selection of his Fifteen Battles, seems to have been influenced more by negative than positive tests. It was his opinion that it is not the number of killed and wounded in a battle that determines its general historical importance; as, for example, he claims that the effect of the crisis when Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans is not to be judged because only a few hundreds fell in that battle, nor is the fact that tremendous numbers of men were slain in the numerous conflicts between Asiatic rulers sufficient to make these engagements of paramount importance to mankind.

Other battles of great consequence attended with circumstances which powerfully excite the feelings and rivet the attention may yet when viewed judicially become of mere secondary rank, either because their effects were limited in area, or because they themselves merely confirmed some great tendency or bias which an earlier battle had originated. Creasy gives, as an example of this, the encounters between the Greeks and Persians which followed Marathon, which he declares to have been simply phenomena of primary impulse. So, too, he subordinates Zama with respect to Carthage, as compared with the Metaurus, and places in his list the battle of Valmy of the French Revolutionary War, which it is safe to assume few historical students even recall, because his investigations proved to him, at least, that it first determined the military character and career of the French Revolution.

It is only natural that natives should take absorbing interest in their own wars and battles, and should unconsciously consider them of the greatest importance to the world and to mankind. The average American of intelligence and education, for example, if asked to-day whether he considered the Spanish-American war as a great one, and its battles, even thus far, as marking epochs, would probably answer yes, for we view the war and its events from what may be called a large local standpoint. It is, of course, as yet too early to determine how much the results of the war will definitely change the map of the world, but the subject is extremely interesting, and it has occurred to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that the past eighty-four years, or those which have elapsed since the Battle of Waterloo, with which Creasy closed his list, have produced more battles properly to be called decisive than some centuries preceding the present.

It may, therefore, be timely to take up Creasy's idea and to endeavor to obtain some consensus of opinion as to what have really been the decisive battles of the world since Waterloo. We have prepared experimentally a list of such battles, applying to them as far as possible Creasy's test, and have endeavored to respect the causes which led to them and to the results which have made them milestones in the history of the century.

It is, of course, too late to revive the controversy over Creasy's list, but before giving a list of the decisive battles of the present century it will be well to reprint Creasy's list, as follows: Marathon, B. C. [illegible] over Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, A. D. 451; Tours, A. D. 732; Hastings, A. D. 1066; Orleans, A. D. 1429; defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, A. D. 1704; Pultowa, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, A. D. 1777; Valmy, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

The supplementary list we have prepared which is offered to the consideration of readers is as follows: Inkerman, (the Crimean War,) 1854; Gettysburg, (American civil war,) 1863; Sadowa, (Austro-Prussian war,) 1866; Sedan, (Franco-Prussian war,) 1870; Plevna, (Russo-Turkish war,) 1877; battle of the Yalu River, (Japan-Chinese war,) 1894.

Some students might include Solferino of the Italian-French war of 1859, and Navarino of the Turco-Grecian war of 1827, while others might question whether the battles in this list are really worthy of a place among decisive battles, or whether, at least, the particular battles cited in any one war may not have been of less importance than others in the same war. Our main purpose is to bring the subject before those who are interested in historical research, rather than to reach a decision with the hope that at the present juncture the subject may be found of interest to the general reader and lead to discussion.

Art Topics of the Week.

The few art dealers and artists now in the city are deeply interested in the news of the purchase by the London art dealer Asher Wertheimer of the celebrated Hope collection of paintings. The purchase price is said to have been $607,500. The paintings which form the collection at Deepdene, the Hope estate, comprise many of the most notable examples of the early English school, and the collection is especially rich in Gainsboroughs, Reynoldses, Laurences, and Romneys. It also includes many famous examples of the old Dutch and Flemish schools. Its passing into the hands of a dealer, who will presumably dispose of the paintings to individual purchasers and thus disperse it through the art world, is therefore an event of extraordinary interest. Already the New York art dealers are speculating on the probability of some of the more noted canvases coming to America. New York art patrons are and have been for four or five years past devoting their attention largely to the early English painters, and it is safe to assume they will secure some of the Hope canvases from Mr. Wertheimer. Charles Blakeslee, who makes a specialty of the early English school, is now in London, and other New York art dealers are soon to be there.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has become, through the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne, the beneficiary of the valuable collection of coins found and owned by Joseph H. Durkee, who was lost in that disaster. Mr. Durkee's will, which leaves the bulk of his estate to his widow, Alice Durkee, provides that his collection of coins shall go to the museum. The collection is said to be especially rich in early American and old English coins, and should be a valuable addition to the excellent collections which the museum already owns.

Through the efforts of Samuel L. Parrish, the Village of Southampton, L. I., which has become a noted fashionable Summer resort, now has an interesting and promising art museum. Mr. Parrish, who is an art connoisseur and collector, began the work of building up a museum a few Summers ago. The art treasures which he has secured and donated, and which other residents of and visitors to Southampton have given, fill the rooms and halls of an old-fashioned frame building near the village library, and comprise some rare tapestries, some copies of the Bayeux tapestries, a few old paintings, a small but choice collection of etchings and engravings, and a well-selected number of plaster casts. Admittance to the museum is free, and its advantages for study are much appreciated by the Southampton residents and visitors.

William M. Chase is again this Summer at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., where his Summer art school is in session. Mr. Chase has entirely recovered from the assault of which he was the victim in New York some months ago, and, while he devotes most of his time to the supervision of his classes and individual instruction, is himself painting more than usual. The exhibitions of the coming Autumn and Winter will have a number of representative examples from his versatile and able brush. The Saturday morning "criticisms" which Mr. Chase holds as usual this Summer in his large studio in the art village are a feature of the Southampton season, and are attended by the fashionable Summer residents of the place, who follow Mr. Chase's criticisms of the students' sketches and pictures, which are displayed on large wooden screens, with keen interest and pleasure. Some of the work done this Summer as seen at a recent "criticism" is exceedingly creditable and full of promise.

The recent issue of special postage stamps in commemoration of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha has met with much adverse criticism in art circles and by artists everywhere. Double the size of the ordinary postage stamps, they are destitute of any art quality, and are simply inferior miniature steel engravings. The Government has shown such a commendable ambition during recent years to improve the art quality of our currency and stamps that the step backward taken in these Omaha Exposition stamps is all the more to be regretted.

George L. Heins of Heins & Lafarge, the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, has been elected Treasurer of the Architectural League for the ensuing year, and William E. Stone has been chosen as Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, has organized a Guild of Civic Art, [illegible] embellishment of the city." The idea of this guild is undoubtedly taken from New York's Municipal Art Society, and it is to be hoped that other cities of Canada and the United States will follow New York's and Toronto's example.

The readers of that admirable art periodical The International Studio will find a host of good things to delight them in the July number, which has just been published. The opening article treats of the stained-glass work of Selwyn Image, the chief worker in the English movement or development known as the Century Guild, and of which he is the best-known prophet and exponent. Image's decorative ideas as they were first shown in the publication called "The Century Guild Hobby Horse," had from the first a marked influence upon the majority of English designers. Many of his original motives were weakened by his imitators, but the spirit, beauty, and felicity of his designs and drawings could not be wholly destroyed. Although Mr. Image, whose art career really dates from 1870, when he became a pupil of John Ruskin at Oxford, was never really a member of the Century Guild, which was started by A. H. MacMurdo and Herbert F. Home, and he designed the first cover of "The Hobby Horse," and this has always identified him with the guild in the mind of the art public. His notable works in stained glass at an art exhibition held in London in 1885 brought him deserved reputation, which was increased by his windows for the Prince of Wales's pavilion at the Paris Exposition of 1889; the west window of St. Luke's Church, Cumberwell, and the four archangels in Morthoe Church, Devonshire. Mr. Image is a strong and careful draughtsman, and has a delicate color sense, and his work is also characterized by rare refinement and poetic feeling.

A. L. Baldry supplies The Studio with its second article on "The Future of Wood Engraving," a very timely and pertinent topic now that a flood of process reproductions seems to have overshadowed the wood engravers. Mr. Baldry, while he laments the decadence of wood engraving, declares that its punishment has been the result of its own indiscretion in allowing itself to become merely a reproductive art—and thus merely a mechanical device and an imitative process. He asserts that if the wood engraver could revert to the simplicity of Holbein and revive the purity of Bewick's style, the wood block would again take an honored place among the means of expressing his intention, which are open to the present-day artist. This interesting and instructive article is copiously illustrated with some well-executed blocks, designed and cut by Bernard Sleigh. Cecilia Waern writes of the Tiffany favrile ware, Gerald Moira's and F. Lynn Jenkins's new decorations are described and illustrated, there is an article on "The Three Vernets—Joseph, Carle, and Horace," by Armand Davot; illustrations of late studies by Burne-Jones, and some entertaining English and American studio talk.

Welcome. Selina, Charlotte, Harold are all dear little friends who were introduced to us long ago by Kenneth Grahame. In Scribner's Magazine for August they behave just as gloriously as when they disported themselves in the author's "Golden Age." Here is a "Saga of the Seas." A boy is launched into the hissing ocean where the shark's fins rip through the waters. The boy is sound asleep in a bathtub. But what miracles of prowess does he not perform! He captures a pirate ship and finds ingots, Mexican dollars, ropes of pearls, and "big stacks of nougat." Does Kenneth Grahame write for "growd ups" or for those who have not acquired their size? Anyhow, he tells stories which delight readers of all ages. Scribner's Magazine for August has the handsomest of illustrated covers, and in the text an abundance of excellent reading. Newspaper people will appreciate Mr. E. A. Walcott's "Gormeley's Scoop." Certainly there are secrets about journalism that no fellow can probe.

In the July Fortnightly Review is an article with the title "The Philippine Islanders." A description of the islands is secondary to the writer's ethnical considerations. Tagals and Bisayans are presented with their distinct racial differences. One blend of man there is peculiar to the islands, arising from the admixture of Chinese, Formosan, and Japanese blood. The Spanish half-breeds seem to have the good qualities of neither of their parent stocks. The writer of the article, who is a lady, says: "Certainly the Spaniards have by their misgovernment hardly less forfeited here than in Cuba all rightful claims to remain in possession after defeat in the war which that misgovernment has provoked." The anxious question for us Americans is, if we are conquerors, what kind of colonizers are we to be?

Why should not women devote more attention to artistic bookbinding? As they have shown their capabilities as designers, what is to prevent their becoming practical bookbinders? It is a work which does not require any great amount of strength, but rather delicacy of touch. There is Miss Nordhoff in New York, who already occupies a distinguished position among bookbinders. In France there has been an exhibition of bookbinding at the Champ de Mars, and the highest honors were accorded to the bindings of Mme. Vallgren, Mme. Thaulow, and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau.

In some centuries to come it may happen that a Dewey or a Sampson or a Schley medal may be put up for sale, for the clang of the auctioneer's hammer beats the "finis" to many a material thing. There was sold recently in London a Blake medal, struck by order of the Commonwealth in 1653, and commemorative of Blake's victory over the Dutch. The medal brought $1,025.

Shakespeare in France.

I.

Curious Phases of the Belated Appreciation of Him in that Country.

There are two phases absolutely distinct in the appreciation of the work of Shakespeare in France. From the time when French men of letters became acquainted with his work to the nineteenth century forms one division. The other is his position in France during the present century.

We may start with the assertion that Shakespeare was unknown in France before the eighteenth century except to a few persons, who, either from curiosity or necessity, had been forced to learn English. It is after 1700 only that he really begins to be at all known in France. It is to Voltaire that we owe the first recognition in France of the importance of Shakespeare as a dramatist. While still a very young man Voltaire, having incurred the displeasure of the Chevalier de Rohan, was obliged to flee to England, where he resided for two years and a half. During this period of enforced absence he learned the English language and made a profound study of the great works of our literature. Their novelty and their great divergence from all the standards and ideals of dramatic theory which he had been accustomed, together with all his countrymen, to revere, made a deep and lasting impression upon his mind. He had been brought up to consider the tragedies of Corneille and Racine as the models of what a perfect drama should be. The combination of the study of the conventions of the tragedies of Greece and Rome with the formal and stately ceremonial life at the Court of Louis XIV. had forced would-be playwrights to bow before these all-powerful usages, and to compress their talents into the narrow and confining limits of established rules.

These conventions, however, had not troubled Racine, for his genius accepted them and had no difficulty in adapting itself to their requirements. But Racine, we may say, was the only writer who was not more or less hampered by the necessity of observing these laws. They produced with most of the French authors a coldness and lack of animation which gave to all those whose genius could not rise superior to such considerations an unavoidable mediocrity. They had the correct form, their plots were well and skillfully constructed, and their verse was smooth and correct, but they lacked life and originality, and in consequence they have passed into oblivion. It was with a mind accustomed to such a dramatic art that Voltaire discovered the treasure contained in Shakespeare's plays. With his usual penetration he saw the value of the study of these works, whose immense vitality, power, and verisimilitude would be of great use in showing to his countrymen the coldness and artificiality of their own tragedies. Notwithstanding his appreciation of these points of Shakespeare, he could never sufficiently overcome the influence of the French classicism to be able to give them their proper place in literature. Moreover, his opinions varied strangely. At times he strongly recommended his countrymen to study Shakespeare, and at others he denounced Shakespeare's crudity and formlessness. In his "Essai sur la Poesie Epique" he says:

> "Shakespeare is rarely spoken of in England except as divine. In London I never saw the theatre as full to witness 'L'Andromaque' of Racine, well translated as it is by Phillips, or Addison's 'Cato,' as when the ancient pieces of Shakespeare were performed. These pieces are monsters in tragedy. There are some plays, the action of which lasts several years; the hero, baptized in the first act, dies of old age in the fifth. You see upon the stage wizards, peasants, drunkards, buffoons, gravediggers digging a grave, who sing drinking songs while playing with skulls. In a word, imagine what you can of most monstrous and most absurd, you will find it in Shakespeare. When I began to learn the English language, I could not understand how so enlightened a nation as the English could admire so extravagant an author, but when I knew the language better, I perceived that the English were right. They saw, as I saw, the crudities of their favorite author, but they felt his beauties better than I could—beauties so much the more remarkable from their having flashed out in the midst of profoundest night."

Again he says:

> "Shakespeare created the English theatre. He had a genius full of force and fecundity, of nature and sublimity, but without the least spark of good taste and without the slightest knowledge of the rules. The merit of this author has ruined the English drama. There are such beautiful scenes, there are passages so grand and so terrible in those monstrous farces which they call tragedies, that his pieces have always been played with great success."

Perhaps the point which most annoyed Voltaire in the plays of Shakespeare was their formlessness, and, as he says, their lack of "the slightest knowledge of the rules." These rules were the famous "three unities," so scrupulously observed by all French classic dramatists. They have been admirably summed up by Boileau in the lines:

"Qu'en un seul jour, en un seul lieu,
Un seul fait accompli,
Tienne jusqu'à la fin le théâtre rempli."

These laws, which were found in Aristotle's "Poetics," influenced profoundly not only all the French authors, but also the whole English drama of the eighteenth century. Shakespeare's plays had to be altered to suit the taste of the times. Dryden called "Troilus and Cressida" a heap of rubbish, and changed the "Tempest" into what he considered a much better piece of work. Goldsmith writes of the "amazing irregular beauties of Shakespeare," and George III. said that most of Shakespeare was "sad stuff."

Voltaire, therefore, was not, in his time, the only detractor of Shakespeare. It was certainly impossible for an age which applauded Addison's "Cato" and Johnson's "Irene" to appreciate the work which Voltaire declared "one would believe to be the fruit of the imagination of a drunken savage." As Voltaire was absolute autocrat in all matters of letters, his followers took the same tone and united in ridiculing these works of the "amiable madman."

Both Destouches and Ducis had made some adaptations and translations of Shakespeare, which they published with profuse apologies. These, poorly translated and greatly changed, served only to increase the contempt of the French for the English drama. In 1776 appeared the translation of Shakespeare by Pierre Letourneur. This was for a long time the standard translation, and was greatly admired as preserving the beauty of the original and also embellishing it.

The translation of Mercier and the Chevalier de Rutlidge was not of the same merit. It caused La Harpe, the most authoritative critic of the end of the eighteenth century, to write a long essay, "De Shakespear." In this he shows with great justice the inaccuracies and infelicities of the translation, and adds some curious remarks on Shakespeare himself. He was still further from a correct appreciation of Shakespeare than was Voltaire. As his position as critic gave his views great weight, he contributed still further to postpone the recognition of the true value of Shakespeare. In this essay La Harpe takes up successively the masterpieces of Shakespeare and shows how perfectly absurd it is for any person of taste to admire such "monstrous" farces. He first considered "The Tempest," and gave translations of some of the passages which struck him as particularly absurd. He says:

> "The scene is at first at sea. Alonzo, King of Naples; Ferdinand, his son; Sebastian, his brother; Antonio, usurper of the Duchy of Milan; Gonzales, the old Minister, and all the Court are on a vessel, beaten about by the tempest. They are heard conversing in spite of the noise of the waves, and the courtiers are disputing with the sailors. Gonzales, who is the wise man of the piece, says, looking at the bosman or chief of the sailors: 'I see nothing in him which promises shipwreck. A whole scaffold is imprinted on his physiognomy. Good destiny change nothing in his sentence. Make for us a cable of the rope which thou art spinning for him; because ours are of little help. If he is not born for the scaffold, our lot is greatly to be deplored. * * * How would I willingly give in this moment a thousand leagues of sea for an arpent of dry land. Let the decrees of on high be fulfilled. But I should have liked to die in a dryer bed.' Such is the dialogue which is mixed with the cries of orders, with the blasphemies, with the oaths and the prayers of the sailors, while the vessel is sinking. The reader, in reading this scene and the others, must remember that it is the exact and faithful choice of what is said most apropos in the ordinary situations and events of life, and must judge according to this definition of the dialogue of Shakespeare."

The words at the close of this paragraph are from the introductions of Mercier and Rutlidge to the plays, and are quoted by La Harpe with the utmost scorn. It is, perhaps, no great wonder that with the translation used by him he should fail to recognize any particular beauty or merit in Shakespeare, for it is doubtful whether a worse one could be made.

"Othello" is the next play considered by La Harpe. This, he says, is "one of the works where the genius of Shakespeare has thrown flashes. We find here all the faults which shocked us in the 'Tempest,' but with this difference, that they are mingled with some real beauties, and that they cannot entirely stifle the interest in the story. What is there more disgusting, stupider, or more unworthy of the tragic stage than these garrison intrigues and these barrack room quarrels! Yet this is what people do not blush to compare, or, shall I say it? to prefer to Zaïre (Voltaire's!) La Harpe throughout makes a comparison between Zaïre and Othello in which he attempts to prove the great superiority of the former. The lines beginning:

"Lo! I have a weapon
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh—"

translated by Mercier and Rutlidge: "Vois, j'ai, une épée. Jamais arme plus sure ne reposa sur la cuisse d'un soldat," gave great offense to La Harpe on account of the vulgarity of the translation.

> "What is this grotesque expression of an arm qui repose sur la cuisse d'un soldat? It is true that the word thigt (sic) is in the text, but the translators know that many words which are low in our language are not so in English. It is a delicacy particular to French not to admit in the 'style noble' words which express certain parts of the body which ancients and moderns do not fear to name in a poem, and Shakespeare has used the word thigt as Virgil the word crus. But would not the sense have been as well rendered without this word, cuisse, which for French ears would spoil the most beautiful sentence? Would it have cost much to substitute 'Jamais arme plus sure ne fut dans le main d'un soldat?'"

It would be possible to cite many more examples of this kind, but a sufficient number has been given to show what the French writers of the eighteenth century looked for in Shakespeare and what they found there. On the whole they entirely missed his beauties, but found all his defects, and it was not until our own century that their point of view was broadened sufficiently to allow them to come to a full appreciation of the work of Shakespeare.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

Mrs. Lynn Linton.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, whose death has already been briefly noticed, deserves a particular and detailed mention. Unquestionably the novels she wrote are in major part forgotten, but of late years the lady was well placed before the public, many articles of her writing having been printed in the leading English reviews.

Mrs. Lynn Linton was born at Keswick Feb. 10, 1822, and died at her home, Queen Anne's Mansion, July 14 of this year. Her father was Vicar of Crosthwaite, and her mother was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle. When she was only five years old Elizabeth Lynn lost her mother. Much attention must, however, have been paid to her education, as she acquired a good knowledge of French, German, and Italian. She told afterward of her girlish reminiscences, and described Southey "with his eagle's beak and small, retreating chin, spare frame, and dark eyes, full of fire. He preferred long, solitary rambles to our primitive society."

Mrs. Linton described some of the clergy of her early days, and sums them up as "a queer lot" of parsons. "Some drank and fought in public houses, others were little better than honest day laborers, and it was not uncommon to hear the officiating clergyman exclaim, when his Sunday ministrations were over, 'Gosh! that job's jobbed.'"

While still a child she had read her father's books, and when a girl of twelve she seems to have made up her mind to embrace a literary career. Mrs. Linton went to London in 1845, and her first story had for title "Azeth, the Egyptian." This was followed by "Amymone: A Romance of the Days of Pericles." Walter Savage Landor, who appreciated her ability, stood in some ways as her sponsor. In 1851 a third novel appeared, called "Realities." After this date she became a journalist, and contributed to The Daily News, to The Morning Star, and wrote special articles for Household Words and All the Year Round.

Although she was the most industrious of writers, while occupied with the London journals her storymaking was continued. In 1872 appeared her best-known book, "The True History of Joshua Davidson." "Joshua" made a decided impression twenty-five years ago. The story preached toleration, but raised a certain amount of antagonistic criticism on the part of the orthodox. "Patricia Kimball," "The World Well Lost," "Under Which Lord?" "With a Silken Thread," and "The Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland" came in quick succession, and finally "The Girl of the Period," which appeared in The London Saturday Review when this weekly was one of high repute.

In 1858 Miss Lynn married William Jones Linton, the artist and writer. But man and wife did not agree, and a separation took place. Mr. Linton came to the United States, and his death took place in New Haven on the 30th of September of last year. In later years Mrs. Lynn Linten's pen had been active. In The Nineteenth Century appeared her statement relative to the Clitheroe case. Differing from most of the modern representatives of her sex, Mrs. Lynn Linton was by no means the woman's advocate. She expressed ever her contempt for the advanced woman, and held that the married tie was indissoluble save when there were drunkenness, insanity, or felony. Her own special case may have seemed to have been in contradiction to the principles she advanced.

In her most recent papers Mrs. Lynn Linton was decidedly aggressive in her style, and she was credited with being "vixenish." Her dislikes were many, not to persons, but toward modern society ways, thoughts, and manners. With an apparent conservatism, however, in relation to society, she was unorthodox, and a free thinker in religion. Those who knew her best extol her quiet manners, gentle ways, her fine personal appearance, and her dignity. It is difficult to understand how a sweet-faced old lady with white locks, gold spectacles, and a placid manner wrote such sharp, incisive words.

Book Plates in Boston.

A most interesting and valuable exhibition of book plates and super-libros has recently closed at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibition was held under the auspices of the Club of Odd Volumes in the print department of the Museum, and it is perhaps not too much to say that the claim advanced by the Committee on Exhibition that the collection shown was the most carefully chosen, the best arranged, and, indeed, from all points of view, the most useful and important to the serious student of this subject, as well as to his brother collector, who regards the book plate as but a humble by-product of the arts of engraving and designing, is not altogether without foundation.

The chief aim of the collection, as set forth in the published catalogue, was to afford the attentive visitor an opportunity of tracing the artistic development of the book plate from its rude beginnings, now many centuries ago, to the more elegantly finished products of the best and most famous masters of the present day. Specially grouped material illustrative of some of the ways of making book plates and how they are used combined the utilitarian with the artistic features. More than 2,000 numbers appear in the catalogue, involving an amount of labor in assembling, listing, in some cases identifying, and in describing that is simply incomprehensible to any one but the experienced collector.

The exhibition sources of origin were for the most part the collections of the members of the Club of Odd Volumes, a few plates only having been elsewhere obtained. A most attractive feature of the exhibition was the display of certain volumes authenticated by original book plates of former owners. One of the books, which Bishop Huet presented to the College of Jesuits in Paris about the end of the seventeenth century, was thus shown. Treasure volumes also from the libraries of Horace Walpole, David Garrick, Charles Dickens, William Penn, Robert Hale, Peter Kemble, and George Washington invited and riveted the attention of the curious to whom famous names have a romantic as well as historical significance.

Book plates having a range of over 400 years and of a wide geographical distribution were marshaled, including examples from Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, as well as the United States, and constituted as unusual as well as most instructive panorama of book plate progress and development. The exhibition was naturally rich in recent American specimens, and was very encouraging as to results obtained. Delightful examples of engraving on copper, of etching, wood cutting, and of black-and-white designs reproduced by various photo-mechanical processes, were numerous, and, in spite of the fact that America was one of the last of the nations to be affected by the book plate revival, she has now one of the leading places in the matter of artistic plates as well as in the number of plates produced. When we remember that it is barely five years ago that anything like a widespread interest in this subject was developed we may feel justly proud of American progress and achievement in this field. The eager demand from across the Atlantic for the best American plate work is one of the deserved tributes paid to undoubted merit.

The exhibition afforded a rare opportunity for the comparison and contrast of such artists as Sherborn, Eve, and Bell of England with French, Hopson, Spenceley, Garret, Smith, and Hollyer of this country. Among German plates it was made evident that those from the hand of Joseph Sattler, a comparatively new worker in this department, have taken a high, if not a leading, rank, while in the modern French section Paul Avail, Aglaus Bouvenne, Henry André, Agry, and Stern were represented by some fine results.

It is not new to seek for the original use of book plates. Germany has claimed the honor, and it has been very generally allowed. The Boston Museum exhibition has been the means, however, of reviving the legend, hitherto put forth, that in Japan as far back as the tenth century the book plate was then in use. Our present real knowledge on this subject is so inexact that in the absence of direct confirmation we may well reject this claim. It is of course speculatively possible that the future may establish the fact that China, from which country Japan borrowed her printing art, used the book plate in even more remote ages. The question is not so vital but that we may still continue safely to halt at the plate of Hildebrand Brandenburg and to consider this small, rude wood cut of the fifteenth century, with all its faults and crudeness, to be the earliest known plate. With the advent of Albrecht Dürer the book plate assumed its place in the world as an object of art, and an original Dürer in the exhibition just closed was shown. Dürer, according to Bartsch, produced some twenty armorials which may or may not all be book plates, although it is easy, but not always safe, to so conclude. The work of other contemporary artists and a good representation of seventeenth and eighteenth century work were also shown.

The representation of the work of American engravers was entirely satisfactory, even to the most fastidious, and few of the important names were unrepresented. The historic bindings bearing super-libros were from the collection of James F. Hunnewell. Among these appeared volumes from the libraries of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III. and Mary, Queen Anne, George II., Caroline, Queen of George II.; George III., and George IV. of England; Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Duc de Bourgogne, father of Louis XV.; Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., Charles X., Napoleon III., and Empress Eugénie of France. In connection with the exhibition a catalogue of 189 pages of neat appearance, and containing some ten reproductions in half tones, was issued. The value of this exhibition in stimulating interest in book plates, and their educational as well as artistic value, has been very great, and will no doubt be followed by similar exhibitions in other cities. Messrs. John P. Woodbury, Henry S. Rowe, Frederick W. French, and Charles Dexter Allen constituted the Exhibition Committee and have reason to feel proud of the results of their labor.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Celebrating Michelet's Centenary.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Michelet, the great republican historian and prosateur of France, was recently observed by the writers, artists, and students of Paris by ceremonies which were continued through two days. On the morning of the first a procession of his admirers marched to the dead writer's tomb at Père Lachaise. Mme. Michelet, the widow, and a number of cousins and nephews represented the family. There were delegations from the students' associations and the normal school, where Michelet was a professor, each carrying magnificent wreaths of flowers, which were placed round the grave. Forming a group with Mme. Michelet in the centre were a number of eminent persons who made eloquent speeches. Among them was M. Benito Sylvain, a negro naval officer and aide de camp to the Abyssinian Emperor, Menelik, who represented the "jeunesse noire" of Paris. His presence and speech were further justified by the fact that Mme. Michelet's father was Secretary to Toussaint L'Ouverture, the hero of Santo Domingo. A "Hymn to Michelet," by M. des Essarts, concluded the exercises. On the following day the festivities were continued at the Panthéon, where a concert of music was performed in honor of the great republican writer's memory, and the pieces selected had a republican spirit or were associated in some way with the legend of the Revolution.

"The Telephone" is the title of a work by William J. Hopkins of Philadelphia, announced by Longmans, Green & Co.

Books, autographs, and prints bought and sold; libraries valued or purchased. Large catalogue, just issued, gratis. GEO. D. SMITH, 4 East 42d St., New York City.

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Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

As has been pointed out in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the literature of the war will be immense. There had already been published several novels which found their raison d'être in the rebellion in Cuba, and there were, too, "The Cuba of To-day," by Lieut. A. S. Rowan and Prof. Ramsay; Grover Flint's book, "Fighting with Gomez," and Richard Harding Davis's volume, and many others on the same theme. Now we are informed that Mr. Davis is at work on "A Short History of the War with Spain," and that Mr. Marrion Wilcox, too, has taken the same subject. In the meantime the professors of history are quietly studying up on the formative influences of the Spanish character and waiting for carefully weighed judgment on the battles and strategic policy. And there will be novels from the same source. The war has caused a remarkable revolution in the magazines; they have eagerly vied with each other in quite a journalistic contest to get the best as soon as possible. It is an achievement that has never been equaled before by their kind. The American Monthly Review of Reviews for August has an extraordinary collection of war papers, augmented with fine half-tone pictures. The views of the remains of Cervera's fleet are particularly striking. The latest number of Harper's Weekly has its pages covered with reproductions of photographs of scenes taken in the rifle pits around Santiago and on the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. All this—history, description, pictures—forms a striking contrast to the immediate literature of the civil war, and shows, as nothing else possibly can, the great improvement in the methods of presenting interesting illustrated matter before the public eye.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," the romantic historical drama in verse by Edmond Rostand, which created such a furor in Paris last Winter, has been in its French original on the shelves of the foreign booksellers of New York for some months, but an English version in verse by Gladys Thomas and Mary Guillemard has just been published by Heinemann in London and will arrive in this country within the week. In the meantime, Miss Gertrude Hall has also prepared a translation for the Doubleday & McClure Company. Miss Hall is a well-known writer of short stories and a poetess of cultured taste and vivid fancy.

Octave Uzanne, a well-known French author of polite literature, is now in London collecting material for a volume on English society. He has been doing "The Ring" and Ascot, and generally casting a critical and not unfriendly eye upon local manners and pastimes. M. Uzanne has just completed a work for Charles Scribner's Sons, "History of Fashion in Paris"; it will probably be brought out in an édition de luxe in the late Fall. "History of Fashion in Paris" will be elaborately illustrated, with 100 colored plates and 230 other illustrations.

Among the books announced for early Autumn by Charles Scribner's Sons is a book on mountain climbing in South America, by Edward A. Fitz Gerald; its title will be "In the Highest Andes." Included in the work will be a description of the ascent of Aconcagua. The altitude reached was 23,000 feet, which the author asserts is the greatest height ever gained by mountain climbers. The work will be well illustrated by photographic views taken by the author.

George Birkbeck Hill is preparing a work entitled "Letters of Dean Swift" for the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A new novel by Gertrude Atherton, entitled "Californians," will be presented early in September by John Lane at the Bodley Head. Miss Atherton, it will be recalled, is the author of that much-commented-on book, "Patience Sparhawk."

The Century Company will publish before long a new volume of essays and addresses by President Eliot of Harvard University entitled "Educational Reform." The principal feature of the work is the demonstration of the relation between the grammar schools and the colleges. It will be a companion work to President Eliot's "America's Contribution to Civilization," published by the Century Company last year.

Among the novels that Brentano's have just received from Paris are "Lys Sauvage," by André Theuriet; "Le Ménage du Pasteur Naudié," by Edouard Rod, ex-President of the Swiss Republic; a volume of dialogues by Gyp entitled "Miquette"; "Petites Rosseries," by Marie Anne de Bouet, and a new novel by Pierre Louys, author of "Aphrodite," entitled, "La Femme et Le Pantin."

The next volume in Longmans, Green & Co.'s "Masters of Medicine Series" edited by Ernest Hart, D. C. L., will be entitled "Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie," by Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S.

The London Outlook of July 16 has this to say concerning the "personal" columns of the morning papers, which it implies are degenerating: "To what sad uses is the Agony Column in our morning papers come! There was a time when it was sacred to the pathetic love appeals of Julia and Ferdinand. Instead, we are now on one day forced to read the following: 'Jack—Arrived safely, but laughed so much at "Her Ladyship's Elephant" that I nearly shook train off rails!—Maye.'"

There is more to be written about Eugene Field, it seems. Charles Scribner's Sons have just arranged with Slason Thompson, an intimate friend of the Field family, to prepare for them a work to be entitled "Life and Letters of Eugene Field." The family has placed in the hands of Mr. Thompson all the literary remains of Eugene Field, with the request that this work be made the final word as far as the theme [illegible]

Charles Scribner's Sons have arranged with A. Constable & Co. of London to bring out a library edition of the novels of Henry Fielding. It will be strictly limited in number, and English hand-made paper will be used. Edmund Gosse will write an introductory essay for the work, and no pains will be spared to secure a scholarly and accurate text. The first two volumes will be ready in September.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a new historical romance for their Tales of the Heroic Ages series; it is entitled "Siegfried and Beowulf," and is by Mme. Zenaïde A. Ragozin.

This seems to be a great era for the translation of popular novels into nearly all languages, even Japanese, into which "The Choir Invisible" has just been turned and is said to be meeting with great success in the land of the chrysanthemum.

A new book by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb is promised next week by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a collection of essays and is entitled "Problems of Modern Industry." Among the papers are "The Jews of East London," "Women and Factory Acts," "The Difficulties of Individualism," and "Socialism: True and False."

The fine editions of standard authors that Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out or will bring out in the near future form quite a feature by themselves. Those now appearing, or about to appear, at the rate of one or two volumes a fortnight, are "The Works of George Meredith," "The Works of Henry Fielding," "The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron," (the only complete and authorized edition,) "The Waverley Novels of Sir Walter Scott," (the Temple Edition,) "The Works of Charles Dickens," (the Gadshill Edition,) "The Works of Thomas Carlyle," (the Centenary edition.) Besides these are the standard subscription editions of "The New Authorized Edition of Charles Dickens," (to be complete in thirty-four volumes,) "The Homestead Edition of James Whitcomb Riley," (ten volumes,) "The Outward Bound Edition of Rudyard Kipling," (twelve volumes, Vol. XII. is in press,) "The Thistle Edition of Robert Louis Stevenson," (twenty-two volumes, Vol. XXII. is in press,) "The Thistle Edition of James M. Barrie," (eight volumes,) "The Sabine Edition of Eugene Field," (ten volumes,) "The Limited Edition of George Meredith," (thirty-two volumes.) All these subscription editions are in characteristic library binding; they are printed on light deckle-edge paper, with initials of the author as watermark.

James Bryce and ex-Secretary Olney have prepared articles for The Atlantic Monthly on the "Empire Extension of the United States." These will be followed by an article showing how the French regard the new foreign relations of America, from the pen of Elisée Reclus, whose particular theme will be "The Vivisection of China." Among the contributions to The Atlantic for September not already mentioned in these columns will be the "Literary Correspondence by Sidney Lanier and Bayard Taylor," showing the friendship of two men very different in nature, and constituting a charming memorial of friendliness, mutual appreciation, and the grace of high thinking.

Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," which is now running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons about the middle of September.

"The Gadfly" has gone into its twelfth impression.

In her preface to "Barry Lyndon"—the new volume of "The Biographical Thackeray," published by Harper & Brothers—Mrs. Ritchie quotes this interesting entry from her father's diary in 1844: "In the evening to Mrs. Twiss's (Mrs. Dickens's) absurd little family tradition connected with the name of Horace Twiss, which used to amuse us all. One day that he was dining at the Mansion House my father saw the Lord Mayor nodding at him in a friendly sort of way. 'I know you,' said the Lord Mayor, 'Horace Twiss.' My father disclaimed, but the Lord Mayor went on insisting. It was finally explained that he had taken his guest for Mr. Charles Dickens, and that he was alluding in a complimentary (though somewhat devious) manner to 'Oliver Twist,' which had lately appeared.

Treves, the Milan publisher, has new novels by d'Annunzio and Verga in press. The firm of Hoepli of the same city is going to issue in October a volume of "Conferenze Dantesche," several of which are written by distinguished Dante scholars.

Icelandic scholars will probably hail with delight the announcement that Dr. Jón Stefansson, now of London, has set himself to work to compile a dictionary which shall comprehend not merely the ancient language, but also modern Icelandic. Apropos of the new dictionary, it may be said that Eirik Magnusson, the well-known author and expounder of Icelandic literature, has recently recovered from a severe illness.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish a new book by Andrew Lang, entitled, 'The Companions of Pickle—Being a Sequel to 'Pickle, the Spy.'" The author was induced to undertake this work owing to certain criticism of the former volume based on the theory that "Pickle, the Spy," was Glengarry. Mr. Lang looked further into the Jacobite documents at Windsor Castle and elsewhere, and found there a manuscript biography of the last Earl Marischal, the brother of Field Marischal Keith, and a friend of Frederick the Great. This, augmented from other sources, is included in the volume. Other studies are on "Murray of Broughton," the traitor; the traitor "Banisdale," the "Treasure of Cluny," the "Troubles of the Camerons, (1749-1755,)" "The Persecution of Fassifairn," and on "Mlle. Luci," the mysterious woman Minister of Prince Charles. Mr. Lang makes a statement of the case against Glengarry, from hitherto unpublished documents, including his private letters, and with a view of the state of the Highlands between the rising of 1745 and the great migration to America. Portraits of the Earl Marischal, Prince Charles, and others are presented in photogravure.

A particularly elegant volume on Gains- [illegible] and twenty other half-tone pictures.

Under the auspices of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of the Institut de France, a work has just been brought out in Paris, "Les Arts à la Cour des Papes Innocent VIII., Alexandre VI., Pie III. (1484-1503,)" which illustrates by documents of the times a portion of the history of Roman art which has, up to the present day, been scarcely touched on. Among the documents employed are those drawn from the Pontifical secret archives, in which the Italian Government brought together, with the documents preserved in the Papal Ministry of Finance, all those which came into its possession from other sources. It is not because the signs of national character are absent from this golden age of Italian art, to which the Papal Court gave unity and cohesion, that its study has remained untouched, but because, as M. Müntz, the compiler and editor of the work, points out, it had been practically impossible to get at the sources which have now become accessible through the liberality of Pope Leo XIII.

Among the books to be published by Harper & Brothers Aug. 20 are "Labor Copartnership," being notes of a visit to co-operative workshops, factories, and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, by Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth"; and "The Paternal State in France and Germany," by Henry Gaullieur. Mr. Gaullieur's book is a study of what have come to be known as "populistic" tendencies, and of the results of actually putting such theories in force. Another book which will appear on the same date is "The Moral Imbeciles," a novel by Sarah P. McL. Greene, author of "Stuart and Bamboo" and "Vesty of the Basins." There will also be "Sketch Books," by M. A. Titmarsh, including "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Irish Sketch Book," and "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo."

A French novel by Mme. Bovet, "Par Orgueil," is now being widely read in London, and a translation at an early date is spoken of. The book is intended to give French readers an idea of English society. The theme, of a young French girl who marries the heir to an English peerage, separates from her husband before the honeymoon ends, and is reconciled to him eight years later, is interwoven with dialogue, descriptions of English politics, fashions, and scandals. Mme. de Bovet, like most Frenchwomen who write nowadays, has a hobby; hers is the emancipation of her sex, which is the palpable mission of "Par Orgueil."

"Among My Books" in this week's Literature is by Abel Chevalley, the well-known Parisian. He uses his native language and writes on "Sheridan." He opens his paper with a pithy paragraph: "Was there ever a destiny more strange? Son of a penniless actor, he began life by a clandestine marriage. Nevertheless, at the age of twenty-five behold him the head of a house where met the élite of the aristocracy. Without a penny, he lived like a prince." The next number of Literature will contain "Vox Veris," an experiment in rhymed Elegiacs, by Alfred Percival Greves. "Among My Books" will be by the Right Hon. Prof. Max Müller. The half-tone page supplement will be a portrait of Anna Katharine Green.

T. J. Ellinwood, who acted as the stenographer of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons for many years, has made a book, "Autobiographic Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher," which will be published in the Fall by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Ellinwood was thrown into most intimate relations with Mr. Beecher, and the views as expressed by the great preacher in this book should be most valuable—especially because given in his own language.

Among the new novels written or in process of construction for the Frederick A. Stokes Company are "Tekla," by Robert Barr, author of "A Woman Intervenes," "Revenge," "The Mutable Many," &c.; "The Ashes of Empire," by Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Haunts of Men"; "John Ship, Mariner," by Knarf Elivas"; "The Town Traveler," by George Gissing, author of "The Whirlpool"; "The Letter and the Spirit," by Cora Griffin; "Companion to Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes" and "The Skipper's Wooing"; "Grace O'Malley," by Robert Machray; and "The Destroyer," by Benjamin Swift. A description of the contents of these books will appear in these columns at an early date.

George Willis Cooke has edited for Harper & Brothers a volume to be entitled "Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight, Brook Farm and Concord"; it will be published Aug. 20. It is said that these early letters have much of the singular charm by which Mr. Curtis's later correspondence was characterized.

Alfred de Musset's old housekeeper, Adèle Colin, has been induced by a Parisian publisher to write her souvenirs of the poet. She is eighty-two years of age. After de Musset's death she married a M. Martellet and became proprietor of a little jewelry shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

Pierre Loti Wants His Sword Back.

When Lieut. Julien Viaud, known as "Pierre Loti" to the world of letters, was placed on the retired list of the French Navy last Winter, he had "arranged" it, he said, so that he could devote his entire time to literature; the navy was a poor place in these days for a man of active intelligence, and, as there seemed to be no likelihood of France's plunging herself into war just to satisfy the cravings of la jeune intelligence, he was well rid of the nautical business.

Later, when war began between Spain and the United States, he went to Madrid and gallantly presented his sword to the Queen Regent to be made use of against the Yankees. Although Spain by tradition admires a caballero who can both write and fight, the offer of the academician was gracefully refused. So Loti went back to Paris to write some more romantic and erotic literature.

Now, paradoxical as it may seem, he has appealed to the Conseil d'Etat for the revocation of the decree putting him on the retired list. It is not known whether he believes France to be on the brink of a conflict or that he finds devoting his whole time to literature is neither as pleasant nor as profitable as he had anticipated.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, July 31, 1898

FEATURES:

General Gillespie

Full-page portrait of the Commander of the Department of the East, stationed at Governors Island.

Spanish Prisoners

Arrival in New York of prize ships, captured from the Spanish, with pictures of their crews.

Where Heroes Fell

Picture of the spot where Hamilton Fish was killed, and of the graves of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

With the Insurgents

An interesting narrative of a New York Times's correspondent's visit to a detachment of Gen. Garcia's Army at Caimanes, Cuba.

Commodore Morgan's Flagship

Pictures of the Sagamore of the New York Yacht Club.

Twenty-second New York

Full page of snap shots of this popular New York regiment, in camp at Fort Slocum.

Phases of Naval Life

Many illustrations, with text by Henry Harrison Lewis, late U. S. Navy.

A Brave Young Woman

Picture of Miss Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joe Wheeler, who has joined Clara Barton in Cuba as one of the nurses of the Red Cross.

Character Sketches

East side life in New York illustrated.

The Japanese Minister

His wife and his home, Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tora Hoshi, and interior view of the Japanese Embassy.

Portraits

Mrs. Sally C. Hobson, Lieut. W. De Wolf Dimock, commanding Second Division, First Naval Battalion, and now an Ensign on the Yankee; Mrs. Augustus Goodwin, an American recently presented at Court, and Major Gen. Samuel B. Young.

Fiction

"A Losing Winner," by C. D. Charles.

Art

Pictures from the Royal Academy Exhibition and reproduction of Rodin's much-talked-of statue of Balzac.

Royal Cuban Lottery

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